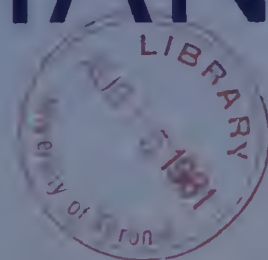


EMBLIOTHECA MEDICA CANADIANA



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BIBLIOTHECA MEDICA CANADIANA
VOL 3, No 1 1981

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The Bibliotheca Medica Canadiana is published 5 times per year by the Canadian Health Libraries Association. Opinions expressed herein are those of contributors and the editors and not the CHLA.

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AVERTISSEMENT AUX AUTEURS / INFORMATION FOR CONTRIBUTORS

The Bibliotheca Medica Canadiana is a vehicle for providing an increased communication among all health libraries and librarians in Canada, but has special commitment to reach and assist the smaller, isolated health library worker. Contributors should consult recent issues for examples of the types of material and general style sought by the publication. Queries to the editor are also welcome. Bibliographic references should conform to the format used in the Bulletin of the Medical Library Association, whenever possible. Submissions in English or French are welcome, preferable in both languages. Deadline for the next issue is: 28 August, 1981.

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Bibliotheca Medica Canadiana veut améliorer la communication entre toutes les bibliothèques canadiennes de la santé et les bibliothécaires eux-mêmes mais plus particulièrement rejoindre et aider ceux qui oeuvrent seuls dans les petites bibliothèques. La rédaction recevra avec plaisir commentaires et opinions. A ceux qui voudraient participer à la rédaction, on suggère de suivre pour les références bibliographiques le format utilisé dans le Bulletin of the Medical Library Association. Les articles, en français ou en anglais sont les bienvenus, mais il serait préférable de les rédiger dans les deux langues. La date limite pour un envoi à paraître au prochain numéro est: 28 août, 1981.



A WORD FROM THE INCOMING PRESIDENT*

- ANN D. NEVILL

Thank you - I think - for electing me President of CHLA/ABSC. Just at present I'm feeling totally unqualified for the job, but perhaps by the next issue of BMC some light will have dawned.

Immediately following the Annual General Meeting in Montreal we held a joint meeting of the outgoing and incoming Boards, which I felt was quite productive. New officers are listed on the final page of this issue, as usual. In addition, Special Committee Convenors have been set up as follows:

Continuing Education:	Gale Moore
Nominations:	Verla Empey
Constitution and History:	Eileen Bradley
MLA Liaison:	Bonnie Stableford
Consumer Health:	Joanne Marshall
Membership:	Germain Chouinard
IFLA Delegate:	Frances Groen

I am sure I can speak for the convenors in suggesting that they would welcome volunteers to serve on their committees. If you are interested, please write, either directly to the convenors, or to me. Also, if you are interested in forming a committee on any topic, please let me know. The Board plans to meet again in Ottawa in early October, and we shall welcome any ideas for more committees, or projects proposed by members.

If all goes well, you should have received a questionnaire enclosed with this issue of BMC, arising from discussion at the Board meeting. It was felt that some lead-in time on the executive would be helpful for the President, hence the proposed change in the by-laws as indicated on the questionnaire.

We also have the constant Canadian problem of regional representation to consider. You will note that there is currently no Board member from the West. Chapter Presidents will be contacted with a suggested remedy to this situation, and for their views and advice. Within the year we hope to work out a plan to ensure that all regions have an equal voice in the organization.

It was a successful conference this year. Jean Fensom and Margaret Taylor are to be congratulated, as well as everyone who worked so hard on the programme and local arrangements. I wish you could all have been there. By the next issue we should be able to let you know of preliminary plans for next year.

*EDITORS' NOTE: in lieu of the editorial

MOT DE LA NOUVELLE PRESIDENTE *

- ANN D. NEVILL

Je vous remercie de m'avoir élue présidente de l'ABSC/CHLA. Je dois avouer qu'à l'heure actuelle, je doute avoir les qualifications pour occuper ce poste. Cependant, il est probable que lors de la publication du prochain numéro de BMC, je me sentirai plus à l'aise.

Immédiatement après l'assemblée générale annuelle à Montréal, nous avons convoqué une réunion conjointe des nouveaux membres et des membres sortants du conseil. Cette réunion fut, à mon avis, très fructueuse. En dernière page, vous trouverez les noms des nouveaux membres du bureau de direction. Voici la liste des responsables des comités spéciaux:

Education permanente:	Gale Moore
Nomination:	Verla Empey
Constitution et historique:	Eileen Bradley
Liaison avec la MLA:	Bonita Stableford
Santé des consommateurs:	Joanne Marshall
Recrutement:	Germain Chouinard
Déléguée à la FIAB:	Frances Groen

Au nom des responsables des différents comités, je me permets de souhaiter la bienvenue à tous les bénévoles intéressés à participer à l'un ou l'autre des comités; vous pouvez écrire aux responsables ou encore me faire parvenir vos noms. Si vous désirez former un comité autre que ceux déjà mentionnés, veuillez m'en informer. Les membres du conseil prévoient se réunir derechef à Ottawa au début du mois d'octobre. Nous accueillerons à cette occasion les suggestions concernant les nouveaux comités ainsi que les projets proposés par les membres.

Si tout fonctionne comme prévu, vous devriez recevoir ci-joint un questionnaire où vous trouverez les changements que le conseil se propose d'apporter aux règlements de la constitution.

Nous devons aussi tenir compte du problème constant de la représentation régionale au Canada. Un fait à remarquer: il y a peu de membres du conseil qui viennent des provinces de l'Ouest. Nous demanderons l'avis des présidents des sections à ce sujet, ainsi que ce qu'ils entendent faire pour remédier à la situation. Au cours de l'année, nous espérons trouver un moyen de s'assurer que chacune des régions a droit de parole en ce qui a trait à notre association.

La conférence de cette année fut un succès. J'aurais souhaité que vous puissiez tous être présents. Nous voulons féliciter tous ceux et celles qui ont contribué à l'organisation locale et au programme, plus spécialement Jean Fensom et Margaret Taylor. Dans le prochain numéro, nous devrions être en mesure de vous informer sur les projets préliminaires pour l'année qui vient.

* NOTE DE LA REDACTION: ...en guise d'éditorial.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPORT : CHLA/ABSC ANNUAL REPORT - 1980-1981

- MARTHA B. STONE

I sincerely wish that I were able to present a review of the year's activities of CHLA/ABSC with the same enthusiasm that I felt, and indeed commented upon, at the end of the Annual General Meeting held in Vancouver last year. At that point in time, the New Year held a sense of promise and purpose based upon a commonly shared set of priorities and programs which we all felt of importance.

I come to you at our Fifth Annual General Meeting to say that the past year has been one basically of "holding on". It is due to a large measure to the lack of leadership given by the President, who was unable to function in a manner which would give direction and guidance to the program for 1980-81. As you may remember, I advised you at the last AGM that I had changed positions from that of Departmental Librarian for Health and Welfare Canada, to that of Associate Director of Information Sciences for the International Development Research Centre. What I did not appreciate then, was that the change in my duties impacted greatly upon my terms of reference as President of CHLA/ABSC. The discretionary time normally required to serve a dynamic voluntary organization was no longer available. For, not only have I been out of the country over 50% of the time since our last meeting, but the time required to prepare for my travel duties, both before and after, meant that there was absolutely no opportunity to devote time to the development of a program for CHLA/ABSC. This has been a major problem and for that I am fully responsible.

One may ask would it not have been better to have resigned? Certainly this option was considered by me at several points during the year. However, after discussions with individuals whose judgement I greatly respect, I decided that it was better to remain President to the end of my term and provide some sense of continuity to the Association and its activities. As well, it must be remembered that one individual does not an association make, and I must sincerely thank the members of the Board of Directors for the support they have given and for the diligent effort that has been provided to carry on the activities of the Association.

There have been several other factors which have also had negative ramifications on the programs of this association. During the year, the Membership Chairman, Eve-Marie Lacroix, changed her position within CISTI and has moved from the Head of the Health Science Resource Centre to Chief of Information Services. This means that she too has left the field of health sciences information, and can no longer play an active role in CHLA/ABSC. Secondly, although Sandra Duchow has not left the field of Health Sciences, due to pressure of work, she was unable to continue as Chairman of the 1981 Conference Committee. Fortunately, she was able to assist in the identification of an excellent Chairman who had been active on the original Conference Committee. A sincere vote of thanks must be given to Jean Fensom who responded magnificently in a very difficult situation.

The problems have been major, but even with these difficulties the Association has continued to thrive. The energies and dedication of the present Board of Directors and the Chapter Presidents are responsible for this. Indeed, one can feel comfortable in the fact the the premis upon which this Association has been built is that the grass roots level must be developed and become the backbone of the Association; for without this structure in place

the CHLA/ABSC cannot exist.

There has been a great deal of discussion at our Board Meetings about the priorities of this Association. Specifically, whether our focus should be inward or outward looking, or, if it is possible to look in both directions at the same time. An example of this was our involvement with the Fourth International Congress on Medical Librarianship held in Belgrade last year. In one of the recent issues of the Association's BMC, I spoke about the impact of the recommendations from this meeting on the future program and direction of CHLA/ABSC. In addition, our Publications Chairman decided to print the recommendations themselves as a supplementary issue to the BMC. (I hope you have had the opportunity to read this document). It is my considered opinion that the Canadian Health Libraries Association/Association des Bibliothèques de la Santé du Canada must play an active if small role in the realization of these recommendations. As you know, through the unfailing efforts of Frances Groen (McGill), money was obtained from CIDA for the financing of 12 librarians from developing countries to participate in the Belgrade meeting. All who were involved considered this an extremely worthwhile and beneficial experience.

It is hoped that from the various committee reports which will be presented, today, you will gather an appreciation for the activities which have been undertaken this year.

My closing comment is one of hope and sense of renewed expectation. The new Board, with its strong membership and your strong new President, will be able to steer the Association in new directions which I am confident will allow it to be effective in its mandate and will be regarded as a truly viable and exciting Association to which all of us are proud to be active members.

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CANADIAN HEALTH LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION

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ASSOCIATION DES BIBLIOTHEQUES DE LA SANTE DU CANADA

Box 983

Station B Ottawa

K1A 5R1

4 February 1981

The Hon. Francis Fox M.P.
Secretary of State
& Minister of Communications
Confederation Building
Room 580
Wellington Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0A6

Dear Sir:

The Future of the National Library

The Canadian Health Libraries Association has now had an opportunity to discuss the National Library's final report on the Role of the National Library and to consider the comments made on it by the Canadian Library Association.

We strongly agree with the Canadian Library Association's response in general, and in particular we wish to register our view that any changes of function or transfer of responsibilities be carefully evaluated and not be acted upon without discussion with and input from users of the services involved.

In general our Association is satisfied with the National collection in the health sciences and with the priority given to document delivery by the Canadian Institute for Scientific and Technical Information. The Canadian Health Libraries Association is very concerned that any transfer of functions from the National Research Council to the National Library would result in the special requirements of the users of health libraries being submerged into the more general concerns of users of the National Library. Users of health science libraries in Canada range from researchers using sophisticated "national resource collections" to users of small libraries in primary health care facilities. These libraries are linked in both formal and informal networks and receive valuable support from the Health Sciences Resource Centre at CISTI. The role of this centre should be strengthened

and we oppose any transfer of functions to the National Library until there has been a full and frank examination of the effects of this transfer on the Health Sciences Resource Centre and other services of CISTI, all of which serve a vital role in the provision of quality health information to Canadians.

Yours sincerely,

Martha B. Stone
M. B. Stone
President

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Government
of Canada

Gouvernement
du Canada

Minister of Communications

Ministre des Communications

Ottawa K1A 0C8

March 31, 1981

Ms. Martha B. Stone
President
Canadian Health Libraries Association
Box 983, Station "B"
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 5R1

Dear Ms. Stone:

Thank you for your letter dated February 4, expressing your Association's support in general for the position taken by the Canadian Library Association with respect to the recommendations contained in the National Librarian's report entitled The Future of the National Library.

I was certainly interested to be informed of the concerns of the Canadian Health Libraries Association in this regard, and I can assure you that your comments will be carefully considered before any action based on Dr. Sylvestre's recommendations is taken.

As you know, the National Librarian's report discusses complex issues such as the respective roles of the Public Archives and the National Library. It also raises a number of comprehensive concerns with regard to the formation of various proposed networks. I can assure you that the users and the library community in general will be consulted if any changes are to be made to the actual arrangements between the National Library and other institutions. In this regard, the views of your Association on the relationship between the Canada Institute for Scientific and Technical Information and the users of health science libraries in Canada are both useful and timely.

I should mention, too, that the recommendations of the National Librarian are being examined at a time when another report, entitled Canada Archives, is also under review, and when a new Archives Act is being prepared. Moreover, these actions coincide with the review of federal cultural policies. If this particular situation does not enable us to follow up rapidly on the recommendations of the above-mentioned reports, it does give us a chance to examine important issues within a broader

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framework. Although the specific recommendations proposed in The Future of the National Library of Canada are already under consideration, the government must examine such proposals not only in relation to the needs of a young and growing cultural agency, but also in relation to the actual state of the economy in Canada.

Yours sincerely,



Francis Fox

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING'S REPORT

- SECRETARY: SHEILA SWANSON

The Annual General Meeting of CHLA/ABSC was held in Montreal on May 28, 1981. About seventy members attended.

The President's report and Reports from Membership, Publications co-ordinator, Constitution and Nominations/Elections Committees and the CISTI Advisory Board were read and will be published in the BMC.

The end of our fiscal year is May 31. The Treasurer's report could not therefore include the Auditor's Report which will be mailed to each member for approval. Approval for re-appointment of the Auditor will be sought at that time.

The meeting ratified the changes in the Constitution recommended by the Committee and approved by the Board, with some qualification to the word "quality" The Constitution is to be translated into French.

In view of the fact that no member of the New Board of Directors represents any location west of Toronto, it was proposed that the Board consider ways in which the representation on the Board of CHLA/ABSC could be more national i.e. to ensure regional representation. Moved: Kathy Eagleton. Seconded: Marilyn Hernandez. This proposal was approved by the meeting and recommended to the Board for consideration.

The selling of mailing labels was approved in principle. The Publications Co-ordinator is to publish the guidelines he uses in the BMC so that any member may decide to withhold his/her name.

The CHLA/ABSC Brief to the Minister of Consumer Affairs on the report the Future of the National Library and the reply which was considered and sympathetic were read. The texts will be published in the BMC.

It was suggested that the obtaining of the French translation of MeSH might be raised at the CISTI Advisory Board. On the matter of commercial MEDLINE carriers, the feeling of the meeting was to retain the status quo: there might be some effect if MEDLINE users were to write to the Director of CISTI, Mr. Elmer Smith about the anticipated negative effect of such a move.

Reports were read, and will be published, from Health Sciences Resource Centre and Health & Welfare Canada Library.

Special Projects Reports were read from the International Congress of Medical Librarianship, including the CIDA/CHLA/ABSC project, the CANHELP Project and the History of Health Sciences Librarianship Advisory Committee. These have or will be published. The Board recommended that the Association become a member of IFLA and identify a liaison member

Reports were tabled from five of the Chapters.

It was proposed that consideration be given to holding the Annual Meetings in a campus setting to minimize costs to the members: other suggestions for fuller participation were to videotape the proceedings for later replay at

Chapter meetings or a telecommunications set-up.

The Board was asked to consider the question of education and training of medical library personnel especially in the small hospital library setting.

It was proposed by Joanne Marshall, seconded by Pierrette Dubuc whereas, consumers are demanding increased access to health information: and whereas gaining access to quality health information is a problem for much of the public; and whereas health information is recognized as a positive factor in promoting the health of the general public: and whereas health sciences librarians are qualified to respond to health information needs: therefore be it resolved that the CHLA/ABSC support, in principle, the consumers right to health information and establish a committee to study the role of the health sciences libraries in providing consumer health information, to explore various methods of cooperation with public libraries in this endeavour, and to develop guidelines for health sciences librarians to use in fulfilling that role.

The motion was passed and referred to the Board.

The meeting was adjourned.

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CHLA'S CONTINUING EDUCATION COMMITTEE

A Special Committee on Education has been struck by the Board at its May meeting. This committee is interested in all aspects of education, including continuing education and formal library school programmes. Gale Moore has been named as convenor and the first tasks are to select committee members and to establish the terms of reference. Anyone interested in participating in the work of this committee or with suggestions for the type or content of programmes that CHLA should sponsor should contact Gale at the Faculty of Library Science, University of Toronto, 140 St. George St., Toronto. M5S 1A5

Some suggested topics for CE courses have been:

- Consumer health education
- Statistics for Canadian health sciences libraries
- Medicat
- Research in health sciences librarianship

PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE REPORT

- CHAIRMAN: DAVID S. CRAWFORD

Bibliotheca Medica Canadiana

This year was the first year of the two-year term as Editors for Pierrette Dubuc and Arlene Greenberg of Montreal. Their report is attached and gives some idea of the work involved in editing the BMC. The Association has been fortunate in having such dedicated Editors but I would like to repeat the plea made in the Annual Report for 1979/80 and reiterated by the Board at its November 1980 meeting. In order for the BMC to fully serve the Members of the CHLA it is necessary to have contributions from more members and, in particular, for the officers of the Association to more fully use the pages of BMC to keep the Membership informed of current issues. It is hoped that the new Board will make full use of the BMC in the year ahead.

CANHEALTH/SANTE CANADA

Despite the hopes expressed in last year's report and the progress reported by the author of this work at the November 1980 meeting of the Board, it is unfortunately still delayed. This is seen as a very necessary project as the book will serve as a unique Canadian source. The manuscript may be ready in time for the Board meeting prior to the Annual Meeting but if not perhaps the author, Mrs. Martha Stone may be able to release the manuscript in its present form so that the final details can be completed and the book published over the summer.

History of Health Libraries in Canada

A full report on this work will be submitted by the Chairman of the Advisory Committee but it seems appropriate to note here that some of the problems encountered in bringing this project to a successful conclusion seem to spring from the lack of clear contract arrangements between the author, the Dalhousie University School of Library Service and this Association. It is strongly recommended that in future, publishing ventures of the Association be carefully assessed so that the responsibilities of all parties be clearly understood in advance.

Mailing list

This year has seen the mailing list maintenance fully moved to Montreal where Mrs. Elaine Waddington has assumed responsibility for it. The list is now run on the McGill University MUSIC system and the Association is now able to receive lists, labels and geographic listings of its Members. As the BMC is distributed from Montreal the labels being produced there is useful. Should the printing of BMC be moved from Montreal in the future it is recommended that the mailing list be maintained in Montreal due to the costs involved in creating new data bases and the high possibility for error.

BMC's Editors report

This report will give a summary of the number of issues and pages of Bibliotheca Medica Canadiana published since we took over as editors last June. We will also state some queries and problems we have faced over the past year.

Report of issues and pages:

Volume 2, no. 4, 1980	24 pages
Volume 2, no. 5, 1980	28 pages
Volume 2, no. 6, 1981	36 pages
Volume 2, no. 7, 1981	24 pages

We were very pleased that one full issue of BMC (volume 2, no. 5) was devoted to the single topic of Consumer Health Education in Canada. This was largely due to the efforts of Joanne Marshall and Claire Callaghan, who prepared this issue by sending out a questionnaire to health librarians across Canada who are involved in Consumer Health Education. It was a very informative issue.

It was our understanding that every issue of BMC was to have a presidential report. In the four issues we have put out, only two have carried a presidential report. Is there any policy on this for the coming year ?

This June, we begin a new volume of BMC to correspond with the membership year. We are now faced with the problem that we have run out of articles and need new contributions for the upcoming issues. We hope to recruit some writers at the meeting.

We have found that a lot of time is being spent in typing the issue. We are looking for a typist but so far, have come up dry.

Respectfully submitted to the Board of CHLA, May 1981 by Arlene Greenberg and Pierrette Dubuc.

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REPORT OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF THE MEDICAL HISTORY PROJECT

Last year at the Annual General Meeting in Vancouver, the Association gave its support to a submission by Doreen Fraser for the publication of a History of Medical Libraries and Librarianship in Canada. This was considered a new and special project for the Association.

The Board at that time also appointed an Advisory Committee, consisting of Anna Leith, Audrey Kerr and Eileen Bradley, with instructions to work with Doreen and advise the Board so that the project might be kept to schedule.

During the past year, the work of the Advisory Committee has consisted of such an activity. We quickly discovered that this was a very large undertaking for an Association of our size and geographical distribution. However, we believe that it is an undertaking of which the Association can be justly proud and will in time prove of great value to the Medical Library Community.

Therefore, while we are still struggling with some of the initial problems, we are also looking for solutions which will bring the work finally to a fruitful conclusion.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON H.S.R.C. REPORT

CHAIRMAN: C. WILLIAM FRASER

The semi-annual meeting of the HSRC Advisory Committee was held at the Park Regent Hotel in Montreal on Tuesday, May 26th. Present at the meeting were Bonita Stableford, secretary; Ann Nevill, ACMC representative; Diane Thomson, a new CHLA representative; Bill Fraser, chairman, also representing CHLA; Elmer Smith, Director of CISTI. Unable to attend was Anna Leith, CHLA and Bernard Bédard, representing ASTED.

Continuing Education Courses

Two topics discussed could form the basis of continuing education courses developed by CHLA. HSRC has done some extensive investigation of sources of Canadian health statistics and would be willing to assist CHLA in preparing a course. The subject of the use of AACR2 in NLM cataloguing might also best be handled by a CHLA course.

Publications

Copies of General Biomedical Reference Tools: Canadian Supplement: May, 1981, prepared by the HSRC staff were distributed and received favourable comment. The second edition of the directory Health Sciences Information in Canada, Libraries will probably be published by CISTI by 1982. The HSRC staff has done considerable work in two other areas where publications might be useful: Canadian serials in the health field of which over 600 titles have been identified and a survey of Canadian health organizations both national and provincial. These two projects are not at present likely to be funded by CISTI. The committee discussed ways in which this information collected might be made available to the health library community.

Assembling material for Health Sciences Serials on Order takes up a great deal of HSRC staff time. The question of how useful this publication is was discussed. It was suggested that the information might be put on Can-Ole. It was decided to canvas the subscribers to find out how much HSSO is used.

Medline

There was considerable discussion on access to Medline in Canada through CISTI or through commercial vendors. CHLA members with opinions on this issue should let Advisory Committee members or HSRC staff know them.

Medline training courses given by HSRC staff are including more time for "hands-on" experience. A preliminary one day course for prospective users of Medline being given by MLA is being examined by Mrs. Stableford. It is again possible that CHLA might be involved in sponsoring such a course in Canada.

Public relations

Members felt that HSRC needs to be more visible and suggested that one way of doing this was to exhibit at conferences of health professionals. The broad responsibility of the Health Sciences Resource Center for health libraries in Canada was emphasized throughout the Advisory Committee meeting.

REPORTS FROM THE CHLA/ABSC CHAPTERS

BRITISH COLUMBIA HEALTH LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION

The second year of the B.C. Health Libraries Association has been one of steady growth. We signed up our fiftieth member and more than twenty institutions are represented.

The first general meeting in October, beginning with a Chinese dinner, resulted in the establishment of six committees that have worked well throughout the year. The second meeting in January was held at the Kinsmen Rehabilitation Foundation of B.C. where Kathy Ellis is the librarian. Members heard about the work of the Foundation and had demonstrated to them the many aids for the disabled that are now available. The March meeting was held in Victoria where Dr. Martin Collis in a very novel and entertaining fashion presented some facts about nutrition, exercise and life styles. Final meeting of the year took the form of a social evening and dinner held at the B.C. Medical Library Service.

Committees:

The Hospital Libraries Committee chaired by Sue Absinger conducted a survey of hospital libraries in B.C. in May of 1980. The results of the survey were incorporated in a brief to the Ministry of Health pointing out the inadequacies of B.C. hospital libraries in staffing, collections and budgets. A slide-tape presentation outlining the points in the brief was prepared for a meeting of the Committee with the Senior Assistant Deputy Minister, Professional and Institutional Services. Support for the BCHLA position at this meeting was obtained from a physician and from an assistant director of nursing.

The meeting resulted in the formation of a library sub-committee to the Health Education Resource Advisory Committee to the Ministry of Health. Sue Abzinger has been appointed to chair this library sub-committee. It seems that progress has been made.

The Health Education Committee chaired by Judy Neill has been active in looking at policies of various libraries, both health-related and public, on health education. The committee has drawn up a questionnaire to send to libraries in B.C. to determine how policies differ and how libraries might cooperate in this important field.

The Program Committee, chaired by Barbara Parker, having done a fine job in programs for the current year are now studying directives from the Executive regarding a balance of programs for the coming year. To be determined is the interest in library-related programs as against health-related ones.

The Continuing Education Committee chaired by Barbara Saint, has come up with a list of suggestions for one-day seminars to be presented for the membership. They are currently planning a session involving B.C.'s Knowledge Network, adult education television programming.

The Union List of Serials Committee is examining the problems of financing and will bring forward some suggestions to the new executive.

The Constitution Committee to be chaired by Sharon Robertson will struggle with the problems of working in order to meet the requirements of the provincial Societies Act. A revised constitution will be presented to the membership next year.

FEES:

Annual membership fees which have been \$7.00 since the formation of the chapter are being raised to \$12.00. The 1981-82 executive will be David Noble, president; Sharon Robertson, president-elect; Geri Beddowes, secretary; Deborah Newstead, treasurer. Retiring from the executive is

Bill Fraser. Barbara Sanderson replaces Sue Abzinger as editor of the BCHLA News.

Respectfully submitted,
C. William Fraser
President

MANITOBA HEALTH LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION

Two Years Later - Looking Back; Annual Report for 1980/81

When first approached to allow my name to stand for president of the Manitoba Health Libraries Association I refused, doubting seriously that this could be achieved from outside the nucleus and stronghold of the association in Winnipeg. When further pressed however, I decided that the aims of the association, namely "to promote the provision of quality library service to the health community in Manitoba" warranted at least an attempt and allowed my name to stand. I made it clear to my nominators that one of my main objectives would be to widen the outlook of the association. The members had in fact always showed a willingness in this direction but having a rural president would hopefully present a different perspective. Just how much has been achieved in this respect it is hard to say, but one senses that there is a greater awareness of the provincial scene as a whole. Certainly, the long distance account of the Manitoba Telephone System has been a beneficiary!

A successful presidency administered 210 km away from the centre depends almost entirely on having fellow Executive Officers who are willing to shoulder more than their share of legwork. I owe a great debt in this regard to fellow officers of the past 2 years. I was joined this year by a second non-Winnipeg officer, and for the coming year we will have yet another rural officer. Much of the credit for the increase in rural memberships is due to the Extension Services of the University of Manitoba Medical Library, whose librarians over the years have encouraged the smaller centres to join MHLA.

Our pattern of activities has remained the same for the year 1980/81. We held three general meetings, two in Winnipeg and one in Portage La Prairie, dealing both with business and programme, including a talk on mental retardation programmes and services in Manitoba and a tour of the newest hospital in the province - Seven Oaks General Hospital in Winnipeg.

In addition, we again participated in the annual conference of the Manitoba Health Organizations and, with their continued financial assistance, tackled the subject of professional knowledge and the nursing profession and the place of the health library and health librarians in the provision of this knowledge. The keynote speaker for this session was Bonita Stableford, followed by a reaction panel of subject specialists. Bonnie also brought along her portable terminal and was able to provide a brief MEDLINE demonstration at the end of the day.

Plans for the 1981 MHO/MHLA Conference are already underway, centering around the theme of Health in the 80's; enabling the disabled. A very interesting programme is anticipated.

The work of the standing committees has continued apace; without them the association would simply cease to function, and I would like to thank them for the many hours of work which they have contributed. Because of their efforts, the more visible aspects of the association emerge--the News, the serials holdings file and Directory; it is the continuing interest and verve demonstrated in these small groups which allow these and other "happenings".

Another useful programme has been the Current Awareness service; an up-to-date account of this is to be found in BMC v.2, no. 7, 1981: 193.

A new edition of Selected Books and Journals for Health Libraries in Manitoba is in the editorial stage and due for release in July of this year. The first edition sold widely and sold out relatively rapidly; we believe the second edition will be a further improvement.

A major task for the 1980/81 year has been the Task Force on Shared Services in Manitoba Health Libraries, charged with making recommendations on future action to be taken by MHLA with regard to the creation of a formal health library consortium in Manitoba. A preliminary report has been received from them; as a result, the decision was taken by the association to establish a Union Book Catalogue of member libraries. We anticipate this project to swing into full gear during the coming year.

Once again, the association has contributed to the annual Manitoba Health Manpower Report survey, reporting on health library workers.

One major new accomplishment has been the drafting of Guidelines by all committees, covering membership, duties and responsibilities. This has been an invaluable exercise, providing an opportunity for each committee to examine its function and for the Executive to review the total programme of the association. These Guidelines will be available for the incoming committee chairpersons as they commence a new year.

Membership this year has increased from the 42 reported in 1979/80 to 57 in 1980/81, a significant increase. Of the 57 members, 34 are institutional, 5 associate and 18 personal. Of the 34 institutional members, 13 are outside Winnipeg, while 1 associate member is non-Winnipeg based and one out of the province. One personal member is from rural Manitoba. We are particularly encouraged to see the increase in rural memberships; as an association it behooves us to ensure that our programmes and services remain relevant to both urban and rural needs.

The Executive for this past year has been:

President: Kathy Eagleton
Director of Library Services
Brandon General Hospital, Brandon

President-Elect:
Marilyn Hernandez
Chief Librarian
Manitoba Dept. of Health Library, Winnipeg

Secretary: Bea Zwiep
Memorial Library
Manitoba School for Retardates, Portage La Prairie

Treasurer: Rita Shreiber
The Library
Concordia Hospital, Winnipeg

For the year 1981/82, the officers will be:

President: Marilyn Hernandez
President-Elect:
Dallas Bagby
St. Boniface General Hospital
Medical Library, Winnipeg

Secretary: Colleen Brown
Bethel Hospital, Winkler

Treasurer: Leone Banks
St. Boniface General Hospital
School of Nursing Library

The last word must go to the administrators of the many institutions who continue to assist our "shoe string" organization. Without their moral support our aims would be unachievable.

Respectfully submitted,
Kathy Eagleton
President

WINDSOR AREA HEALTH LIBRARIANS ASSOCIATION

Editors' Note: Unfortunately, we did not get the report in time to publish in this issue of BMC. It will be published in BMC when we get it.

TORONTO MEDICAL LIBRARIES GROUP

The Toronto Medical Libraries Group had a very active, productive and rewarding year, from our first meeting on October 20th, 1980 to our Annual meeting on May 11th, 1981.

With the resignation of the incoming president in August 1980, the president-elect took over the duties and responsibilities of this office. However, with this change, a realignment and addition of the Executive Committee was necessary. The following changes in our Constitution were made to correspond with these changes.

Constitutional changes necessary for the growth and development of our group are as follows: -November 1980.

Article 1 Added: The Toronto Medical Libraries Group shall be a chapter of the Canadian Health Libraries Association.

Article 3 Added: The membership fee shall be established by a majority of members present at a meeting.

Article 4 Added: President - omit Chairman
President-Elect/Program Coordinator
Past President/Historian
Treasurer
Secretary

Article 5 Added: New duties of above executive committee

Article 6 Added: Four meetings shall be held each year, plus a Christmas Social

With all of the changes taking place, the first notice to the members in Sept. 1980 consisted of a) a letter advising of the change of Officer's; b) a Membership Application for 1980-81; c) a New Constitution (showing changes); d) Workshop Announcements?; e) an Invitation to our first meeting - Oct. 20, 1980. Each of these items were printed on a different coloured paper, which made each announcement outstanding and easily accessible to each member. The response from this mailing was excellent and showed the enthusiasm and the interest of the health science librarians in the Toronto area. To date, our membership has escalated from 90 members for 1979-80 to 131 at the end of May 1981.

A total of five Executive Meetings were held, prior to our scheduled four meetings and our Christmas Social. Each of these Executive meetings consisted of a Team Effort which provided added enthusiasm and stimulation to our group as a whole. Without this extra effort and cooperation of the Committee it would not have been possible to provide the interesting, informative and enjoyable programmes as follows.

First Meeting: October 20, 1980 - We were hosted by Canebcco Subscription Service. A presentation was given by the General Manager, Mr. Frank Turton and refreshments were served by his staff.

F.Y.I. In November 1980, the Toronto Medical Libraries Group celebrated it's fifteenth anniversary, which we celebrated as follows:-

- Christmas Social: December 15, 1980 - We celebrated our fifteenth anniversary at Wellesley Place (a Historical Home of Toronto). It was a gala affair, with some of the original members present and Eileen Bradley cut the cake, which commemorated the occasion. A lovely booklet which was stamped "Toronto Medical Libraries Group, 15th Anniversary" depicting "Christmas Customs" was given to each member present. An enjoyable and memorable evening for everyone.
- Second Meeting: January 19, 1981 - We were hosted by Ms. Gwyneth Heaton & her staff of the University of Toronto, Science & Medicine Library. The subject for the evening was "Introduction to Medline" and "Group Discussion of Medlars". These sessions were presented by the staff for the "Introduction to Medline" and by: -Claire Callaghan of the Chiropractic College, Linda McFarlane, Sunnybrook Med. Centre, Carol Morrison, Ontario Cancer Institute and Elizabeth Uleryk of the McMaster University, "Group Discussion of Medlars". A most enjoyable and informative evening. Refreshments were served by the staff.
- Third Meeting: March 16, 1981 - We were hosted by Miss Eleanor Hayes and her staff of the Mount Sinai Hospital Library. Our guest speaker for the evening was Mrs. Helen Krafchik, NR., of Warner-Lambert Canada Inc., and the subject for the evening was "Stress & How to Cope With It". Refreshments were served by the staff. A very informative evening.
- Fourth Meeting: May 11, 1981 - Was held at the University Women's Club of Toronto and sponsored by Miss Edith Jarvi - A beautiful place and a lovely dinner. Our guest speaker for the evening was "Mrs. Pat Adams" Pres. of Tri-Com Communications. Our subject was "Women in Management". An excellent and most enjoyable evening. As a gesture of appreciation, the floral arrangement for the head table was presented to our hostess.
- Union List: With our Annual Notice - The Following Announcements:
- 1) The present Union List of the Toronto Medical Libraries Group, consists of approximately 40 contributing libraries in the Toronto area as of 1979. It is now in progress of revision and to date there are 52 contributing libraries, giving us access to more than 3000 titles.
 - 2) The first Nomination's form of the Toronto Medical Libraries Group for nominee's to the Executive Committee was well received with 2 nominee's for President-Elect, 2 for Secretary and 2 for Treasurer. A very good response for the first attempt, with many interested members for future. Our New Executive for the 1981-82 season are:
 President: Elizabeth Reid, Toronto Western Hosp. Lib'y
 Pres.-Elect: Carol Morrison, Ontario Cancer Inst. Lib'y

Past President: Edna Allen, Warner-Lambert Reference Lib'y
 Secretary: Sandra Langlands, Univ. of Toronto, Science
 and Medicine Library
 Treasurer: Margaret Robins, Women's College Hosp. Lib'y

Workshops/Seminars: Arrangements for 2 Workshops/Seminars were made:-

November 22, 1980- "Time Management/Effective Leadership" seminar, held at the Town & Country Restaurant, conducted by Mr. Robert Boyd. Good attendance, and a very worthwhile seminar.

February 28, 1981 - "Employee Coaching and Counselling Techniques", conducted by Mr. Robert Boyd. Reasonable attendance and a most informative seminar.

President's Note:

When accepting the responsibility of the position of President of the Toronto Medical Libraries Group in August 1980, I immediately set myself three goals. They were, to accept the CHALLENGE, to see a GROWTH and to fulfill my COMMITMENT. With the continuous support and assistance from the Executive Committee members I feel that I have met my goals.

a) The CHALLENGE was met, when accepting the position of President of the group. (Instead of going out, I should just be coming in).

b) The GROWTH shows in our membership figures from 1979-80 to 1980-81 season, an increase of 41 members.

c) The COMMITMENT - I feel that I have accomplished this, by attending all of the Executive Meetings, General Meetings, and assisted in every capacity that has been expected of me. I would do it again if the opportunity should arise.

Respectfully submitted,
 Edna Allen
 President

OTTAWA/HULL HEALTH LIBRARIES GROUP

1. Membership and Executive

The 1980-81 executive were: President - Margaret Taylor (Children's Hospital); Vice-President - Dianne Kharouba (CISTI); Secretary - Sheila Dyne (Queensway-Carleton Hospital).

The mailing list was brought up to date this year so that only 'interested' members and non-members received the mailings and only one mailing was made per institution. Attendance at meetings varied from 12 to 20 with members attending from 16 different institutions including government libraries (3), university libraries (1), hospital libraries (8) and association or special libraries (4).

2. Meetings

In 1980-81, 6 meetings were held during the year. Most meetings were held from 14:00 to 16:00 hours on Thursdays. Host institutions included: CHEO, CISTI, Canadian Nurses' Association, Canadian Medical Association, Health and Welfare and the Royal Ottawa Hospital.

3. Business Discussed at Meetings

The major items of discussion were:

- a. OPL/CHLA Subcommittee: This subcommittee conducted most of its business through the two co-chairpersons, Lynn Legate from OPL and Margaret Taylor from CHEO. This year, the OPL prepared a detailed directory of local health libraries to assist in appropriate referrals and also began to regularly mail to the Ottawa/Hull Health Libraries Group, the health accessions lists for the public library system.
- b. Alta/Vista Subcommittee: This committee was inactive most of the year due partly to the fact that the Ottawa Health Sciences Centre, Inc., the Alta/Vista site administration, was not ready to give any input or direction to shared library services on the site, and also due partly to the fact that there was no representative available for the University of Ottawa. When the new Vanier Librarian for the university is appointed, the subcommittee will resume its meetings.
- c. UTLAS: Utlas was of such great interest to members of the group, that it was decided to invite UTLAS to make a formal presentation at one of the OHHLG meetings. Most of the interest from the group was in the Catsaver Package and in the consortium applications of UTLAS.
- d. Change of Name: As is already apparent, the name of this group was changed by ballot from the CHLA Ottawa/Hull Chapter back to its original name - the Ottawa/Hull Health Libraries Group. We, of course, are still the Ottawa/Hull Chapter of CHLA but we now have a unique name as well.
- e. McAinsh Union List: There was some discussion and interest shown in the union list of serials prepared by the McAinsh Company for their clients in the Ottawa/Hull area.
- f. Circulation Policies: Several members commented on the lack of common policies regarding fines and loan periods among the teaching hospitals in the area. There were plans made to approach the Library Committees of these hospitals to request consistent policies so that students, interns and residents could expect similar treatment from all hospital libraries.
- g. Doreen Fraser's History of Health Libraries...: The request from Professor Fraser to assist in the preparation of this history was given considerable attention by the group. Several members of the group and also local librarians not in the group were approached by the executive on her behalf.
- h. ACMC Bibliography: Maurice Alarie reported on the decision of the ACMC librarians to prepare a consumer health bibliography. This listing will be prepared by librarians across Canada and will include materials in both official languages. Two of the OHHLG members - Mrs. Taylor and Miss Dolan - as well as Maurice will be contributing sections to the list.
- i. CHLA & MLA Conferences: Mrs. Taylor gave regular reports to the group on the plans for these two meetings in Montreal. Members were encouraged to attend and to participate if possible. Mrs. Taylor was responsible for the program and Miss Solomon and Mrs. Ng agreed to lead group sessions. Many other members planned to attend.
- j. CISTI & OHA Region 9 Hospital Libraries Group: The activities of these two organizations were regularly reported by Bonnie Stableford and Anne Lebrun, respectively. Of special interest was the OHA Region 9 HLG Workshop

held in May in Ottawa with special guest speaker - Beatrice Robinow from McMaster University.

4. Guest Speakers

The OHHLG was very fortunate to have 5 guest speakers this year:

Denise Zarn: Denise, a UTLAS representative, came to the September meeting and spoke on the many services and packages offered by UTLAS to individual and group members.

James Feeley: Jim, the Director of Operations at Telidon, came to the November meeting and introduced the group to Telidon and to its many applications for libraries. Jim also gave an excellent slide presentation.

Douglas Thompson: Mr. Thompson, from the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association, was one of two speakers at the January meeting. His talk was on indexing and abstracting services and also on the activities of the C. Ph. A. He also left the group with many informative hand-outs.

Martha Stone: It was a great pleasure to welcome the national CHLA President to the January meeting. Martha spoke on the activities of the CHLA/ABSC and about the responsibilities of its members. She also gave a very interesting report on the 4th International Congress on Medical Librarianship which was held in Belgrade in 1980.

Dr. Selwyn Smith: Dr. Smith, who is the Chief of Psychiatry at the Royal Ottawa Hospital, came to the March meeting and told the group about the organization, background and services of the hospital. He also gave an insightful talk about government funding for these services.

5. Executive for 1981-82

The Executive for the upcoming year are:

President: Doris Foster (Queensway-Carleton Hospital)
Vice-President: Dianne Kharouba (CISTI)
Secretary: Sheila Dyne (Queensway-Carleton Hospital)

We thank Dianne and Sheila for continuing their efforts and also welcome and give our best wishes to Doris in her new role as President.

Respectfully submitted,
Margaret Taylor
President

NOVA SCOTIA HEALTH LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION

1. Membership and Executive

Thirty-one individuals from seventeen institutions were current members. Hospital, university, government and public libraries were represented as well as the Dalhousie School of Nursing and Dalhousie School of Library Service (faculty representation). The executive for 1980-81 were: President, Linda Harvey (Kellogg Health Sciences Library, Dalhousie University); Vice-President, Verona Hall (Camp Hill Hospital Library); Secretary, Donna Jensen (Kellogg Library Dalhousie); Past-President, Anita Laycock (Health Sciences Library Halifax Infirmary); BMC Correspondent, Bill Owen (Kellogg Library, Dalhousie).

2. Meetings

Eight meetings were held during the past year. A number of guest speakers have addressed the group on such topics as health education programmes of the N. S. Dept. of Health, patient education in the hospital, new trends in A/V hardware and budgeting. Members gave presentations on nursing literature, history of health librarianship in Canada and CHLA/MLA programmes. Visits were made to two member institutions, the Nova Scotia Dept. of Health Library and the Dartmouth General Hospital Library. A highlight of this year's activities was the joint sponsorship by NSHLA with the Halifax Library Association and the Atlantic Provinces Library Association of a mid-winter conference on Health Information for the Library User. Several members were involved in planning and four members contributed as panel speakers to the programme. Plans for summer 1981 include visits to the Abbie Lane Hospital Library and the College of Pharmacy Library, Dalhousie, as well as reports on CHLA/MLA, Montreal, and on drug information sources.

Respectfully submitted,
Linda Harvey
President

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ONTARIO PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL LIBRARIANS

The Ontario Psychiatric Hospital Librarians and a representative from the Ministry of Health Library met at St Thomas Psychiatric Hospital on April 9 & 10, 1981 for their fifth annual meeting.

Elizabeth Evans, from Whitby Psychiatric Hospital, presented an informative paper on collecting and organizing hospital archival materials. Special care and treatment is necessary for these articles: acid free containers, diffused light or preferably dark, regulated humidity and temperature, etc. Elizabeth has been designated the hospital archivist and as you can imagine, has a full time job ahead of her.

Dr. Margaret Banks and Mrs. Marianne Welch of the Law Library, University of Western Ontario, discussed the legal materials most necessary and helpful in a psychiatric hospital. Many misconceptions regarding legal materials were clarified. Use of various legal materials was explained and their relative values expounded.

Nancy Beer outlined the various library programs available for patients at St Thomas Psychiatric Hospital. Included in this discussion was the philosophy behind the programs, the nature of the programs and their difficulties and rewards. The scope of her job made it plain to all that a patients librarian is a very busy person indeed.

Several business topics were discussed. Pat Heatley of Penetanguishene Mental Health Centre was designated our 1981/82 chairman.

JOB OPENING

THE UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA LIBRARIES

The Medical Library, situated on the Health Sciences Campus, is one of the few units of the library system that has a full range of public services and technical services of acquisitions, serials, and cataloguing. The Medical Library serves over 3,500 staff and students in the Faculty of Medicine, the School of Medical Rehabilitation, and the major teaching hospitals. It extends full service to all physicians registered in the Province of Manitoba. Its collection of 72,000 volumes and 1,300 current periodicals forms the only major resource in the Medical Sciences for the province.

ASSISTANT MEDICAL LIBRARIAN

The Assistant Medical Librarian, who reports to the Head, Medical Library, has primary responsibility for the automation of the Library's public and technical service operations and for the provision of computerized search services. Responsibility is also held for collection development. In the absence of the Head, the incumbent is responsible for the overall operation of the medical library.

Qualifications:

A degree from an accredited library school, with an undergraduate degree in a biological science or related field. MLA certification would be an asset. Experience at a senior level, preferably in a Life Sciences or Special Library, and knowledge of computer systems and on-line searching required. Personal qualifications of initiative, tact, judgement and resourcefulness and proven ability to work effectively with staff and users at all levels.

The University encourages applications from women and men and especially from Canadian citizens, permanent residents and others eligible for employment in Canada.

Salary:

Beginning salary and rank dependent upon qualifications and experience, but not less than \$19,000. There is a two year probationary period.

Curriculum vitae together with the names of three references should be submitted by August 15, 1981 to:

Marilyn J. Sharrow
Director of Libraries
Elizabeth Dafoe Library
University of Manitoba
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3T 2N2.

CALL FOR ASSISTANCE

- JAN GREENWOOD

Many readers of the BMC will be familiar with Sheila Maxwell's Manual which was published in 1972. A long overdue revision of this valuable handbook was begun by my predecessor, Pamela Avis Pollock, and I am hopeful that it can be in print by the fall of this year if all goes smoothly.

The primary focus of the Manual is the small, rural hospital library that lacks trained staff and ready access to other information sources. For this reason it would seem appropriate for me to append a list of health information resource centres in Canada to which such staff could turn for help (of a moral or practical nature!). Please respond, as soon as possible, by means of the following form (or by letter) if you are willing to provide information or expertise to hospital library personnel in your region.

.....

A HEALTH SCIENCES LIBRARY BASIC MANUAL

to: Jan Greenwood, librarian
 Ontario Medical Association
 240 St. George Street
 Toronto, Ontario M5R 2P4

Name of contact person and/or
 title of position:

Name of Institution/Organization:
 address:

Services able to provide:

Any charges:

- JAN GREENWOOD, ONTARIO MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, TORONTO, ONT.

FROM THE HEALTH SCIENCES RESOURCE CENTRE, CISTI

- BONITA STABLEFORD

In this report, I would like to summarize the activities of the Health Sciences Resource Centre during the past year, 1980/81.

STAFFING

Staff changes in HSRC are one of the highlights of 1980/81, with a complete turnover in staff in all 3 positions. Ms. Deborah Baillie joined HSRC as Medical Reference Librarian, replacing Mr. Anthony Cheung. As you are aware, Ms. Eve-Marie Lacroix accepted the position as Head of Information Services for CISTI and I was appointed Head, HSRC effective the end of October 1980. Since that time, the position of Medline Coordinator has been vacant. HSRC has continued to offer only slightly reduced services during the past 8 months, operating with only 2/3 of its staff. Even after extensive advertising across Canada, we found that there were few applicants who met all of the requirements. An offer was made to one candidate in February, who had to refuse the position for personal reasons.

Ms. Fleurette Grégoire has accepted the position as Medline Coordinator effective July 6, 1981. Fleurette graduated from the Université de Montréal in 1970 with a BSc in biochemistry. She also attended teachers college and received her M.L.S. from Université de Montréal. Fleurette is currently working in CISTI's Reference section, and she is an experienced searcher in the major online systems. Her previous work experience includes bibliographic searching in CISTI's ILL department, work in a hospital immunology laboratory and teaching chemistry at the high school level.

CANADIAN MEDLARS PROGRAM

There are currently 115 MEDLARS centres in Canada and the number of centres has grown by 28% during the past year. A significant change in the distribution of centres by type of organization has also occurred, with a reduction in the percentage of centres in government and academic settings. Growth has been most dramatic in the hospital and industrial sectors. There are now 24 hospitals in 6 provinces with Medline codes, as compared with 15 hospitals in 4 provinces last year. The industrial sector has grown from 15% to 19% of total codes, but their usage remains low. HSRC has received several requests for codes from medical researchers for private codes and 1 code has now been assigned to an individual. We have assigned all available codes and we have asked NLM for additional codes. NLM has agreed to meet future Canadian code requirements as they occur.

Use of MEDLARS in connect hours has increased by an unprecedented 33.5% for a total of almost 5,000 hours. Monthly usage has surpassed the milestone of 500 hours for each of the last 3 months and usage is expected to grow at these rapid rates during the next several years.

Demands on our training program continue to be heavy. HSRC staff trained a total of 217 persons in 27 seminars last year. The training program was formally evaluated for the first time in 1980 and results show that the vast majority of attendees considered that the course fully met their objectives. Most attendees strongly suggested lengthening the course to allow for more online practice sessions.

Effective January 1st, 1981 the introductory course has been increased to 4 days. The evaluations also indicate the need for introductory courses to be held across Canada, similar to CAN/OLE courses. Introductory training courses are now being given outside of Ottawa for a one-year experimental period. Courses are subject to demand and can only be given where there are adequate facilities with sufficient terminals for practical sessions. Courses have already been held in Calgary, Hamilton and Toronto; additional courses are planned for Vancouver, Windsor, Montreal, Halifax, Regina and Edmonton.

HSRC staff were invited to participate as guest lecturers in an abbreviated NLM training course for American searchers. The course was held in conjunction with MLA in Montreal and HSRC staff taught the sections for the Medline and Health Planning databases. This unprecedented invitation to non-American trainers demonstrates clearly the ongoing and effective cooperation between CISTI and NLM.

NLM has recently made the POPLINE file available to Canadian centres. POPLINE (Population Information Online) covers the international literature dealing with population studies and family planning. This includes research in human fertility and contraception, family planning programs and related health, legal and policy issues. HSRC will review CISTI's collection for titles covered in POPLINE during the next few months.

HSRC PUBLICATIONS

The eleventh edition of Canadian Locations of Journals Indexed for Medline has recently been published. It contains locations and holdings for all Medline titles, as well as additional titles from the HEALTH database. CISTI itself holds 2,379 titles of the over 3,000 titles listed.

The revised edition of the directory of health science libraries, Health Sciences Information in Canada: Libraries has been delayed due to staff shortages. The project has been approved and a new survey of libraries planned. The revised edition is scheduled for publication in 1981/82.

The HSRC Advisory Committee has identified the need for a listing of currently published Canadian biomedical serials, as well as the need for a listing of Canadian health-related associations. HSRC staff have done a pilot study to evaluate these projects. To date, a card file containing approximately 1,100 health-related associations has been developed. This file has proven useful to answer reference queries concerning associations; please contact HSRC if you have questions for which this file may be useful. These projects have been evaluated by CISTI management; due to resource requirements these projects will not be completed in the current fiscal year.

COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT

Due to ever-increasing demands for information in the fields of toxicology and industrial medicine, HSRC is involved in a review of CISTI's holdings in these subjects. Significant titles for which there are no Canadian locations are being identified and CISTI will cooperate with other major libraries, such as Health and Welfare Canada and the Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety, to ensure availability of these titles.

NOUVELLES DU CENTRE BIBLIOGRAPHIQUE DES SCIENCES DE LA SANTÉ (ICIST)

- B. STABLEFORD

Ce rapport résume les activités du Centre bibliographique des sciences de la santé au cours de l'année dernière, 1980/81.

PERSONNEL

Les changements dans le personnel du CBSS comptent parmi les faits saillants de l'année dernière, étant donné qu'il y a eu un renouvellement complet des trois postes. Deborah Baillie a remplacé Anthony Cheung au poste de bibliothécaire médicale du CBSS. Comme vous le savez, Eve-Marie Lacroix a accepté le poste de Chef des Services d'information de l'ICIST et j'ai accepté de diriger le CBSS à la fin d'octobre 1980. Depuis ce temps, le poste de coordonnateur de MEDLINE est resté vacant.

Étant donné que le CBSS a dû fonctionner avec seulement les deux tiers de son effectif pendant huit mois, il a dû offrir des services quelque peu réduits. Après avoir fait paraître des annonces dans l'ensemble du Canada, il appert que très peu de candidats possèdent la formation nécessaire pour occuper ce poste. Le poste de coordonnateur a été offert à un candidat au mois de février, mais ce dernier l'a refusé pour des raisons personnelles.

Fleurette Grégoire a accepté de combler le poste de coordonnateur de MEDLINE et entrera finalement en fonction le 6 juillet 1981. Fleurette a obtenu un B.Sc. en biochimie de l'université de Montréal en 1970. Elle a fait aussi des études dans un collège d'éducation et a reçu une M. Bibl. de l'Université de Montréal. Fleurette travaillait dans la Section de référence de l'ICIST et possède ainsi une bonne expérience des principaux systèmes d'interrogation en direct. Elle a déjà travaillé comme chercheuse dans la Section des prêts-entre-bibliothèques de l'ICIST, a occupé un poste dans un laboratoire hospitalier d'immunologie et a enseigné la chimie dans une école secondaire.

PROGRAMME MEDLARS AU CANADA

Il existe présentement 115 centres MEDLARS au Canada, ce qui représente une augmentation de 28% sur l'année dernière. Un changement révélateur s'est aussi produit dans la répartition des centres par genre d'organisme, notamment une diminution du pourcentage de centres dans les milieux gouvernemental et universitaire. La croissance a été la plus forte dans les secteurs hospitalier et industriel. Il existe maintenant 24 hôpitaux dans 6 provinces dotés chacun d'un code MEDLINE, comparativement à 15 hôpitaux dans 4 provinces l'année dernière. Au total, les codes assignés au secteur industriel sont passés de 15 à 19%, mais leur usage n'est pas encore très élevé. Le CBSS a reçu un bon nombre de demandes de code privé par des chercheurs dans le domaine médical et un code a maintenant été assigné à un particulier. Nous avons assigné tous les codes disponibles et demandé des codes additionnels à la NIM. Celle-ci a accepté d'accéder aux demandes canadiennes de code à mesure qu'elles seront formulées.

Les heures de connexion avec MEDLARS ont atteint un pourcentage sans précédent de 33.5%, pour un total d'environ 5,000 heures. L'utilisation mensuelle a franchi le cap des 500 heures au cours des trois derniers mois et devrait continuer de s'accroître rapidement au cours des prochaines années.

Les demandes de cours de formation sont toujours aussi nombreuses. Le personnel du CBSS a entraîné 217 personnes (27 séminaires) au cours de l'année passée. Le

- B. STABLEFORD, CHEF DU CBSS, OTTAWA

programme de formation a été évalué officiellement pour la première fois en 1980 et les résultats démontrent que la vaste majorité des participants considère que le cours atteint pleinement ses objectifs. La plupart des participants recommandent de prolonger la durée des cours afin de permettre plus d'heures de pratique en direct. A compter du 1er janvier 1981, le cours élémentaire sera porté à 4 jours. Les évaluations ont aussi démontré que les cours élémentaires devraient être donnés dans l'ensemble du Canada, comme pour les cours offerts par CAN/OLE. Des cours de formation élémentaire sont désormais donnés à l'extérieur d'Ottawa pour une période d'essai d'un an. Les cours dépendent de la demande et peuvent être donnés seulement où des installations adéquates existent déjà, comme un nombre suffisant de terminaux pour les séances pratiques. Des séances de formation ont été tenues à Calgary, Hamilton, et Toronto; des cours additionnels sont projetés à Vancouver, Windsor, Montréal, Halifax, Régina et Edmonton.

Les membres du personnel du CBSS ont participé, en tant que conférenciers invités, à un cours abrégé de formation de la NLM à l'intention des chercheurs américains. Le cours a été donné en collaboration avec la MLA à Montréal et le personnel du CBSS s'occupa des sections concernant les bases de données MEDLINE et Planification - santé. Cette première invitation lancée à des conférenciers non-américains démontre clairement la coopération suivie et efficace entre l'ICIST et la NLM.

La NLM a récemment mis à la disposition des centres canadiens le fichier POPLINE (Population Information Online). Il englobe la documentation mondiale traitant des études de population et de planification familiale, y compris la fertilité, la contraception ainsi que les questions de santé, de droit et de politiques connexes. Au cours des prochains mois, le CBSS révisera les titres de la collection de l'ICIST se trouvant déjà dans POPLINE.

PUBLICATIONS DU CBSS

La onzième édition des "Dépôts canadiens des revues indexées pour MEDLINE" a récemment été publiée. Elle renferme une liste des endroits et des collections de tous les titres MEDLINE, de même que des titres additionnels tirés de la base de données HEALTH (Santé). L'ICIST détient à même sa collection 2,379 titres des 3,000 titres et plus figurant au fichier.

L'édition révisée du répertoire des bibliothèques des sciences de la santé intitulée "Information en sciences de la santé: bibliothèques", a subi un retard à cause d'un manque de personnel. Le projet a reçu l'approbation et un nouveau recensement des bibliothèques est prévu. L'édition révisée devrait paraître en 1981-82.

Le Comité consultatif du CBSS a identifié le besoin d'une liste des revues biomédicales publiées présentement au Canada. Le personnel du CBSS a fait une étude pilote afin d'évaluer des projets. A ce jour, un fichier d'environ 1,100 associations a été compilé. Ce fichier s'est avéré utile pour répondre à des demandes de renseignements concernant les associations; veuillez communiquer avec le CBSS pour de plus amples renseignements concernant ce fichier. L'administration de l'ICIST a passé en revue ces projets et à cause d'un manque de fonds ils ne seront pas complétés au cours du présent exercice financier.

RAFFERMISSEMENT DE LA COLLECTION

A cause d'une demande toujours croissante d'information dans les domaines de la toxicologie et de la médecine industrielle, le CBSS révisé présentement la documentation à ces sujets dans la collection de L'ICIST. De nombreux titres pour lesquels il n'

existe pas de dépôt canadien seront identifiés et l'ICST collaborera avec les autres bibliothèques d'importance tel que Santé et Bien-être social Canada et le Centre canadien de santé et sécurité au travail afin de trouver ces titres manquants.

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PEDIATRIC LIBRARIANS ARE ACTIVE

A meeting was held Tuesday Morning, June 2, at Hôpital Sainte-Justine, during MLA's annual meeting in Montreal. The participants decided to form a special interest group. Louis-Luc Lecompte has been named as the group coordinator and Margaret Taylor, the editor of a Newsletter to be published two times a year (September and March).

Among the projects for 1981-82: a pediatric union list (Margaret Wold; a pediatric core list (Lucienne St-Martin and Michele Klein); a list of pediatric consumer health information program (Dorothy Gilroy); also, a large scale survey of pediatric libraries in United States and Canada is scheduled for the autumn 1981, and will be conducted by L. L. Lecompte and Margaret Moutseous. Anyone interested in joining the groupe, please write to:

Louis-Luc Lecompte,
Centre d'information sur la santé de l'Enfant
Hôpital Sainte-Justine
3175, chemin Ste-Catherine,
Montreal, Qué. H3T 1C5

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NEWS...

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NEWS...

The American Osler Society had its Annual meeting at McMaster University on May 11, 1981. Osler's early association with Dundas and Hamilton was highlighted in talks and displays.

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A workshop on the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) databases will be held at the McMaster Health Sciences Center, Room 2J-13, 10 a.m. June 8, 1981. The IDRC database includes a number of different databases from such organizations as UNESCO, ILO and FAO and focuses on literature about developing countries.

NEWS...

NEWS...

NEWS...

NEWS...

From time to time, the CHLA sells its mailing list to other organisations. Each request is carefully examined to ensure that the other organisation's aims are connected to those of the CHLA but if you wish your name and address to be removed from any mailing list sold by us please write to:

David Crawford
Medical Library
McGill University
3655 Drummond St
Montreal, Que. H36 1Y6

.....

De temps en temps l'ABSC vend sa liste d'envoi à d'autres organismes. Chaque demande est soigneusement vérifiée pour assurer que les buts de l'autre organisme sont reliés à ceux de l'ABSC. Si toutefois vous ne voulez pas que votre nom et votre adresse apparaissent à toute liste ainsi vendue, veuillez en avvertir, par écrit:

David Crawford
Medical Library
McGill University
3655 Drummond St
Montréal, Qué. H36 1Y6

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SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES RESEARCH COUNCIL

Gale Moore, University of Toronto, has been awarded a SSHRC (Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council) grant to undertake a research project on the information needs of those engaged in research on aging. The project is concerned with information transfer in an inter/multidisciplinary environment and the information-seeking behaviour of the researchers in such an environment. It is hoped that the results will provide prerequisite planning data for the development of an information system. The project is being carried out in cooperation with the Programme in Gerontology.

NEWS...

NEWS...

NEWS...

NEWS...

A new brochure describing the services, facilities and publications of the Helen K. Mussallem Library is now available upon request from the H. K. Mussallem Library, Canadian Nurses Association, 50 Driveway, Ottawa, Ont. K2P 1E2.

NEWS...

NEWS...

NEWS...

NEWS...

The Health Sciences Library is now integrated with total college collection in a new building. Gloria Reinbergs, head of the Learning Resources Center is on a two-year leave of absence to set up library services in Plateau State, Nigeria. Until September 1983, her place is being taken by E. Mary Mahoney.

NEWS...

NEWS...

NEWS...

NEWS...

Sudi Sedani, Reference Librarian at the University of Toronto Science and Medicine Library, has taken over from Dorothy Fitzgerald from the Canadian Library of Family Medicine as Ontario Correspondent for Bibliotheca Medica Canadiana, as of June 1981.

NEWS...

NEWS...

NEWS...

NEWS...

At St Thomas Psychiatric Hospital, Faith Dufour has been appointed new Patient's Librarian to replace Nancy Beer who transferred to the Ministry of Health Library, Toronto.

JOURNÉE D'ÉTUDE DE LA SECTION SANTÉ DE L'ASTED

- PIERRETTE DUBUC

La présentation de Monique Légère de l'ACDI sur la mesure de performance dans une bibliothèque a suscité un vif intérêt parmi les participants à la journée d'étude du mardi, 26 mai dernier.

Pour mesurer la performance, il faut d'abord fixer ses objectifs, préciser les moyens à prendre pour les réaliser, trouver les éléments de l'activité quotidienne qui sont mesurables et décider de tenir des statistiques. Mais pourquoi veut-on mesurer la performance? Mme Légère s'est engagée dans ce processus parce qu'elle s'est trouvée en charge d'une bibliothèque en difficulté de croissance et qu'il lui fallait analyser la situation.

Pour cela, elle devait d'abord: a) connaître le mandat de l'organisation qu'elle desservait et les objectifs poursuivis afin de relier aussi étroitement que possible les activités de la bibliothèque aux objectifs de l'organisation; b) rationaliser la collection en fonction des besoins des usagers; c) déterminer les services à offrir en fonction du personnel disponible.

Vint ensuite la nécessité de vérifier la validité de ses décisions ce qui veut dire décider des statistiques à tenir afin de mesurer la performance.

Mme Légère signale les avantages du relevé des statistiques:

1. C'est un instrument pratique qui sert à mesurer la réalisation des buts et l'utilisation des ressources humaines
2. Avec les données quantitatives aux différents niveaux des activités, il est plus facile de prendre des décisions sur la répartition des ressources
3. Les données aident à justifier les dépenses actuelles et futures.
4. Face aux coupures budgétaires, les données permettent au gestionnaire de faire le choix logique en ce qui a trait aux activités, aux services, au personnel.
5. Le gestionnaire acquiert une bonne perception de toutes les opérations de son organisme.

L'important est d'évaluer ses priorités. Il ne faut pas s'absorber dans les statistiques au point où l'on n'a plus le temps nécessaire pour faire sa tâche correctement! Les statistiques sont un indicateur seulement. Certaines activités ne peuvent être quantifiées: par exemple, comment mesurer l'efficacité d'un bulletin de nouveautés? D'autres peuvent prendre plus d'une année à fournir des indices mesurables. Il faut se méfier d'appliquer des méthodes de mesure qui sont trop complexes: il en résulte des coûts trop élevés pour le maintien du système.

Tout en présentant ces principes, Mme Légère réfère à ses propres expériences et n'hésite pas à signaler les erreurs qui ont été commises et qu'il faut éviter. Le dialogue avec l'assistance s'établit rapidement et facilement. Afin de mieux suivre l'exposé, il est entendu qu'une copie des notes et des tableaux projetés sur l'écran sera remise à chacun des participants. Un exercice pratique terminait la journée.

L'étude des mesures de performance provoque une prise de conscience du rôle du gestionnaire de la bibliothèque. Même s'il est seul en charge de ses opérations et que la tenue des statistiques paraisse un surcroît de travail, il a été démontré que c'est là un outil de communication des plus efficaces pour faire comprendre à son supérieur immédiat la nature du travail qu'il accomplit et son importance au moins quantitative!

NEUROSIS AND THE JOURNAL SUBSCRIPTION

- PATRICK J. FAWCETT AND BARBARA E. HENWOOD

A journal subscription, according to popular legend, is something which enables a library to order a particular title from a specific publisher for a fixed sum of money payable in a straightforward manner. In return, the library can expect a regular delivery of segments of said title, published in a serialized, labelled fashion.

Popular legends are obviously suffering in the re-telling...

The authors recently conducted an exhaustive survey of three and one half librarians (counting each other no more than once) and discovered that journal subscriptions rank second only to redecorating as the chief cause of violence in the home. Journal subscriptions, we found, are about as popular as having a relative who sells Amway.

Why is this, we asked ourselves in the cunningly rhetorical style of two authors desperate for a means of getting an article underway. What causes otherwise normally-behaving library staff to stomp around disclaiming loud similarities between journal subscriptions and farmyard manure? How can such a simple thing as a journal renewal force a seemingly pleasant and mild-mannered staffer to grab the family cat one night and tie knots in its tail? What sinister elements reside in serials to seduce timid library assistants into sprinkling kerosene in the kardex while singing "C'mon, Baby, Light My Fire"?

Beats us.

We naturally began our survey of this problem with an intensive study of the literature. After several hours of collaborative effort, this phase was abruptly terminated by a dispute over who got to read "The Wizard of Id" first. This was resolved in a calm, academic fashion when one member of the team swept up the remaining literature and locked herself in the bathroom while the other half went to sulk in a corner of the basement and throw darts at the cat.

Eventually, we got around to talking to some people...

There are, we learned, only two things wrong with journal subscriptions: ordering them and getting them.

The ordering phase begins with the foolish notion that some publisher is willing to receive and process our request. An even absurder notion is the thought that Postes Canada Post will deliver our order to the publisher or agent in a fast and efficient manner. Most librarians viewed this prospect with the same enthusiasm as drawing the Winnipeg Jets in the Stanley Cup office pool.

Then comes the Big Wait. No invoice arrives. The first issue fails to appear. Our fingernails begin to atrophy from alternately chewing them off or drumming out "Another One Bites the Dust" on the desk top. After a decent interval, our first claim notice is dispatched. After an indecent interval, the second and third claims are sent. Where possible, we then place a polite phone call, followed by several impolite phone calls. Finally, only seventeen years after the order was placed, a response is received.

It's a form letter.

The letter cheerfully explains that on the day our order was received at the publishers, it was whisked off to be offered up to The Computer (the image is one of gold, feathers and Aztec rituals). Just as the papers slid gracefully into the great maw of the machine, it smiled, closed its eyes, and chewed contentedly. Alas, they regret to inform us that our order was lost.

It could have been worse. At least we weren't invoiced.

Being invoiced for journals that were never even ordered, much less received, was a minor complaint in the litany of comments our survey received. The chief cause of hypertension was the fact that nobody, either in the publishers' offices or your own institution, ever accepts responsibility for those funny magazines we

try to buy. All along the subscription trail, the blame gets passed more frequently than the orders. This is especially the case in a centralized ordering situation.

A central order office, usually found in hospitals and universities but now appearing in more areas where the inefficiency and chaos were too low, is a unique form of curse which predates even computers. It is this office which forbids you to order a journal title without first requesting competitive bids. It is this office which insists that you buy all your journals in Canada because of the unfavourable exchange rate in the US or UK. And only this office would possess the unique brilliance to suggest you complete a part-order-receipt form for each issue of every journal you are getting.

A special joy endemic to serials is that once you have successfully battled the post office, publishers, and peons in the central office and have triumphantly placed your orders, the day soon arrives when you have to renew the darn things. Here you discover a whole armload of anonymous faces who have been trying to help you in your struggles. You discover the mailroom clerk who, finding loose renewal coupons on the floor, thoughtfully mailed them back to the publishers and neglected to tell you. You also find a departmental secretary has taken the authorized journal agency renewal form which lists numerous titles and sent it to the publisher of the first journal on the list. And who could forget that paragon of efficiency in materials management who amalgamates all the Current Contents subscriptions and in the process arranges to have them arrive at the wrong receiving bay so they will languish for nine months under wooden pallets loaded with saline solution, tons of food, and new sod for the university's multi-year landscaping project.

After ordering or renewing journals, the next most unpleasant thing is getting them. When you receive a journal, there is an overpowering urge (quite widespread throughout the profession) to record exactly what you've got. This means nothing somewhere that issue number XX of journal YY is clutched in your trembling paws, and, once emblazoned with your library's stamp, remains yours forever. Or until it's stolen.

Oh, really?

First off, there's no guarantee that journal YY will remain, ever was, or even is YY. It may be ABC or XYZ and labels itself YY only because the graphic artist who designed the cover was startled in the womb by a serials librarian. Secondly, the issue number may also be ruse. On many occasions, the cover number does not coincide with the title page, and neither of these may match the page footers. Some times, the issue number is a repeat of an earlier one, indicating that the publisher enjoyed such success with the former issue that he's decided to name this one in its honour. (A disgusting practice, no doubt, but one even the BMC has stooped to in the past - - see I, 17).

And finally, there's the journal issues that are formally announced and correctly numbered but never published so that the kardex winds up recording not only garbage but ghosts as well. Is it any wonder that library staff so often turn to spirits for comfort?

-P.J. FAWCETT, SYSTEMS COORDINATOR, UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA LIBRARIES, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA
 -B.E. HENWOOD, MEDICAL LIBRARY, HEALTH SCIENCES CENTRE, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

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IBLIOTHECA EDICA

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BIBLIOTHECA MEDICA CANADIANA
VOL 3, No 2/3 1981

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AVERTISSEMENT AUX AUTEURS

INFORMATION FOR CONTRIBUTORS

The Bibliotheca Medica Canadiana is a vehicle for providing an increased communication among all health libraries and librarians in Canada, but has special commitment to reach and assist the smaller, isolated health library worker. Contributors should consult recent issues for examples of the types of material and general style sought by the publication. Queries to the editor are also welcome. Bibliographic references should conform to the format used in the Bulletin of the Medical Library Association, whenever possible. Submissions in English or French are welcome, preferable in both languages. Deadline for the next issue is : February 5, 1982.

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Bibliotheca Medica Canadiana veut améliorer la communication entre toutes les bibliothèques canadiennes de la santé et les bibliothécaires eux-mêmes mais plus particulièrement rejoindre et aider ceux qui oeuvrent seuls dans les petites bibliothèques. La rédaction recevra avec plaisir commentaires et opinions. A ceux qui voudraient participer à la rédaction, on suggère de suivre pour les références bibliographiques le format utilisé dans le Bulletin of the Medical Library Association. Les articles, en français ou en anglais, sont les bienvenus, mais il serait préférable de les rédiger dans les deux langues. La date limite pour un envoi à paraître au prochain numéro est : le 5 février, 1982.

EDITORIAL

After a long rest, BMC finally reappears. Thanks to our Canadian postal worker friends, our scheduled issue of BMC which was to appear in the early fall has been combined with this current issue to form Volume 3, No. 2/3, 1981.

This delay has given us such a long rest that I have gotten a little out of practice. The events that preceeded this issue I imagine to be every editor's nightmare...but certainly not a reality.

With three weeks to go before BMC was to arrive on the printer's desk, I had my half of the issue all typed and proofread...and ready to go. Then the day came when Pierrette and I were to sit down and go over the planning of the issue. I go to get my copy and it's not there. It's not anywhere...it's gone. The whole thing...the copy and the originals just disappeared. The good news was that it wasn't the whole issue...only half. After waiting so long for an issue of BMC, it didn't seem right to only put out half of it so I called all points East and West and mostly everyone had kept copies of their originals. I was not able to get in time the 2 Chapter reports submitted by Toronto and Manitoba. Also missing is the official announcement from CISTI regarding the agreement to permit Canadian organizations to search the MEDLARS databases on BRS. This now makes it possible for medical libraries and other institutions in Canada with BRS contracts to access the Medline and Health Planning & Administration files using the BRS/SEARCH software.

We are happy to be back and hope this issue brings all of you up to date with the events that have taken place over the last four months.

Our next issue will appear in early March. We take this opportunity to wish you a happy holiday season.

Arlene Greenberg

Pierrette Duhamel

MOT DE LA REDACTION

BMC vous revient après un congé forcé: Grâce à nos amis les employés des Postes Canadiennes, nous avons pu réunir en un seul numéro celui qui devait paraître en Septembre et celui-ci pour en faire le numéro 2/3 du volume 3 pour 1981.

Après un aussi long silence, nous avons sans doute perdu le fil des événements qui mènent à la parution d'un numéro de BMC...ce qui fait le cauchemar de tout éditeur nous est arrivé:

Trois semaines avant d'aller sous presse, Arlene avait la moitié des articles déjà dactylographiés et corrigés...prêts à partir. Le jour vint où nous devions planifié la présentation du numéro. Je cherche mon dossier...et ne le trouve pas! On ne le trouve nulle part. Les 16 pages ont disparues au complet, avec leur version originale. Heureusement, il en reste encore la moitié! Mais comment vous offrir la moitié d'un numéro après une si longue absence? Arlene s'est donc installée au téléphone pour rejoindre l'Est et l'Ouest et fort heureusement, la plupart avait encore leur copie! Il nous manque cependant les rapports des sections de Toronto et du Manitoba. IMPORTANT! Nous n'avons pu obtenir copie de l'annonce officielle par l'ICIST de son agrément à la diffusion des banques du MEDLARS par BRS. Ceci signifie qu'il est maintenant possible pour les bibliothèques médicales et les autres organisations canadiennes qui sont abonnés à BRS d'interroger MEDLINE et HEALTH PLANNING & ADMINISTRATION et de profiter des subtilités du logiciel de BRSÉSEARCH.

Nous sommes ravies d'être de retour et nous espérons que ce numéro vous donnera suffisamment d'information sur ce qui s'est passé ces derniers mois.

Notre prochain numéro paraîtra en Mars. D'ici là, nous aurons entamé une nouvelle année et saison des fêtes...Nous vous la souhaitons bonne et heureuse!

Arlene Lemberg

Pierette Anunc

THE PRESIDENT'S REPORT

- ANN D. NEVILL

In the last BMC, I mentioned that you would receive a questionnaire - and you didn't. The mail strike intervened, and some early decisions had to be made, and I just made them. CLA has kindly agreed to help with CHLA local arrangements for our Annual Meeting, so we're going to hold it in Saskatoon just before the CLA conference. Arrangements are not totally completed, and may be slightly changed at the Board Meeting in October, but please mark your calendars for June 6-9, 1982. We hope to start with a reception on the Sunday evening, have the main programme on Monday and Tuesday, and CE courses on Wednesday. This will overlap with the first day of CLA, but I believe their programme is sparse on that day.

Sandra Langlands, University of Toronto Science and Medicine Library will be the Conference Chairperson, and Dorothy Fitzgerald, Canadian Library of Family Medicine is going to be Programme Convenor. Wilma Sweaney and Jackie MacDonald, University of Saskatchewan Health Sciences Library have agreed to be our liaison with the CLA local Arrangements Committee. These are all big jobs, and I'm sure I speak for all of you in expressing our gratitude to these people.

Linda Solmon Shiff hosted the October Board Meeting at the Canadian Nurses Association in Ottawa. It was a long day, but the pleasant surroundings made it less arduous than it could have been.

Much of the time was devoted to discussion of the Conference plans, and it was obvious that they are in good hands.

I am sad to report that Diane Thomson, our newest representative on the HSRC Advisory Committee, has had to resign because she moved out of the country. On the other hand, I am happy to be able to tell you, that Kathy Eagleton from the Brandon Hospital has kindly agreed to take Diane's place. The Board felt that Kathy would bring valuable input to the Committee from the point of view of our hospital library members.

Bill Fraser's and Anna Leith's terms of office on the Committee end in March, 1982. If you have suggestions for replacements, please send them to me before the next Board Meeting on February 13. You can suggest someone else, or volunteer yourself, and I'll be happy to send the terms of reference, etc. to anyone who is interested.

The Board has not yet solved the problem of regional representation. The Manitoba chapter suggested votes by proxy if the regional representative could not attend the meeting. Germain Chouinard suggested that a Board member be elected specifically for the East and the West. We need more input from all of you before the next meeting.

We need also to think about new BMC editors for a term to begin next summer. Volunteers will be welcome here, too.

The Board agreed to a change in the President's term of office as follows : First year, Vice President/President-Elect; Second year, President; Third year, Past-President. We felt that this would provide continuity, while keeping the fairly heavy duties of the President confined to one year, rather than the present two. Please note - this is not blatant self-seeking, since my term will still have to be two years. The Constitution Committee is working on the By-Law change, and you will probably be asked to ratify at the Saskatoon AGM.

From the correspondence I'm receiving, it seems our Committees are active, and many of you are thinking about projects and expressing your concerns. Please keep it up. The Board and I will make every effort to respond.

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RAPPORT DE LA PRÉSIDENTE

- ANN D. NEVILL

A cause de la grève des postes, vous n'avez pas reçu le questionnaire dont je vous avais parlé dans le dernier BMC. Des décisions s'imposaient, je les ai donc prises seule. Grâce à l'aide qu'a bien voulu nous apporter la CIA pour les arrangements de locaux, notre assemblée générale annuelle aura lieu à Saskatoon immédiatement avant le congrès de la CIA. Bien que les arrangements ne soient pas complètement conclus et que des changements peuvent être apportés à la suite de l'assemblée du Conseil d'administration, veuillez vous réserver la période du 6 au 9 juin 1982 pour notre congrès. Notre rencontre devrait débiter par une réception dimanche soir, se poursuivre lundi et mardi avec le programme principal et se terminer mercredi par les cours de formation continue. Le congrès de la CIA débute mercredi, mais je crois que son programme n'est pas très chargé ce jour-là.

Sandra Langlands, de la Bibliothèque des sciences et de médecine de l'Université de Toronto, sera la présidente d'assemblée, et Dorothy Fitzgerald, de la Bibliothèque de médecine familiale du Canada, sera la coordonnatrice du programme. Wilma Sweaney et Jackie MacDonald, de la Bibliothèque des sciences de la santé de l'Université de Saskatchewan, seront nos déléguées au comité de la CIA pour les arrangements concernant les locaux. Toutes ces personnes rempliront des fonctions exigeantes, je me permets donc au nom de tous de les remercier pour leur travail.

Linda Solmon Shiff fut notre hôtesse lors de l'assemblée du Conseil d'administration en octobre à l'Association des infirmières du Canada, qui a eu lieu à Ottawa. La journée fut longue, mais l'environnement agréable l'a rendue moins difficile qu'elle aurait pu être. La plus grande partie du temps a été consacrée au programme du congrès qui est, croyez-moi, entre bonnes mains.

Je dois malheureusement vous apprendre que Diane Thomson, notre déléguée au Comité consultatif du CBSC, a été dans l'obligation de donner sa démission car elle déménageait à l'extérieur du Canada. Par contre, j'ai le plaisir de vous annoncer que Kathy Eagleton, du Brandon Hospital, la remplacera. Le Conseil a pensé que Kathy serait un apport de valeur pour le Comité et qu'elle saurait représenter les membres de nos bibliothèques d'hôpitaux.

Les mandats de Bill Fraser et de Anna Leith au Comité se terminent en mars 1982. Si vous voulez proposer quelqu'un pour les remplacer ou que l'un de ces postes vous intéresse, il s'agit de m'envoyer le nom des personnes intéressées avant la prochaine assemblée du Conseil d'administration le 13 février. Je me ferai un plaisir d'envoyer les termes des mandats et autres documents à ceux qui les demanderont.

Le Conseil d'administration n'a pas encore résolu le problème de la représentation régionale. La section du Manitoba a proposé que les votes soient pris par procuration en l'absence du représentant régional à l'assemblée. Germain Chouinard a, pour sa part, suggéré qu'un membre du Conseil soit spécialement élu

pour l'Est et l'Ouest. Nous avons besoin de l'avis de tous avant la prochaine assemblée.

Nous devons aussi penser qu'au début de l'été prochain l'équipe de la rédaction du BMC devra être renouvelée. Les bénévoles sont bienvenus.

Le Conseil d'administration a convenu d'un changement au mandat du président, qui se traduit comme suit: la première année, vice-président/"futur président"; la deuxième année, président; et la troisième année, "ex-président". Nous avons pensé qu'en restreignant les lourdes responsabilités du président à un mandat d'un an cela amènerait une continuité. Je vous fais remarquer que cela ne me touche pas puisque mon mandat doit être de deux ans. Le Comité de la constitution est en train d'apporter ces changements aux règlements; on vous demandera probablement de les entériner à l'assemblée annuelle de Saskatoon.

D'après les lettres que nous recevons, il semble que nos comités soient actifs et que plusieurs d'entre vous aient des projets. J'espère que vous allez continuer à nous écrire. Le Conseil et moi ferons tout notre possible pour vous répondre.

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CHLA/ABSC BOARD MEETING, OCTOBER 1981

- DAVID S. CRAWFORD

The Board of CHLA/ABSC met in Ottawa on October 3 and among the items discussed were the following:

The audited financial statement for the year ending May 31 was approved and showed a surplus in the year of \$692.81 and a total equity of \$3042.79. Copies of the auditors report and statements can be obtained from the Treasurer.

The Budget for 1981/82 was discussed and it is hoped that income and expenses will balance at the end of the year. It was agreed to charge an additional \$5.00 fee to members renewing after September 15 (from 1982) in order to cover the costs of renewal notices.

The Publications Co-ordinator presented a report on CanHealth-Santé Canada, the publication previously being edited by Martha Stone and he was authorized to work with Mrs. M.A. Flower and aim for a completed first draft by December, 1981.

The Board appointed Kathy Eagleton to serve as a member of the HSRC Advisory Committee for three years. The other CHLA/ABSC representatives to this Committee are Bill Fraser and Anna Leith both of Vancouver and the Committee also has a membership of Ann Nevill, representing the ACMC Special Resource Committee on Medical School Libraries and Bernard Bedard representing the Section de la Santé of ASTED.

It was agreed to send the Association's archives to the National Library of Canada.

A budget was approved for the Annual Meeting in 1982 (Saskatoon 7-9 June) and a preliminary program was approved. Further details will be sent to members in due course.

After much discussion it was agreed that the term of office of the President would be reduced from two years to one but that a year as President-elect would be added. This change will come into effect in 1982 when a President-elect will be elected, to take office as President for one year in 1983.

As the membership fees for the International Federation of Library Associations is \$350. for CHLA it was decided not to join but it was agreed to appoint Frances Groen of McGill as our liaison with the group of IFLA planning the next international conference of medical librarians.

RAPPORT DE L'ASSEMBLÉE DU CONSEIL D'ADMINISTRATION DE L'ABSC/CHLA, OCTOBRE 1981
- DAVID S. CRAWFORD

Le Conseil de l'ABSC/CHLA s'est réuni à Ottawa le 3 octobre dernier. Voici ce qui en est ressorti:

Le rapport financier de l'exercice se terminant le 31 mai a été certifié. Il présente pour cette année un excédent de 692.81\$ et un avoir total de 3042.79\$. On peut en s'adressant au trésorier se procurer un exemplaire du rapport des vérificateurs et des états financiers.

On a passé en revue le budget pour 1981/82 et on espère que les revenus et les dépenses balanceront à la fin de l'exercice. Nous avons convenu de demander un montant supplémentaire de 5 dollars aux membres qui n'auront pas renouveler leur adhésion avant le 15 septembre (à partir de 1982), afin de couvrir les frais d'avis de renouvellement.

Le coordinateur des publications a présenté un rapport sur CanHealth/SantéCanada, publication qui était autrefois rédigée par Martha Stone. Il a été autorisé à travailler avec Mme M.A. Flower et il espère terminer une première version pour décembre 1981.

Le Conseil a nommé Kathy Eagleton membre du Comité consultatif pour trois ans. Les autres délégués de l'ABSC/CHLA à ce Comité sont Bill Fraser et Anna Leith de Vancouver, Ann Nevill qui représente le Comité spécial des ressources de l'AFMC aux bibliothèques des facultés de médecine, et Bernard Bédard qui représente la section de la Santé de l'ASTED.

Il a été convenu de transférer les archives de l'Association à la Bibliothèque nationale du Canada.

On a approuvé un budget pour l'assemblée annuelle de 1982 (à Saskatoon du 7 au 9 juin) ainsi qu'un programme préliminaire. Les membres recevront de plus amples renseignements au moment opportun.

Après discussion, il a été décidé que le mandat du président serait réduit à un an, mais qu'une année comme "futur président" y serait ajoutée. Ce changement entrera en vigueur en 1982 quand le futur président sera élu pour l'année 1983.

Puisque les frais d'adhésion à la Fédération internationale des associations de bibliothécaires et de bibliothèques (IFLA) sont de 350 dollars, il a été décidé que l'ABSC n'y adhérerait pas. Cependant, on a nommé France Groen, de l'Université McGill, déléguée au groupe de l'IFLA qui met sur pied le prochain congrès international des bibliothèques médicales.

OPEN LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT

To: Ann D. Nevill, President, Canadian Health Libraries Association

Re: Job Classifications of Health Sciences Library Staff

As president of the Toronto Medical Libraries Group and CHLA Toronto Chapter representative, I would like to propose that CHLA look into the subject of job classifications of staff employed in health sciences libraries. This subject has interested me over the past year and a half--ever since I became aware of some of the dynamics of such systems and the seeming lack of their consistent and knowledgeable application within and outside the (health) library field. I included the subject in the agenda of our first TMLG executive committee meeting for 1981/82 and we decided that if a job classification survey were conducted, it might be more successfully undertaken at a national scale by CHLA.

I am especially aware of problems in hospitals--their method of classification and remuneration can involve surveys of various large and some small employee groups, but library staff are omitted (example, Hospital Council of Metropolitan Toronto surveys). Why? I asked my administrator and he is looking into it (he happens to be an HCMT rep this year!). "Big systems" often have unions or staff associations representing employee job interests; however, even they can develop inconsistencies (example, Canadian Public Service Library Science vs. Historical Research Groups). Library technicians are often unrecognized, when it comes to salary and job benefits, compared to other technical staff (example, comparison to senior clerical levels). I think this lack of understanding and possible downgrading should be investigated and acted upon, rather than acknowledged and accepted.

I see two problems (at least) in the establishing of classification standards for library positions in hospitals--the market survey and the worth of the job to the institution. Hospitals may feel that their library positions cannot be compared to the larger library systems. Likely they do not understand or know the ranking systems, and with an inadequate understanding of library positions (e.g., lack of good job descriptions), they do not attempt to compare responsibilities etc. in this way. The worth of the job is affected by a lack of understanding of the role of the library staff, and classification reflects this. For example, there are two community hospitals in the Toronto area with salary ranges for the health sciences librarians which are nearly ten thousand dollars apart. My guess is that this difference is directly due to two different comparisons of two similar library jobs--e.g., one compared (classed) with a hospital educator and one with a medical records librarian.

Does CHLA see itself as the association we health sciences library professional and technical staff can turn to for the backup necessary to attempt to clear up some of these problems? Are the problems real? A few months ago I asked a community college librarian what group/association she thought represented us in such matters (I suggested the Canadian Library Association)..her reply: CLA is an association of libraries, not librarians. She could not answer my question. Does CHLA have an answer?

The first thing an employment officer tells me, in reply to my questions regarding the lack of survey information, is to go to your association. I have become aware of the activities and slow but sure accomplishments of other non-librarian associations, and also become aware of the lack of similar orientations in our library profession. Is there a reason for this lack? Perhaps there is an if so I would like to know. Then, I would still like to know who we can turn to for help in decreasing the inconsistencies I perceive in job classification practices in the library science field. Who do potential employers turn to for advice? If they ask library consultants of library schools, do these two groups know about CHLA and/or its chapters? Not necessarily.

The 1981 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) put out by Statistics Canada Standards Division, groups occupations using the basic principle "kind of work performed". It uses many of the same codes as the Canadian Classification and Dictionary of Occupations (CCDO), for example, professional librarians are grouped in 2351 (Librarians, Archivists and Conservators) and library technicians in 2353 (Technicians in Library, Museum and Archival Sciences). Class 23 is Occupations in Social Sciences and Related Fields, and class 235 is Occupations in Library, Museum and Archival Sciences. The SOC is designed for statistical surveys--it does not intend to list all possible jobs but does list a good number, e.g., Reference Librarian, Cataloguer, Medical Librarian, Hospital Librarian (all in 2351). The CCDO includes "Health Librarian" in its new 1980 edition; the CCDO is not the same as the SOC (put out for the needs of Employment and Immigration Canada) and in the case of the health librarian title, it represents an alternate to their description under "Special Librarian." The new CCDO excludes hospital librarian (fine, the terms are changing; an old edition of one of these national classification systems put hospital librarians and prison librarians together).

The SOC is published every ten years. The 1981 edition has a number of new example job titles, as would be expected. Two of these are "Health Record Librarian" and "Film Librarian" and they are placed in 2351 with other professional librarians. Why? Did Statistics Canada get information from some library association to make its classification decisions? The old 1965 edition of the U.S. equivalent to the CCDO, Dictionary of Occupational Titles (DOT) had Medical Record Librarians and Film Librarians grouped in this way but changed that in the 1977 4th edition. The CCDO places the Medical Records Librarian in the clerical group with library clerks (4161). Since institutions' classification officers submit information to Statistics Canada and use their codes for guidelines (I assume), I think the easy use of "librarian" and its resulting misunderstandings can only lead to confusion and inconsistencies in job

classifications and ultimately a wide variety of salary ranges assigned to similar jobs. This is not right and should be clarified and corrected. It is interesting that medical records librarians are now often being called "Health Record Administrators." Even Index Medicus excludes the librarian term (MeSH change '77-) and subject classifies the group with other clerical allied health workers.

The effect of these non-librarian job inclusions is felt most in a hospital setting but professional health librarians in other institutions should question it too--does Statistics Canada know what "we" do or what "they" do? Who advises them? Do they make assumptions as many seem to do? By the way, SOC's 2353 group has no "Library Technician" job title listed (the SOC does refer the reader to the "library technical assistant" in 2353, from class 4161 clerical library workers). The CCDO does describe the library technician, with a good position summary (slightly updated from the 1st 1971 edition).

Health sciences librarians and library technicians were first included in the Canadian Hospital Directory in 1979. (They failed to index us under a library subject heading because they assigned the heading "Health Sciences" in the main listing and used the same terms in their subject index) I am glad to see that we are included. I believe the professionalism of health sciences librarians can only be better understood if they are included with other health professionals and treated as such. Similarly for technicians--their education and skills are just as important in the library job as in the laboratory job (for example) compared to other clerical jobs with on-the-job training. There really is a great deal of ignorance on the part of hospital administrators and other health professionals about the whole spectrum of librarianship (educational background, job responsibilities, department head capabilities, etc.) and I feel our profile needs a big boost upwards. I would like to recommend, also, a reconsideration of the setting aside of Mrs. Flower's CANHELP project. I feel our members need more education to raise their awareness of the interaction of librarians and their users and their administrators. Only a strong, active and knowledgeable association of librarians can hope to correct some of the inconsistencies listed above. Many librarians and administrators are unaware of the injustice of classifications and it should be brought to their attention.

Respectfully submitted,

Elizabeth A. Reid
President, Toronto Medical Libraries Group

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CHLA/ABSC ANNUAL CONFERENCE. SASKATOON, SASKATCHEWAN, JUNE 7-9, 1982

CHALLENGES AND CHANGES

PRELIMINARY PROGRAM

Monday June 7

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| 8:00 - 12:00 | Registration |
| 9:00 - 9:05 | Introduction - Sandra Langlands, Conference Chairman |
| 9:05 - 9:15 | Welcome - Ann Neville, CHLA President |
| 9:15 - 9:30 | Welcome Address - Dr. R.G. Murray, Dean of Medicine,
University of Saskatchewan (not confirmed) |
| 9:30 - 10:30 | Key Note Speaker - Continuing Medical Education in
Saskatchewan
- with special reference to the role of the medical
school library and the hospital libraries.
- Dr. O.E. Laxdale, Director, Continuing Medical
Education, University of Saskatchewan |
| 10:30 - 11:00 | Break - Visit the Exhibits |
| 11:00 - 12:00 | ECONOMIC CUTBACKS - How to manage a library in an era
of fiscal restraint
- Jayne Mortenson, Head, Public Services, Edmonton
Public Library |
| 12:00 - 1:30 | Lunch |
| 1:30 - 2:30 | "Small Group Sessions" - Discussion leaders will speak
for 30 minutes on their situation, problems, solutions,
etc. prior to the general discussion.

1. Government Libraries - Daphne Dolan (Ottawa)
2. Setting up an information service and networking
- Catherine Ferguson (Saskatoon)
- Kathy Eagleton (Brandon)
3. Promoting Hospital Libraries - Barbara Greeniaus (Winnipeg)
4. Audio-visuals Management - Claire Callaghan (Toronto)
5. AARCII - Hanna Waluzyniec (Montreal)
6. Circuit Riders - videotape of the Pennsylvania program |
| 2:30 - 3:00 | Break - Visit the Exhibits |
| 3:00 - 4:00 | "Small Group Sessions" repeated |

Tuesday June 8

8:00 - 10:00

Registration

9:00 - 10:15

"Education for Health Science Librarianship" - a panel presentation

Moderator - Alan MacDonald (Calgary)

1. The EMPLOYER'S point of view. What in terms of education, and experience is important.

Panelist - Audrey Kerr (Winnipeg)

Respondent -

2. Importance of a SCIENCES BACKGROUND for working in a health sciences library.

Panelist - Wilma Sweaney (Saskatoon)

Respondent - M.A. Flower (Montreal)

3. The LIBRARY TECHNICIAN perspective.

Panelist - Kay Beacock (Toronto)

Respondent - Deborah Newstad (Vancouver) - not confirmed.

10:15 - 10:45

Break - Visit the Exhibits

10:45 - 11:45

Education Panel Continued

4. The GRADUATE SCHOOL approach. The practicing librarian as part-time professor.
The medical school library staff sharing the teaching.
The full-time professor.

Panelist - Gale Moore (Toronto)

Respondent - Geoffrey Pendrill (London)

Respondent - Tom Flemming (Halifax)

Comments and questions from the floor

11:45 - 1:30

Lunch

1:30 - 4:30

Annual General Meeting

Wednesday June 9

9:00 - 5:00

Continuing Education Courses.

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FROM HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA

CHAPTER REPORT

Officers of the Nova Scotia Health Libraries Association for the current year are : President, Verona Hall (Camp Hill Hospital Library), Vice President, Rachel Robertson (Halifax Infirmary), and Secretary, Catherine Krause (Kellogg Health Sciences Library).

The NSHLA continued it's monthly meetings throughout the summer. The June meeting was held at the Abbie J. Lane Memorial Hospital. Margaret Cooter, the hospital librarian, had invited Dorothy Smith, from the Department of Social Work, who gave an interesting overview of the evolution of the Abbie Lane's community psychiatric services. The August meeting was in the Dalhousie University College of Pharmacy library where Elizabeth Foy, pharmacy librarian, gave a critical review of Drug Literature sources.

The chapter sent a letter to the Nova Scotia Minister for Health, Dr. G. Sheehy, protesting the downgrading of the position of Librarian in the Provincial Department of Health Library to the clerical level. The reply did not provide much hope for reconsideration and various follow-up actions are being considered.

Joyce Kublin, previously Librarian at the N.S. Department of Health, is now Librarian at the Victoria General Hospital. Christine Hayward, Serials and Systems Librarian of the Kellogg Health Sciences Library since 1975 moved West in September to become Government Publications System Librarian at the University of Calgary Social Science Library. Their colleagues wish them all the best in their new positions.

Freelance Medical Librarian for the Annapolis Valley

Coral Dorosh, a graduate Library Technician from Red River Community College, Winnipeg, moved to Greenwood, Nova Scotia, in July 1980 and is currently employed by Freelance Library Services at both the Soldier's Memorial Hospital, Middleton and the Annapolis General, Annapolis Royal.

Coral has organized their collections, set up both card catalogs and serials kardexes, and maintains their circulation system. Through meetings with administrative and medical staff of the two hospitals, she has been able to make patrons more aware of library services. Coral reports that the response and support from her patrons has been excellent and with the backup support from the Regional Loan Services from Dalhousie's Kellogg Health Sciences Library, plus an increase in library funds, the future looks bright.



W A N T E D

EDITOR of BMC

The two year term of office of the present Editors of BMC ends with the production of the July 1982 issue.

Applications would be welcomed from members to serve as Editor and should be addressed to:

David S. Crawford
3655 Drummond Street
Montreal H3G 1Y6

October 8, 1981

L'INTEGRATION ET L'USAGER

- JOHANNE HOPPER

Une autre session d'automne bien en cours à l'Université de Montréal; un autre secteur, le Département de Nutrition, cette fois, intégré à la Bibliothèque Para-Médicale. Profitons du moment pour évaluer l'effet de cette intégration sur l'utilisateur. Bonita Stableford a écrit dans "Bibliotheca Medica Canadiana" (vol. 1, no. 5, pp. 148-50) des préoccupations d'un secteur à la veille d'une intégration à une plus grosse collection de l'Université d'Ottawa. Maintenant, il faut examiner les effets subis par le secteur une fois intégré. Est-ce qu'il y a eu des avantages? Quels en sont les désavantages? Revenons donc au débat sans fin de la centralisation versus la décentralisation. Cependant, revenons-y à la lumière des restrictions budgétaires partout en vigueur dans nos institutions publiques et para-publiques.

Depuis douze ans la Bibliothèque Para-Médicale à l'Université de Montréal a intégré cinq collections des secteurs de santé de domaines connexes. En 1967, la bibliothèque a débuté en développant une collection pour la Faculté des sciences infirmières nouvellement créée. Peu après, l'intégration des autres secteurs a commencé. Il s'agit en 1968 de l'Ecole de santé publique; en 1970 du Département d'administration de la santé; en 1974 de l'Ecole de Réadaptation; en 1981 du Département de Nutrition. En plus, deux nouveaux départements se sont ajoutés à la bibliothèque; il s'agit en 1975 du Département de médecine sociale et préventive; en 1976 du Département de médecine du travail et d'hygiène des milieux. Il va sans dire que la bibliothèque a évolué sur tous les plans afin de répondre aux besoins de sa clientèle toujours grandissante. Est-ce que cette réponse avantage ou désavantage l'utilisateur, soit celui qui arrive, soit celui déjà sur place, par rapport à sa situation antérieure.

Regardons tout d'abord l'utilisateur et la collection mise à sa disposition. Tous les secteurs sur place se spécialisent dans des domaines de la santé connexes et complémentaires. Donc chaque secteur peut profiter de la documentation des autres. Par exemple, un professeur de Nutrition s'est avoué heureux d'avoir découvert sur place une documentation en gériatrie et en gériatrie. Un professeur en médecine du travail profite de CRC Reviews in Toxicology, ajouté dernièrement à la collection; un autre, de JAMA; et ainsi de suite. L'utilisateur a (à la main) une collection plus arrondie. Donc, il a moins besoin de se déplacer ou de faire appel au prêt externe.

Un résultat heureux d'une intégration c'est que le budget alloué à chaque secteur prend plus d'importance. Il ne sera dépensé que pour des titres directement de la discipline concernée, ce qui implique une économie d'au moins dix à vingt pourcent selon le secteur impliqué. Dans ce temps de coupures budgétaires, le secteur maintient au moins le statu quo.

Regardons maintenant l'utilisateur et les services offerts, une plus grande clientèle (2300 prévue en 81/82) permet les dépenses requises pour une médiathèque, des salles de travail et des heures d'ouvertures et de prêt plus longues. Peut-être cette année il nous permettra aussi d'obtenir un terminal pour le repérage automatisé sur place. (Actuellement nos usagers doivent se déplacer à d'autres bibliothèques sur le campus). Tous nos secteurs y semblent bien intéressés, et ensemble nous avons une meilleure pression de groupe.

C'est peut-être le service de référence qui concerne le plus les nouveaux arrivés. Est-ce que le bibliothécaire de référence s'instruira assez sur leur domaine pour comprendre leurs besoins de recherches documentaires et y répondre adéquatement. De notre expérience, il semble prendre un an dès l'arrivée d'une collection jusqu'à ce que le bibliothécaire de référence se trouve à l'aise avec un nouveau domaine; un an d'investissement qui passe vite et qui rapporte beaucoup en échange.

Regardons maintenant l'utilisateur et le milieu. La bibliothèque sert comme un terrain commun pour tous les secteurs desservis. Futures infirmières, ergothérapeutes, médecins spécialisés, orthophonistes, administrateurs, physiothérapeutes, travailleurs sociaux, diététistes ont l'occasion de se rencontrer et de travailler ensemble; c'est l'embryon de l'équipe interdisciplinaire. Ce contact est encouragé par un comité conjoint de bibliothèque pour les étudiants et un autre pour les professeurs où les questions d'intérêt commun sont discutées par l'ensemble. Souvent c'est les bibliothécaires, au courant des projets de recherche dans différents secteurs qui réfèrent, l'un à l'autre, des chercheurs travaillant sur des projets semblables. Grâce à ce genre d'interaction les chercheurs semblent profiter aussi du point de vue des collègues de domaines complémentaires. En effet, loin de se voir submergé dans une grande mer d'utilisateurs et de documents, un nouveau secteur peut se voir plutôt valorisé par sa contribution à ces sciences connexes. Le secteur obtient un statut plus professionnels, mais aussi un peu moins familial. L'échange se vaut, il me semble.

Dans l'ensemble, un secteur intégré à une bibliothèque de grandeur moyenne (2000 usagers inscrits en 1980/81) où les domaines d'intérêt sont complémentaires et connexes devrait y trouver plus d'avantages que de désavantages.

Oui, une intégration favorise l'utilisateur dans notre bibliothèque. Maintenant arrive le moment d'évaluer l'effet sur le personnel de la bibliothèque... Mais ça c'est une autre paire de manches.

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ANNOUNCING A NEW HEALTH SCIENCE LIBRARY...

Health Science Library,
General & Marine Hospital,
1201 6th St.,
Owen Sound, Ontario. N4K 5H3.

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NOUVELLES DU CENTRE BIBLIOGRAPHIQUE DES SCIENCES DE LA SANTÉ (ICIST)

Répertoire des sources de connaissances de l'ICIST

Le Répertoire des sources de connaissances (RSC) conservé par l'ICIST est un inventaire des spécialistes canadiens oeuvrant dans le domaine de la science et de la technologie. Ce répertoire créé par ordinateur permet au personnel de l'ICIST de retracer des spécialistes dans un domaine donné et de diriger les clients vers ces spécialistes canadiens. La base de données du RSC englobe plus de 3000 profils de scientifiques participants venant de quatorze ministères du gouvernement fédéral, douze universités canadiennes et du personnel de certains gouvernements provinciaux et autres organismes de recherche. Le RSC comprend un index alphabétique par sujets, une liste des profils individuels et un fichier d'identification. Afin de sauvegarder la confidentialité, le personnel de l'ICIST s'assure du spécialiste qu'il acceptera la demande. L'accès au RSC est gratuit. Si vous désirez utiliser ce service, veuillez communiquer avec le personnel du CBSS au (613) 993-1604 ou avec la section des renseignements bibliographiques de l'ICIST au (613) 993-2013.

Les films du NMAC offerts au Canada

Le U.S. National Medical Audiovisual Centre (NMAC) a déménagé son siège social d'Atlanta, en Georgie, au Lister Hill Center de la NLM au cours de 1980. A la fin de ce déménagement et de la pénurie de personnel qu'il entraîna, le NMAC a dû réduire ses services de prêt et de distribution. De retour à la normale, le NMAC annonce maintenant que sa collection de films 16mm pourra être prêtée au Canada. La collection comprend plus de 700 films dans tous les domaines des sciences de la santé. Les fonds du NMAC figurent dans son catalogue Films for the Health Sciences (édition 1981), vendu par le U.S. Government Printing Office. Le prix de l'édition courante est de 8.75 \$ US et il faut rappeler le numéro de publication (S/N 017-052-0021-0) sur toutes les commandes.

On peut emprunter les films en communiquant avec le:

National Medical Audiovisual Center
Materials Utilization Branch
8600 Rockville Pike
Bethesda, Maryland
USA 20209

A compter du 1er octobre 1981, il en coûtera 10. \$ US pour emprunter des films du NMAC. Les réservations doivent être faites par écrit au moins trois semaines avant la date de la séance de projection. Une autre date de projection doit être prévue dans le cas où le film demandé aurait déjà été réservé. A cause des lois américaines d'importation et d'exportation, certains titres ne sont parfois pas distribués au Canada. Le NMAC ne prête pas présentement ses enregistrements magnétoscopiques au Canada mais songe à offrir ce service éventuellement.

FROM THE HEALTH SCIENCES RESOURCE CENTRE, CISTI

- BONITA STABLEFORD

CISTI'S KNOWLEDGE SOURCE INDEX

The Knowledge Source Index maintained by CISTI is an inventory of Canadian experts in the fields of science and technology. This computer - generated registry allows CISTI staff to locate appropriate experts and to refer clients to Canadian experts in their area of interest. The KSI data base contains more than 3,000 profiles of cooperating scientists from fourteen federal government departments, twelve Canadian universities and staff from some provincial governments and other research organizations. The KSI consists of an alphabetical subject index, a listing of individual profiles and an identification file. In order to maintain confidentiality, CISTI staff will contact the appropriate experts on your behalf to obtain permission to refer your request. There is no charge for accessing the KSI. If you wish to use this service, please contact HSRC staff (613) 993-1604 or CISTI's Reference Section (613) 993-2013.

NMAC FILMS AVAILABLE IN CANADA

The U.S. National Medical Audiovisual Centre (NMAC) moved from its Atlanta, Georgia headquarters to NLM's Lister Hill Center in 1980. Due to the move and subsequent staff shortages, NMAC drastically reduced its loan and distribution services. Now that operations have returned to normal, NMAC has recently announced that its collection of 16 mm films will be available for loan to Canada. The collection includes over 700 films in all fields in the health sciences. NMAC's holdings are listed in NMAC's catalogue Films for the Health Sciences (1981 edition) which is available for sale from the U.S. Government Printing Office. The price for the current edition is \$8.75 US and the publication number (S/N 017-052-0021-0) should be included with all orders.

Films are available on loan by contacting :

National Medical Audiovisual Center
Materials Utilization Branch
8600 Rockville Pike
Bethesda, Maryland
USA 20209

NMAC's loan charges are \$10 US per title effective October 1st, 1981 and all bookings must be requested in writing. Bookings should be requested at least 3 weeks prior to the showing date and an alternate

- B. STABLEFORD, HEAD, HEALTH SCIENCES RESOURCE CENTRE, CISTI.

showing date should be given. Selected titles may not be available for distribution in Canada due to American import and export regulations. NMAC does not currently loan videocassette programs to Canada, but will consider adding this service in the future.

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THE OTTAWA SEMINAR

- DAVID S. CRAWFORD

The Ottawa Civic Hospital celebrated the 21st anniversary of the Dr. George S. Williamson Health Sciences Library by organizing a Seminar on Wednesday October 14. The major speakers were Dr. Martin Cummings of the U.S. National Library of Medicine, who spoke on the current state of medical information services and what the future holds and R. Griffith McDonald, the Manager of Planning and Advanced Technology at University Microfilms International, who discussed the use of video technology (such as Telidon) and the "electronic publishing" now being used by more and more publishers.

Also in the programme was a Panel discussion between a medical author, a medical editor and a user of literature on the role and needs of each and how each compliments the other. The day concluded by a discussion between the two principal speakers and librarians from the Ottawa area (many of whom had not been able to attend the morning sessions) on the future of libraries and the inherent conflicts between the vendors of profit orientated data bases and those created by public funds.

In total, the Seminar was an excellent one and both the Ottawa Civic Hospital and Miss Mabel Brown, their librarian, are to be congratulated on organizing an event designed to re-emphasize the close connections which exist between the creators and users of medical information ("the doctor") and the facilitators and organizers of this information ("the medical librarian").

CANADIAN LIBRARIES IN OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH MEET

- W. KEITH McLAUGHLIN

Canadian Libraries in Occupational Safety and Health met in June, 1981, in Hamilton in conjunction with the Canadian Library Association's annual conference, at the Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety.

Canadian Libraries in Occupational Safety and Health was founded in June, 1980, in Vancouver, to act as a forum for discussion and increased resource-sharing.

While the field of occupational health and safety is increasingly of legislative, social, medical, and economic importance, historically there have been relatively few libraries and collections in Canada specializing in this subject area.

Over the past decade, with the growing consciousness of government, the individual workers, and labour unions, the demands upon existing occupational health and safety libraries have increased to the point where it is imperative for libraries and librarians to be more aware of other Canadian occupational health and safety collections and to increasingly share the available resources.

The institutions which sent representatives to the meeting this year included the Saskatchewan Department of Labour, Labour Canada, Ontario Federation of Labour, Industrial Accident Prevention Association, Commission de la sante et de la securite au travail du Quebec, Ontario Ministry of Labour, Health and Welfare Canada, Alberta Workers' Health, Safety and Compensation, and the Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety. Other members include the Workers' Compensation Board of British Columbia, Nova Scotia Department of Health, Nova Scotia Department of Labour and Manpower, Manitoba Department of Labour, Department of Justice and Public Services, Government of the Northwest Territories, Department of Public Health, City of Toronto, and the Health Sciences Resource Centre, Canada Institute for Scientific and Technical Information.

The meeting was hosted by Marilyn Moore, Librarian/Information Resource Manager, Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety, and chaired by W. Keith McLaughlin, Librarian, Alberta Workers' Health, Safety and Compensation. Marilyn Moore was elected Chairman for 1981-82.

A tour of the new Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety was included in the information afternoon.

Canadian Libraries in Occupational Safety and Health completed its 1980-82 objective of publishing the Directory of occupational health and safety libraries and collections in Canada, a project arising from the first annual CLOSH meeting in Vancouver in June, 1980. Member libraries will be encouraged as a goal for 1981-82 to report their serial holdings to the Union list of scientific serials held by Canadian libraries to be available online in the UNION file on CAN/OLE.

- W. KEITH McLAUGHLIN, LIBRARIAN, ALBERTA WORKERS' HEALTH, SAFETY AND COMPENSATION, EDMONTON, ALBERTA.

The Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety will also act as a clearinghouse for Canadian materials in this subject area and members will forward the publications of their respective institutions, in order that Canadian materials be included in the CIS microfilm collection in Geneva and listed in the CIS Abstracts and on the CIS data base.

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THE CANADIAN SCENE...PEOPLE ON THE MOVE

CANADIAN LIBRARY OF FAMILY MEDICINE, UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN ONTARIO, LONDON, ONTARIO.

Ms. Lynn Dunikowski has been appointed Librarian Researcher for the Family Medicine Literature Index (FAMLI) effective September 1, 1981. Ms. Dunikowski graduated from the School of Library and Information Science, University of Western Ontario, in April of 1981.

GENERAL CENTRE MEDICAL LIBRARY, HEALTH SCIENCES CENTRE, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

Barbara Henwood is now on maternity leave from the Health Sciences Centre. Jill Brown is currently holding the fort until Barbara returns.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY, KINGSTON, ONTARIO

Miss Virginia Parker, the Librarian of the Bracken Library, Botterell Hall, Queen's University, will retire at the end of calendar year 1981. Mrs. Gwen Wright will succeed Miss Parker. Mrs. Wright is transferring from her position as head of the Education Library of Queen's University.

UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA, OTTAWA, ONTARIO

Dr. David Holmes, formerly of CISTI is the new Science and Medicine Librarian at the University of Ottawa.

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ANNOUNCING A NEW BMC CORRESPONDENT

Kathy Eagleton, Library Services, Brandon General Hospital,
Brandon, Manitoba.

WELCOME ABOARD! !

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INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS (IFLA)

MEETING ANNOUNCEMENT

ASTED is pleased to announce that it will host the 48th General Conference of the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA) which will be held in Montreal at the Queen Elizabeth Hotel, 22-28 August 1982. The theme of the conference is "Networks".

IFLA includes among its members not only library associations but institutions (public, national or other libraries) and individuals as well.

This will be the second only occasion since its creation in 1927 that IFLA has held its General Conference in Canada, bringing together delegates from some 107 member countries. The Canadian Library Association was the host in Toronto in 1967.

Exhibits at the 1982 Conference will provide the occasion for the delegates to get acquainted with the products and services of some one hundred organizations, both private and public.

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

In keeping with the importance of this conference, ASTED has already set up an Organizing Committee made up of the following persons:

Onil Dupuis	President of the Organizing Committee and President of the Local Arrangement Sub-Committee
Hubert Perron	Vice-President of the Organizing Committee and President of the Finance Sub-Committee
Gilles Frappier	Secretary
Claire Audet	Treasurer
Miriam Tees	President of the Program Sub-Committee
Claire Côté	President of the Exhibits Sub-Committee
Colette Rivet	President of the Publications Sub-Committee
Denis Rousseau	President of the Information and Publicity Sub-Committee
Lise Brousseau	Executive Director of ASTED
Marcel Lajeunesse	ASTED delegate to IFLA and President of the Liaison Committee

The President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer constitute the Executive Committee of the Organizing Committee.

ASTED has also set up an Honor Committee composed of individuals representing major interested Quebec and Canadian institutions. Under the presidency of Mr. Gérard Lamarche, Director of the Régie de la Place des Arts, this committee will participate in the orientation of the work of the Organizing Committee. The first meeting of the committee was held in February 1980.

The Organizing Committee of the Conference will also work in collaboration with the Liaison Committee under the presidency of Mr. Marcel Lajeunesse, ASTED delegate to IFLA. This committee is composed of representatives of the various Canadian associations which are members of IFLA.

Registration fees for the Conference (all sessions included) have been set at 125.00 \$US.

For any additional information, please communicate with the President of the Organizing Committee, Mr. Onil Dupuis, in Montreal (514-288-8524) or the President of the Information and Publicity Sub-Committee, Mr. Denis Rousseau (514-873-5291). Any correspondence may be sent to the following address:

IFLA
C.P. 1144
Succursale Place Desjardins
Montréal, Québec.
H5B 1B3

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NEWS...

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NEWS...

Haworth Press, Inc. has recently announced a new journal to be published in 1982, entitled Medical Reference Services Quarterly. The first issue of this quarterly publication is scheduled for Spring, 1982. The subscription rate for libraries is \$45 US and for individuals is \$25 US. This new journal will publish brief, practice-oriented articles and will emphasize the use of computerized online search services.

Haworth Press also publishes quarterly journals entitled Science & Technology Libraries (v. 1 No. 1 Fall 1980 - \$42 US) and Special Collections (v. 1 No. 1 Spring, 1981 - \$85 US). Individual issues are available for sale and the following issues may be of interest to health science librarians :

Biochemistry Collections

Bernard S. Schlessinger, Editor
(Special Collections v. 1 No. 2 Summer 1981)
ISBN 0-917724-48-8 \$29.95 176 pages

Gerontology & Geriatrics Collections

Prisca von Doročka Bagnell, Editor
(Special Collections v.1 No. 3 Fall 1981)
ISBN 0-917724-53-4 \$24.95 176 pages

Planning for Sci-Tech Online Searching

Ellis Mount, Editor
(Science & Technology Libraries v. 1 No. 1 March, 1981)
ISBN 0-917724-73-9 \$15.00

Training of Sci-Tech Librarians & Library Users

Ellis Mount, Editor
(Science & Technology Libraries v. 1 No. 4 October 1981)
ISBN 0-917724-75-5 \$15.00

ONTARIO ASSOCIATION OF LIBRARY TECHNICIANS/ASSOCIATION DES
BIBLIOTECIENS DE L'ONTARIO

New View in '82

The 9th Annual Conference of the Ontario Association of Library Technicians/Association des Bibliotechniciens de l'Ontario (OALT/ABO) is being held May 13-15, 1982, at Lakehead University in Thunder Bay,

Ontario. The theme of the Conference is the "New View in '82" with a proposed slate of 15 different workshops. For further information and registration forms please contact : LaRea Moody, Conference Chairperson, Thunder Bay Region, P.O. Box 3332, Thunder Bay, Ontario P7B 5J8.

CONSUMER HEALTH INFORMATION INTEREST GROUP

Also a special interest group of MLA, and also birthed in Montreal. Proposing a consumer health session as part of the 1982 MLA meeting in Anaheim, California. Steering Committee in action and further information available from :

Barbara B. Goldberg
Chief, Library Services
Medical Library 142 D
V.A. Medical Center,
New York, NY 10010 (chairman)

or Jennifer J. Angier
Western Psychiatric Institute and Clinic Library
3811 O'Hara Street,
Pittsburgh, PA 15261

More information from Kathy Eagleton, who attended the organizing meeting.

ESSAY CONTEST

QALT/ABO is pleased to announce that it is sponsoring an annual research essay contest in order to encourage and promote a continuing dialogue between library technicians and other related professions.

The judging panel consists of librarians, library technicians and English and French specialists who are recognized authorities in their fields. Essays may be submitted in either French or English and will be judged in the language of submission.

Prizes will be awarded for first, second, and third places and for three runners-up.

Further details may be obtained by writing to :

Andrew Porteus, Chairman
OALT/ABO Essay Contest
P.O. Box 611
Niagara Falls, Ontario
L2E 6V5.

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PUBLICATIONS

The publication of the second edition of Selected Books and Journals for Manitoba Health Care Facilities by the Manitoba Health Libraries Association (MHLA) is now available.

As with the first edition, the work has been prepared with the assistance of subject experts at the University of Manitoba Faculty of Medicine, and major hospitals, schools of nursing, and health organizations in the province. It is divided into four sections, covering basic texts and journals in the fields of medicine, nursing allied health and long-term care, with an additional section listing reference tools.

Full ordering and pricing information is included and author and title indexes provide quick and easy access. Copies available, prepaid orders only, for \$5.00 (includes postage and handling) from:

Judy Inglis, Extension Librarian
Medical Library
University of Manitoba
770 Bannatyne Ave.
Winnipeg, Manitoba R3E 0W3

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ARTICLES OF INTEREST

1. Holden C. Library of Medicine versus Private Enterprise: conflict over proposal to make public and private computer services more competitive hints of information wars to come. *SCIENCE* 1981 June; 212 (5): 1125-1126.
2. Horowitz Gary L., Bleich HL. Paperchase: a computer program to search the medical literature. *N ENGL J MED* 1981 Oct; 305:924-930.

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BLOOD AND GUT

- IRENE SHANEFIELD

I think it was the graphic titles in medical literature that first grabbed my attention and made me want to work in a library with this kind of material. As a summer student in serial acquisitions at CISTI I remember searching an order for conference proceedings called "Total Knee Replacement",

During my second year as an MLS student my work at the reference desk of McGill's medical library, had me verifying these kinds of titles from indexes and bibliographies. It was only when I came to work at the RVH medical library which was by comparison much smaller, that I began to actually handle many of the books and journals themselves. The titles are short, disembodied; the glossy paper and photos, vivid and striking: Blood, Gut, Chest, Disease-A-Month, The Hand, Kidney International. Since collating for binding is one of my tasks, I am always roaming the stack area looking for single, mislaid issues, ruffling them for title pages and indexes, so I have lots of opportunity to skim medical journals at close range.

The RVH medical library is a relatively long-established one (1924). We have about 250 current subscriptions, mostly in the subjects allied to the residency and training programmes offered in the hospital which is a teaching hospital affiliated with McGill. Our collection includes material in surgery, haematology, anaesthesia, urology, rheumatology, paediatrics, nephrology, orthopaedics, gastroenterology, cardiology, to name but a few.

What struck me about the library itself when I first started was the atmosphere and home-like feeling. It is situated in the former nurses residence. The plaster ceiling is worked in laurel wreaths and there is an enormous fireplace of grey flagstones along the west wall and wood panelling along the windows. There is also a painting over the fireplace depicting an operation in progress in an otherwise deserted operating theatre taken from a phantom, visitor's-eye-view in the gallery. I've been told by one of the older physicians that Dr. Norman Bethune painted it and his name does seem to be the one lettered in muted red in the painting's lower left-hand corner.

Our clientele are, I find, always in a terrific rush. When I'm standing near the reserve book shelves, where we keep the latest editions of current, basic texts in medicine, they point and say, "Gimme the green one on the top shelf near your head". Everything I had learned about the niceties of grouping books by subject in Cataloguing class at library school suddenly means nothing. When I try to take 10 - 15 seconds to check the call number of the book because I don't see where he's pointing (since our books are grouped by subject) this sends them into a frenzy of frustration, more pointing, reaching and instructions: "More over on your left. Now on top, See that short book? O.K. Not that one. Two more further over". Some of the really harassed ones just stalk in behind the desk and help themselves. This has led me to wonder if classification schemes

are only for librarians. Especially in small special libraries. I'm thinking of radically modifying the existing scheme. I'll wrap all the reserve texts in bright primary colours and put them on a few numbered shelves and people can just say, "I want the yellow one on shelf three..."

It might be the irregular schedules that people have to keep that makes them appear to be in such a hurry. At ten P.M., closing time one evening I stood at the reserve desk politely explaining why Harrison's book on internal medicine doesn't leave the library over night to a young intern with eyes red-rimmed from lack of sleep. I went through all the careful rules about heavy demand and need on-the-spot availability. Suddenly, he burst out in exasperation: "Do you realize that I have to be back at the hospital at 6:00 A.M. tomorrow?" I said nothing. I have to be in at 9:00 A.M. I stamped out the book without saying more. When I looked in the return bin the next morning at 8:30 A.M. it was already back.

Another evening, a fellow still wearing his stethoscope at his throat requested a recent issue of Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery and asked me to unlock our A/V cabinet. He rummaged among the slides and selected some packets, sat down at the table in front of me and produced from his lab coat pocket some slides of his own and one of those small pocket slide viewers with the 2½ X 2" screens. He spent the better part of an hour reading an article, making notes on short white foolscap, studying slides, (they appeared to be X-rays of the human hand) making more notes, rotating and comparing slides in the viewer, frequently referring back to his article. When he had done, he tamped and squared the edges of his papers, pocketing them, and came and plopped the pile of library materials on my desk, gave me a wide smile and said, "O.K. Now I'm sure about the operation I'll do tomorrow morning. G'night." and left.

In a hospital library, the users are often not dressed like ordinary people in plain street clothes. At first I thought I was normally dressed in ordinary skirts and slacks, but now it's gotten to the point where I feel I'm the one who is obtrusively different. I'm fascinated by the baggy pajama-like tops and roomy blue or green pants people who work in OR wear. The people in anaesthesia laugh a lot and wear clogs. Some never even bother to remove their disposable shoe covers. These shuffle and crackle comically at every step on the library carpet. I remember spending a good 15 minutes helping someone complete an ILL form all the while staring at the disposable green J-cloth OR hat pulled low on his forehead. I do not remember his face.

Other hospital librarians seem to be decent, honest people. One of my jobs is to periodically go through "duplicate" and "lacks" lists sent us by other hospital libraries. If they ask for a duplicate journal issue that we have I send it to them. If they have something I see we need (for binding a volume, say) I write and ask them for it. I was quite touched once, to receive an elaborate computer-generated cheque from a hospital library in another city made out in my name to re-imburse me for \$1.00 postage on two periodical numbers I had sent the librarian. Did she think I had paid the postage on those issues? Possibly not, but I put a dollar in the RVH medical library's petty cash box and kept the elaborate stub with my name on it and the address: Irene Deborah Shanefield, Royal Victoria Hospital Medical Library, as a souvenir. Somehow, personally addressed mail finally proved to me that I really do work here.

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BIBLIOTHECA MEDICA CANADIANA
VOL 3, No 4 1982

Bibliotheca Medica Canadiana est publié cinq fois par année par l'Association des Bibliothèques de la Santé du Canada. Les articles paraissant dans BMC expriment l'opinion de leurs auteurs ou de la rédaction et non pas celle de l'Association.

The Bibliotheca Medica Canadiana is published 5 times per year by the Canadian Health Libraries Association. Opinions expressed herein are those of contributors and the editor and not the CHLA.

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AVERTISSEMENT AUX AUTEURS

INFORMATION FOR CONTRIBUTORS

The Bibliotheca Medica Canadiana is a vehicle for providing an increased communication among all health libraries and librarians, in Canada, but has special commitment to reach and assist the smaller, isolated health library worker. Contributors should consult recent issues for examples of the types of material and general style sought by the publication. Queries to the editor are also welcome. Bibliographic references should conform to the format used in the Bulletin of the Medical Library Association, whenever possible. Submissions in English or French are welcome, preferable in both languages. Deadline for the next issue is : April 23, 1982.

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Bibliotheca Medica Canadiana veut améliorer la communication entre toutes les bibliothèques canadiennes de la santé et les bibliothécaires eux-mêmes mais plus particulièrement rejoindre et aider ceux oeuvrent seuls dans les petites bibliothèques. La rédaction recevra avec plaisir commentaires et opinions. A ceux qui voudraient participer à la rédaction, on suggère de suivre pour les références bibliographiques le format utilisé dans le Bulletin of the Medical Library Association. Les articles, en français ou en anglais, sont les bienvenus, mais il serait préférable de les rédiger dans les deux langues. La date limite pour un envoi à paraître au prochain numéro est : le 23 avril, 1982.

MOT DE LA REDACTION

Comment va l'hiver chez vous? Ici, à Montréal, nous avons plus de neige qu'il n'en faut, mais les amateurs de sports d'hiver sont ravis! Cela signifie que les membres de l'ABSC qui habitent notre région ont plus d'une occasion de se refaire une santé possiblement compromise par les efforts surhumains qu'ils doivent déployés pour joindre les deux bouts.

C'est un fait: la conjoncture économique est difficile. Chaque bibliothèque d'hôpital au Québec se voit remise en question par un administrateur soucieux de réduire son budget. On coupe les approvisionnements, on vise à couper du personnel, certaines bibliothèques du réseau des Affaires sociales sont éliminées.

Face à ces exigences, les bibliothèques des hopitaux d'enseignement affiliées à l'Université de Montréal se sont réunies pour en arriver à des coupures d'abonnement rationnelles qui permettent aux membres du réseau de garder un accès à l'information.

A niveau régional, un comité a été formé par le Bureau de coordination des hopitaux d'enseignement de l'Université de Montréal afin d'étudier les budgets de plus près avant d'en venir à des coupures qui pourraient mettre en danger l'efficacité des systèmes d'information et de secretariat logés dans les hopitaux. Le président de l'ABSAUM * en fait partie. Il est chargé de parler au nom de ses collègues et doit présenter clairement la situation des collections dans les hopitaux.

Menacés de régression à cause des difficultés budgétaires, nous voilà du même coup promus à la table des négociations. Le mouvement est irréversible: le dialogue est engagé en vue d'une gestion rationnelle des ressources, la communication est enfin établie entre les administrateurs et les bibliothécaires.

Faudrait-il dire: bienheureuses coupures budgétaires???

* Association des bibliothèques de la santé affiliées à l'Université de Montréal

Arlene Greensberg *Pierre To*

FROM THE EDITOR:

Of growing concern to all of us, as we head into the new year, is how to manage our day to day operations in face of tremendous budget cutbacks. This is the problem that faces all hospital libraries in Quebec, at this time.

The Department of Social Affairs has asked the Quebec hospitals to meet their own deficits and consequently each hospital is being forced to make major budget cutbacks for the next fiscal period. To the medical library, this means a 10% or more budget cutback.

To accomplish this objective, we are being forced to take a good hard look at our overall operations and see where we can cut without affecting the total picture too drastically. Rather than cut off one piece of the pie (i.e. cutting out a position) one takes a little bit from here and there.

Although none of us like to do with less, there have been some positive aspects coming from this crisis situation. It has forced a closer dialogue between the librarian and the administration in trying to arrive at workable solutions. This process has also served to reinforce the idea that we do not function alone: the success of the library's operation and quality of output depends heavily on the resource sharing that exists with other libraries in your local network, with departments within your own hospital and your administration.

"When the going gets tough, the tougher get going."

Arlene Greenberg

Pierre Dube

THE PRESIDENT'S REPORT

- ANN D. NEVILL

As a confirmed bibliophile, I can't say I shall welcome with unreservedly open arms the "paperless society", but there are times when the electronic journal sounds appealing - such as right now. By the time this BMC has gone to press, we shall have had our February 13 executive meeting but Canada Post, even as a Crown Corporation, cannot be expected to deliver from Halifax to Montreal in two days, so, once again, you must bear with slightly outdated ramblings.

I have just returned (late January) from a CACUL board meeting in Saskatoon. Even at -30°C, it is a pretty city. Jackie and Wilma are progressing well on the local arrangements, and Holiday Inn is all set to welcome us. The campus is beautiful and the Faculty Club is a lovely stone house tucked away among the trees on mid-campus. The two restaurants I sampled and the Faculty Club all provided excellent meals at reasonable prices. I'm sure the conference is going to be a very good one and, once again, I urge you all to plan on going to Saskatoon in June.

The HSRC Advisory Board met at CISTI on November 30. It was Kathy Eagleton's first meeting and she proved herself an able representative, both of CHLA and of hospital librarians. It was also Bill Fraser's last meeting and he was given a vote of thanks for so ably chairing the Board since its inception. I'm sure I speak for all of you in extending the thanks of CHLA for his hard work as our representative for three years.

Taking over the chair at the next meeting will be Anna Leith, who is also a CHLA representative. It was decided at the November meeting that CISTI would assume financial responsibility for both meetings each year, for which our various, beleaguered institutions will be grateful, I'm sure. In future there will not be a meeting in conjunction with CHLA, but the meetings will alternate between Ottawa and another locale, and will be held in May and November.

We shall have to choose a replacement for Bill on the Board at the February executive meeting. Also on the agenda is the replacement of our BMC editors and, once again, the question of regional representation on the executive. I'm optimistic that we can come up with a suitable plan to present to you in June.

If any of you have concerns which you want to bring to the attention of the membership, I urge you to get in touch with me, or follow Elizabeth Reid's example and send an open letter to BMC. The membership campaign of last fall has been quite successful, so your (our) audience is increasing steadily.

RAPPORT DE LA PRESIDENTE

- ANN D. NEVILL

A titre de bibliophile convaincue, je ne saurais dire que je souhaite voir se réaliser une "société sans papier" mais il y a des jours où l'idée d'un journal électronique devient tout à coup séduisante, comme aujourd'hui par exemple. Au moment où BMC sera en voie d'impression, nous aurons eu notre réunion du Bureau du 13 février, mais je ne peux espérer de la Poste Canadienne, même si elle est société de la Couronne, qu'elle transmette mon compte - rendu d'Halifax à Montréal, en deux jours. Voici pourquoi, encore une fois, vous devrez vous contenter d'informations qui datent un peu.

En cette fin janvier, je reviens d'une réunion du Bureau de CACUL à Saskatoon. Même à 30 degrés -Celsius, c'est une fort jolie ville. Jackie et Wilma ont déjà prévu le nécessaire pour notre réunion de juin prochain et l'Holiday Inn est prêt à nous recevoir. Le campus est splendide et le "Faculty Club" est une adorable maison de pierres, nichée parmi les arbres, au milieu du campus. J'ai goûté pour vous à la table de deux restaurants et à celle du "Faculty Club" et je peux vous dire que la nourriture est excellente et les prix, raisonnables. Je suis certaine que notre conférence sera réussie et, encore une fois, je vous invite à préparer votre voyage à Saskatoon en juin.

Le Comité consultatif du CBSS s'est réuni à l'ICIST le 30 novembre 1981. C'était la première fois que Kathy Eagleton y participait et elle a fait ses preuves en tant que digne représentante à la fois de l'ABSC et des bibliothécaires d'hôpitaux. C'était aussi la dernière réunion pour Bill Fraser, qui a reçu un vote de félicitations de la part des membres du Comité pour avoir présidé ses réunions depuis plus d'un an. Je suis certaine de parler en votre nom lorsque je lui adresse les remerciements de l'ABSC pour l'excellent travail qu'il a fourni à ce Comité, en tant que notre représentant, depuis trois ans déjà.

C'est encore une représentante de l'ABSC, Anna Leith, qui présidera la prochaine réunion de ce Comité. Fait intéressant, il fut décidé à cette réunion de novembre que l'ICIST assumerait les frais des deux rencontres annuelles du Comité, ce qui ne peut qu'exciter la reconnaissance de nos administrations respectives. A l'avenir, il n'y aura plus de réunion à l'occasion du congrès de l'ABSC, mais deux rencontres annuelles qui se tiendront en alternance à Ottawa et dans un autre lieu, en mai et en novembre.

A notre réunion du Bureau de l'ABSC en février prochain, il nous faudra trouver un remplaçant à Bill Fraser pour le Comité consultatif. Nous aurons également à trouver un nouvel éditeur pour BMC et à discuter, une fois de plus, la représentation régionale auprès du Bureau. J'ai bonne confiance que nous saurons vous présenter des solutions intéressantes à ces questions en juin prochain.

S'il en est parmi vous qui souhaitez attirer l'attention des membres sur une question en particulier, je vous prie de m'en prévenir, ou encore de suivre l'exemple d'Elizabeth Reid en envoyant une lettre ouverte à BMC. Notre campagne de recrutement de l'automne dernier a bien réussie et votre public se fait de plus en plus nombreux.

HEALTH SCIENCES RESOURCE CENTRE - ADVISORY COMMITTEE REPORT

- C. WILLIAM FRASER

The ninth meeting of the Advisory Committee took place in Ottawa on the 30th of November. CHLA representatives, Kathy Eagleton, Anna Leith and William Fraser were joined by Bernard Bédard representing ASTED and Ann Nevill from APMC. Bonita Stableford, head of HSRC and Elmer Smith, director of CISTI were also present.

Informational Campaign

The importance of HSRC having high visibility among health professionals was discussed. Advertisements will be placed in the Canadian Medical Association Journal, Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal, Dimensions in Health Service, Union Médicale du Canada. In addition plans call for an exhibit at the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association conference in Ottawa in May and an article on computerized bibliographic information retrieval in pharmacy to be written by Mrs. Stableford for the Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal.

The need for continued promotion of HSRC and Medlars to health professionals was stressed. Some members felt it was important to reach the hospital administrators as well as other users.

Publications

It was decided on the recommendation of APMC to cancel the publication of Health Sciences Serials on Order. Final issue will be November/December 1981.

The second edition of the HSRC Directory of health libraries in Canada is underway and should be ready for publication later this year. A Medlars Users Guide summarizing system commands and log in procedures has been drafted by Debbie Baillie. This brochure will be distributed to existing centres and used as a training aid.

Preliminary work has been done by HSRC in identifying over 1,100 Canadian health organizations. The Advisory Committee strongly recommends the completion of this project resulting in what would be a highly useful directory of associations and their publications, most of them not listed elsewhere.

Budget Cutbacks

Because of major serial cancellations at all of the Canadian medical school libraries, CISTI is likely to find the requests for document delivery increasingly heavy. More person/years are going to be needed in this aspect of CISTI's operation. CHLA members are asked to write to E.V. Smith, Director of CISTI to support additional person/years for document delivery.

Canadian Core Lists

It was pointed out that several core lists in the health sciences are being published in different parts of Canada. The suggestion was made that Canadian core lists might be deposited at HSRC and a list of those available be distributed.

HSRC Terms of Reference Review

It was in 1966 that the Firstbrook Report made the recommendations which resulted in the formation and development of the Health Sciences Resources Centre. The objectives for reference services, the MEDLARS programme, acquisitions programmes and a locating service all suggested in the Firstbrook Report, are being met by HSRC. On page 13 of the Firstbrook Report begins a section headed Leadership and Support in Library Practice, Research and Education. It is in these areas that a more thorough review of HSRC terms of reference needs to be made. The successful training program for MEDLARS meets, in part, the educational recommendation. CISTI's mandate does not extend to include library education in general.

The needs of Canadian non-academic health libraries, particularly hospital libraries, must now be addressed. One way that HSRC could meet some of these needs would be to act as a clearinghouse for information. Some areas of interest include facility design and layout, networking and consortia development, new technology, methodologies for developing local union lists, collecting health library annual reports, the identification and location of audiovisual material, the use of microfiche. Packages of information on these topics, available for distribution by HSRC, would partially fulfill the leadership role.

There seems to be general agreement on the need for a systematic review of the HSRC terms of reference - perhaps, as one of our members has suggested, a "second river" report. Is this something that the Advisory Committee should direct more of its energy to? Should CHLA, APMC and ASTED be discussing this at their general meetings? The future of the Health Sciences Resource Centre and the direction it takes are of concern to all health libraries in Canada.

As retiring chairman of the Advisory Committee I would like to see this important subject discussed as widely as possible with positive and helpful actions taken. If readers of the B.M.C. have suggestions to make they should contact any of the following members of the Advisory Committee:

Anna Leith, Woodward Biomedical Library, U.B.C.
Ann Nevill, W.K. Kellogg Health Science Library
Dalhousie University
Bernard Bédard, Bibliothèque de la santé
Université de Montréal
Kathy Eagleton, Brandon General Hospital
Brandon, Manitoba.

ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MEDICAL COLLEGES (ACMC)

SPECIAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE REPORT

- GWYNNETH HEATON

Face to Face Communication

At the meeting in October, 1981, of the Special Resource Committee of Medical School Libraries, of the Association of Canadian Medical Colleges (ACMC) the heads of the Canadian medical libraries considered the value of continuing in this committee. ACMC is in the process of reviewing its committee structure and the costs related to them. A few libraries were not given funds to attend the meeting this year. The discussion confirmed that these librarians need to meet to discuss mutual concerns and that they wish to continue to be affiliated with ACMC, because that Association provides strength behind actions taken to improve medical library service across Canada.

The Committee has accomplished a lot over the years (the Firstbrook Report, the establishment of the Health Sciences Resource Centre, etc.) and will not allow itself to be disbanded. Whether the Committee continues in its present form will depend on the decision of the ACMC Board. Regardless of that decision the Heads of the Medical Libraries agreed they must and will continue to meet regularly face to face.

The Committee's brief this year to Francis Fox, Minister of Communications, regarding the Future of the National Library of Canada may have helped to influence the Government to start the pilot project using advanced technological systems, on the exchange of bibliographic information among libraries.

The meeting discussed the progress of its current project - an annotated bibliography of medical and health materials for Canadian public libraries. Both English and French titles will be included, and Canadian content will be stressed. Maurice Alerie at the Université d'Ottawa is coordinating this project.

The Committee agreed to send a letter to granting agencies asking how grants are made and whether library support is considered. Too often research grant money does not come to the library, while the research creates considerable demand on the library.

The Committee received reports from: the Head of the Health Sciences Resource Centre (HSRC) at the Canada Institute for Scientific and Technical Information (CISTI); from Ann Nevill, their member on the HSRC Advisory Committee; from Daphne Dolan of the

- GWYNNETH HEATON, HEAD, SCIENCE & MEDICINE LIBRARY, UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO,
TORONTO, ONTARIO.

Departmental Library, Department of National Health and Welfare; and from Audrey Kerr, the member of the Advisory Board for Scientific and Technological Information (ABSTI).

Consideration was given to the value of Health Science Serials on Order (HSSO) issued by CISTI. It has only 60 subscribers and is costly to produce. There was general agreement, if it was a question of choosing, that a list of HSRC serials would be more valuable, although HSSO is used for ILL and selection.

The need for a follow-up to, or a "new", Firstbrook Report was suggested and it was agreed that the request for this should come from the small libraries, not from the ACNC librarians. The Firstbrook Report recommended the establishment of a national library resources centre for the Health Sciences in Canada and led to the birth of HSRC.

Two retiring members, Beatrix Robinow (McMaster) and Virginia Parker (Queen's) were thanked for their service on the committee. The Medical Library community as a whole will particularly miss these two librarians.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY IN THE HEALTH SCIENCES FOR THE 80'S

SAGA OF A SEMINAR ON HOSPITAL LIBRARY SERVICE

- MABEL C. BROWN

The Background

The Dr. George S. Williamson Library in the Ottawa Civic Hospital was about to celebrate its 20th birthday. The Library staff decided that this occasion should be marked with an event which would bring the Library to the attention of the whole Hospital family. Accordingly, we planned and carried out a very pleasant Open House in May of 1980. The special feature of this event was the introduction of the new Medline service which the Library had been offering for only one month. Tours of the Library were provided to encourage people to become familiar with all aspects of the Library layout, and the method of finding materials in the card catalogue and in the indexes. It ended up with demonstration literature searches on the Medline terminal. Then guests were treated to refreshments and asked to sign the guest book before they would leave. We were especially pleased that the wife of the founder of the Library, Mrs. Eleanor Williamson and the former librarian, Mrs. Elizabeth Kidd were in attendance at this special day.

Following the successful Open House, it was talked about among our staff and with the Medical Director that perhaps we also ought to have a more academic event as a way of celebrating the anniversary. Accordingly, we were given a mandate to conduct a Library Seminar, the first of its kind in this Hospital. Instead of having the Library Seminar on the 20th birthday of the Library, we decided to postpone it for one year in order to use the amphitheatre of the new Education Centre which was due to open in the Autumn of 1981. Plans began with great enthusiasm to arrange this day. It would be an opportunity to again bring the Library and its information services to the attention of the Hospital family, our heaviest users. We wanted to market our services, particularly the new Medline literature searches and later the DIALOG files to which we acquired access in 1981. The day was to be a true birthday celebration.

Planning the Seminar

Our plans began with a letter to Dr. Martin Cummings of the National Library of Medicine in Washington asking him if he would be willing to come as our keynote speaker. When Dr. Cummings agreed to come and the date was chosen which was most convenient for him, we then began to make contact with a second speaker, Mr. R. Griffith McDonald, from University Microfilms in Ann Arbor, Michigan, whom the Director of Library Services had heard presenting a paper in Washington in 1980 at the MLA meeting. Happily this second speaker

also agreed to come on the proposed date. We were fortunate to have the cooperation of the Chief of Medicine who collaborated in the planning of the program at strategic points throughout the year.

The Big Day

The day began with a Coffee Reception for Dr. Cummings. Guests were invited who were heads of the National libraries and the two medical school libraries who have served us most, plus our own Hospital department heads and clinical chiefs. The Health Sciences Library Committee co-hosted the reception, meeting with visitors and welcoming them. A highlight of the coffee reception was the presentation to Dr. Cummings of a copy of the just-published history of the School of Nursing of the Ottawa Civic Hospital, entitled *Leaving with a Red Rose*. The author herself, Valerie Knowles presented the autographed book to Dr. Cummings for the National Library.

Dr. Cummings gave the keynote address. He spoke as a physician to a largely physician audience but there were many other disciplines represented in that group also. He stressed the fact that the hospital medical library is the most important link between the individual health professional and the biomedical literature. He also made clear that the hospital is the place about which all that is best and highest in the profession of medicine centres, "In it, not in the medical school proper, not in laboratories, not in museums, we doctors live and move and have our being." He spoke of the developing of library networks for the rapid accessing of the literature and for the sharing of resources among libraries. He spoke also of the physician's use of Medline literature searches to make diagnostic and treatment decisions and cited specific interesting cases. Altogether the Hospital Library was given tremendous support in its role as a provider of information to the health care team through the entire paper presented by Dr. Cummings. We felt especially honoured that a man of such eminence would take the time to come from Washington to speak on our behalf and to encourage the usage of this vital service.

The second hour, the physician panel, was entitled "From Conception to Consumer". It dealt with the process that literature evolves through, from the author's idea to the reader's selection of what he shall read. This panel consisted of physicians, one who was an author of many published articles, the other an editor of a Canadian medical journal and the third a physician-user of the Library's services. The slides that were used to augment the comments of the panelists were amusing and informative, and created a very positive response in the audience and a good deal of discussion following their presentation.

The panel presentation was incorporated into the medical program of Grand Rounds for that week, thus ensuring that there would be a large turnout of physicians in the audience.

After a thirty minute break for the sandwich lunch, the third presentation took place. Mr. McDonald of University Microfilms

spoke about the coming technologies which doctors and other members of the health care team will shortly be using as a regular feature of their daily work activities. He described a doctor using a clipboard size computer terminal to access the literature to find the most useful thing he sought, for a particular case he was treating, and then dumping this onto his own microcomputer for later review. The same doctor would then access an anonymous patient data base to derive records from the experience of many physicians who had treated cases similar to the one he was now faced with, learning what tests they had used, what results were typical and what the best treatment was. He would then take this information and add it to what he had already put into his own microcomputer. This scenario presented a staggering picture of the possibilities that are indeed with us in some corners already and which are soon coming for the majority of health care workers who wish to have them. He also gave great importance to the role of the health sciences library in this process.

The total seminar consisted of these three hours of presentation, plus a later post-seminar hour to which all of the Ottawa area health science librarians were invited to meet informally with Dr. Cummings and Mr. McDonald of University Microfilms.

Evaluating the Seminar

Altogether the day was tremendously successful in terms of acceptance of the audience and satisfactory turnout of Hospital staff, although we would hope that even more staff might come to future events. The Medical Director who gave the original approval for the Seminar recorded his pleasure with the day by saying that he would like this Seminar repeated at least every other year. The whole day was a relaxed and enjoyable one for the Library staff although it involved a substantial amount of detailed responsibility for each member. A few weeks after the Seminar we spent an evening out, having dinner together, as a celebration of the successfully accomplished project. The whole concept of marketing library service and bringing the Library into centre stage before the Hospital population was long overdue in our Hospital and we are glad that we have been asked to repeat it at intervals. Usage of the Library is very heavy, and usage of automated literature searches has risen greatly from one per week at the outset to an average of three and four searches per day at the present time. We see the library, not as becoming obsolete, but rather as moving into the very centre of hospital activities as an information provider in a world of rapidly changing scientific knowledge and technology. The library staff is critical to the provision and dissemination of this information, with our aim being excellence of patient care.

P.S.: Anyone wishing a copy of Dr. Cummings' address may obtain it by writing to, Miss Mabel Brown, Director, Library Services, Ottawa Civic Hospital, 1053 Carling Ave., Ottawa, Ontario K1Y 4E9

EXPERIENCE WITH A 1200 BAUD TERMINAL

- SUDI SEDANI

The Science and Medicine Library, University of Toronto acquired a 1200 baud terminal in April 1981. The terminal is a Texas Instrument 787. It is portable, weighs about 18 lbs., functions at speed of 110, 300 or 1200 baud and has a direct-connect internal modem. Because the terminal has a built in modem, it has a wire with a jack at the end. As with a regular phone, the jack is plugged into a phone line. The terminal has a memory for phone numbers. I have put our local datapac number into terminal's memory, and when commanded, the terminal automatically dials the phone number and connects to datapac.

The speed of printing (120 characters per second) is fantastic. There is a great temptation to print more online because of the speed and our statistics for online printing have increased considerably. These figures may decrease in the future as more vendors increase their charges and add royalties for printing citations online.

Besides the T1787, we also have a portable Texas Instrument 745. This terminal can be set at either 110 or 300 baud and has acoustic couplers. I compared the printing speed of the T1787 at 1200 baud vs T1745 at 300 baud using a small sample of 21 searches.

Accessing Medline at the NIM location and printing in the brief format (author, title, source) with a "continue y/n" prompt at every 25 lines, the printing speeds of the two terminals were:

T1787 - 2.46 seconds per reference
T1745 - 5.60 seconds per reference

The use of the faster terminal results in some of our Medline searches costing between \$ 2-4. This is of greatest benefit to the undergraduate students.

Up to now, I have encountered few problems with T1787. As the terminal uses thermal paper and we are printing more online, I have to remember to order paper more frequently! The portability of the terminal makes it convenient to take it outside the university for demonstrations. But as most university environments do not seem to have plugs for phone jacks, this is difficult.

The librarian's response has gradually changed from one of wariness to enthusiasm. The speed of printing made it difficult to read as the terminal was printing and so there was a feeling of being rushed. Now I see the librarians lining up to use the T1787 when the T1745 sits idle.

- SUDI SEDANI, REFERENCE LIBRARIAN & COMPUTER SEARCH SERVICES COORDINATOR,
SCIENCE AND MEDICINE LIBRARY, UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, TORONTO, ONT.

LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT
- M.A. FLOWER

Dear Madam President:

The participants in our experimental CE-2 course conducted on May 29th, 1981, at the Fifth Annual Meeting of the CHLA/ABSC, have asked me to write you an open letter which will underline the importance to them of the inter-provincial communication which was begun in this workshop. The topic we discussed was Managing a Hospital Library in Canada. We dealt with the reality of Canadian hospitals set in a framework of cost-sharing between the federal and provincial governments in Canada. Participants from Alberta to the Maritimes explored together the different ways in which the legislation became implemented in Ontario as compared with Quebec, and how this affected library budgets in individual hospitals. We talked about our collections, and shared the problems brought about by the low status of the Canadian dollar. And we talked about reference tools that are unique to Canada.

We feel that this kind of discussion is what the CHLA/ABSC should be all about. An exchange that leads to mutual understanding, and that creates a community in which each of us can share our experiences. We would like to propose that other workshops be developed which are based on expressly Canadian realities. It may be that health sciences libraries are essentially the same in Canada as they are in the United States, but their context is vastly different, and many of the CE courses which we borrow from the Medical Library Association are only partially relevant. We are interested in our own context, and we want to know more about its possibilities.

We also wonder whether the BMC could contribute more to this dialogue. We suggest that greater use might be made of news reports from our regional correspondents, who might share state-of-the-art events from their own localities. "How would you handle it" case studies might be practical; or an information sheet on regional acquisition costs, management solutions, or cooperative breakthroughs. Any of these could promote an open forum of information exchange, and establish way.

You may remember that this strong desire to share experience was voiced two years ago in the answers to our survey of the needs of health sciences librarians in Canada. "What do other librarians do?" was written in many of the margins. Most of our Chapters do have a certain amount of information exchange among themselves, but the interest in our group was broader than that. We enjoyed sharing ideas from other parts of Canada, and we found it highly stimulating.

We propose to ask the BMC to publish this open request, in the hope of a response from other members of CHLA/ABSC. It is our understanding that interaction among members is one of the prime aims of our Association, and we are sure that support from our colleagues will be extensive enough to encourage the Board of Directors of CHLA/ABSC to seek out avenues by which we may increasingly share our Canadian way of managing libraries in the health field.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "M.A. Flower". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal line extending from the end of the name.

(Mrs.) M.A. Flower
Coordinator, CHLA/ABSC CE-2

TRAVEL TO SASKATOON Most members of CHLA/ABSC will probably fly to Saskatoon and it would be well worthwhile to investigate the various special fares available. For example the regular fare from Montréal to Saskatoon is, gasp, \$534 but the excursion fare is only \$264. This fare involves staying for 7 days but this will give an opportunity to see a bit of CLA and to explore the city. Before making any bookings shop around and discuss your needs with a travel agent but BOOK EARLY as many of these special fares are limited.

MEETING ANNOUNCEMENTS

- CANADIAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION - CLA '82; NAHSL 1982

Canadian Library Association - CLA '82

Twenty-three of the busiest people in Saskatchewan, also known as the Local Arrangements Committee for CLA 1982, have been working since April 1981 to put together the best Canadian Library Association Conference since the last time it was held in the province.

As a result, CLA 1982, which will be held in Saskatoon June 10-15, shows every promise of being provocative, different and lots of fun!

The theme for the 1982 Conference is: "Sharing our Specialities: a National Opportunity." It developed from a concern about regional and subject-oriented fragmentation which is a threat to society in general and libraries in particular, and from a belief in the need for co-operation among libraries and librarians of varying interests and specialities, leading to a strong national voice for the profession.

Many divisions and interest groups of the Canadian Library Association have taken advantage of this opportunity for sharing and co-operation to co-sponsor programme events. This will be particularly evident on Theme Day, June 11, when all programmes are sponsored by two or more groups. Theme Day topics will include censorship in children's and young adult's materials, "The Native Image", serials overload, an update on current technology, and others.

On June 12, 14 and 15, delegates will choose among workshops, seminars, panel discussions and meetings sponsored by divisions, committees and co-ordinating groups. The highly interesting and varied line-up of events ranges from sessions on "Media Literacy", managerial leadership styles, and practical budgeting, to "Getting Published", "Music for Non-Musicians", and storytelling.

Although the Local Arrangements Committee has been focussing on continuing education needs of delegates, social needs have certainly not been forgotten!

Everyone attending the Conference will have a chance to see one of the most exciting successes in Canadian theatre in recent years- 25th Street Theatre is offering an original-cast production of "Paper Wheat" to Conference delegates. Tickets which usually cost \$9.00 will be available at the incredibly low price of \$3.00, for two nights only.

The traditional banquet is being replaced by a prairie barbecue, to be followed by a dance and jazz-listening evening - something for everyone!

Tours will be available too - country and city, with eating in a Benedictine monastery, an old train station house, and Greece in Saskatchewan, thrown in.

Pub Night will be kicked off with a "Prairie Brew", a mixture of prairie poetry, prose and music, by the group of the same name.

As well, there will be the Inaugural luncheon, a reception by CLEA, and many divisional events.

Saskatoon in June is as pretty as a picture. The Conference will be worthwhile and a good time. Plan now, so as not to miss this event-of-the-year in the Canadian library community.

For registration information and forms, non-members of CLA should write to Canadian Library Association, 151 Sparks Street, Ottawa, K1P 5E3.

Submitted by:

Laureen Marchand
Publicity and Press Relations
CLA 1982

Connaught Branch Library
3435 Elphinstone Street
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4T 1P8

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NAHSL 1982

Celebrating its 25th anniversary, NAHSL has scheduled its 1982 Conference for October 12- October 14, 1982 at the Balsams in Dixville Notch, New Hampshire. With rapidly changing technologies in the health sciences and communication fields, this promises to be one of the most informative and exciting conferences yet.

NAHSL 1982 will provide an introduction to many of the new technologies being employed in the health sciences library field as well as an opportunity to examine how other institutions use these methods to improve services. Money-saving ideas, information

exchange with other health sciences librarians and new concepts for improved information exchange are only a few of the benefits to be derived from the conference.

The Tuesday afternoon session will feature a keynote speaker and panel discussion. Wednesday morning will be set aside for participants to visit the various exhibits and, at the afternoon session, papers will be given and there will be a variety of small group discussions. Wednesday evening dinner will celebrate the 25 years of NAHSL and Thursday will be Continuing Education Day.

Members of NAHSL have worked hard together over the years to improve the quality of health information exchange in the New England region and have done a remarkable job. This conference, organized by the Dana Biomedical Library at Dartmouth College and the Health Sciences Libraries of New Hampshire and Vermont, provides a wonderful opportunity to learn, exchange information and to appreciate the progress made over the years by NAHSL. Don't miss it!

FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE DES ASSOCIATIONS DE BIBLIOTHECAIRES ET DE BIBLIOTHEQUES (IFLA)

PROCHAINE CONFERENCE

L'ASTED a le plaisir d'annoncer qu'elle sera l'hôte de la 48e conférence générale de la Fédération internationale des associations de bibliothécaires et de bibliothèques (IFLA) qui se tiendra à Montréal, à l'hôtel Reine Elizabeth, du 22 au 28 août 1982 et dont le thème sera "Les réseaux".

L'IFLA compte parmi ses membres non seulement des associations de bibliothèques et de bibliothécaires, mais aussi des institutions (bibliothèques publiques, nationales ou autres) et des individus.

Depuis sa création en 1927, ce sera la deuxième fois seulement que les délégués des quelque 107 pays membres de l'IFLA tiendront leur conférence générale au Canada; c'est en 1967, à Toronto, que la Canadian Library Association avait été l'hôte de la conférence générale de l'IFLA.

A l'occasion de la conférence de 1982, une exposition réunira une centaine d'organismes, privés et publics, qui pourront ainsi faire connaître aux délégués leurs produits et leurs services.

STRUCTURE D'ORGANISATION

Consciente de l'importance de cette conférence, l'ASTED en a déjà formé le comité d'organisation dont voici d'ailleurs la composition:

Onil Dupuis	Président du Comité d'organisation et président du Sous-comité du déroulement
Hubert Perron	Vice-président du Comité d'organisation et président du Sous-comité de financement
Gilles Frappier	Secrétaire
Claire Audet	Trésorière
Miriam Tees	Présidente du Sous-comité du programme
Claire Côté	Présidente du Sous-comité de l'exposition
Colette Rivet	Présidente du Sous-comité des publications
Denis Rousseau	Président du Sous-comité de l'information et de la publicité
Lise Brousseau	Directrice générale de l'ASTED
Marcel Lajeunesse	Délégué de l'ASTED auprès de l'IFLA et président du Comité de liaison

Le président, le vice-président, le secrétaire et le trésorier constituent le comité exécutif du comité d'organisation.

L'ASTED a également mis sur pied un comité d'honneur composé principalement de personnalités québécoises et canadiennes du milieu de la bibliothéconomie et des sciences de l'information. Présidé par monsieur Gérard Lamarche, directeur général de la Régie de la Place des arts, ce comité participera à l'orientation des travaux du comité d'organisation. Il a d'ailleurs déjà tenu une première réunion en février dernier.

Le comité d'organisation de la conférence pourra aussi compter sur la collaboration d'un comité de liaison présidé par monsieur Marcel Lajeunesse, délégué de l'ASTED auprès de l'IFLA; il regroupe les représentants des différentes organisations canadiennes membres de l'IFLA.

Il convient d'ajouter que l'IFLA a fixé à 125.00 \$US les frais d'inscription pour la durée des assises.

Pour toute information additionnelle, vous êtes priés de communiquer avec le président du comité d'organisation, monsieur Onil Dupuis, à Montréal (514-288-8524) ou le président du sous-comité de l'information et de la publicité, monsieur Denis Rousseau, également à Montréal (514-873-5291). Vous pouvez également adresser toute correspondance à l'adresse suivante:

IFLA 1982
C.P. 1144
Succursale Place Desjardins
Montréal, Québec.
H5B 1B3

FROM THE HEALTH SCIENCES RESOURCE CENTRE, CISTI

-BONITA STABLEFORD

Core Lists in the Health Sciences

At the suggestion of the HSRC Advisory Committee, HSRC is trying to identify significant core lists developed by Canadian organizations. Identification of core lists and their sources should promote their use as collection development tools and reduce overlap in their preparation.

If you have developed a core list or if you are aware of core lists developed by staff within your organization (excluding course bibliographies) please forward one copy to HSRC as soon as possible. If you are unable to forward a copy of lists developed by staff, please forward sufficient information so that HSRC may request a copy. The source and cost of all lists should be clearly noted, as well as the date of compilation. HSRC will prepare a bibliography of Canadian core lists, including ordering information, for future distribution.

Access to POPLINE

POPLINE is the latest addition to the list of databases available to Canadian MEDLARS Centres. POPLINE is jointly produced by the Center for Population and Family Health at Columbia University and the Population Information Program at Johns Hopkins University. This database provides access to the international literature in human fertility and contraception, family planning programmes, reproduction and related health, legal and policy issues. References are selected from journal articles, monographs, and technical reports published after 1970 and the majority of references have an English abstract.

Microfiche at CISTI

CISTI's collection of over 1.5 million microfiche contains significant material of interest in the health sciences. CISTI receives all technical reports produced by the U.S. National Technical Information Service (NTIS) in microfiche format. Numerous reports produced under contract for U.S. federal government departments, including the Department of Health and Human Services, are available. NTIS may be searched by subject using the Government Reports Announcements and Index or by using the NTIS file on CAN/OLE, SDC, and DIALOG.

The microfiche collection also includes the following series produced by the Microfilming Corporation of America:

Rehabilitation and Handicapped Literature, 1950 -

Over 3,000 microfiche were assembled based on the collection of

the U.S. National Rehabilitation Information Centre (NARIC), Washington, D.C. Topics include physical/behavioural disabilities, rehabilitation techniques, physical aids and learning skills as well as rehabilitation facilities and educational programmes and administration of rehabilitation programmes. Updates are received annually. A printed guide providing subject, author and title access is available from Microfilming Corporation of America.

Food and Nutrition

Based on the collection of the U.S. Food and Nutrition Information Center (FNIC), Beltsville, MD., over 1,500 microfiche cover the following topics: physiology of human nutrition, diet and diet-related diseases, food composition, consumer protection, legislation and food service management. A printed guide provides access by subject, author, and title and is available from Microfilming Corporation of America.

CENTRE BIBLIOGRAPHIQUE DES SCIENCES DE LA SANTÉ (ICIST)

Listes de documents de base dans le domaine des sciences de la santé

Suite à la suggestion du Comité consultatif du Centre bibliographique des sciences de la santé, le CBSS essaie d'identifier les listes de documents de base d'importance compilées par des organismes canadiens. L'identification de ces listes et de leurs sources devrait promouvoir leur utilisation comme outil de développement des collections et réduire le dédoublement de leur préparation.

Si vous avez compilé une liste de documents de base ou si vous connaissez des listes de documents de base compilées par le personnel de votre organisme (en excluant les bibliographies de cours), vous êtes prié d'en faire parvenir un exemplaire au CBSS le plus tôt possible. Si vous n'êtes pas en mesure d'envoyer un exemplaire des listes compilées par votre personnel, nous vous prions de fournir tous les renseignements permettant au CBSS d'en commander un exemplaire. La source et le prix de toutes les listes ainsi que leur date de compilation devraient être clairement indiqués. Le CBSS préparera et distribuera une bibliographie des listes de documents de base canadiennes, y compris les renseignements permettant de les commander.

La base de données POPLINE

POPLINE est la plus récente base de données mise à la disposition des centres MEDLARS canadiens. Produite conjointement par le Center for Population and Family Health de l'université Columbia et le Population Information Program de l'université Johns Hopkins, POPLINE donne accès à la documentation publiée dans le monde entier sur la fertilité et la contraception, les programmes de planification familiale, la reproduction ainsi que sur les questions de santé, de droit et de politique connexes. Les références sont choisies dans des articles de revue, des monographies et des rapports techniques publiés après 1970. La plupart des articles ont un résumé en anglais.

Les microfiches de l'ICIST

La collection de l'ICIST englobe plus de 1,5 million de microfiches dont plusieurs se rapportent aux sciences de la santé. L'ICIST reçoit sous forme de microfiche tous les rapports techniques produits par le U.S. National Technical Information (NTIS) incluant plusieurs rapports préparés par des contractuels pour le compte des ministères du gouvernement américain y compris le Department of Health and Human Services. Une recherche dans NTIS peut être effectuée à partir de la vedette-matière en utilisant le Government Reports Announcements and Index ou à partir du fichier NTIS offert par CAN/OLE, SDC ou DIALOG.

La collection de microfiches compte également les publications en série suivantes produites par la Microfilming Corporation of America.

Rehabilitation and Handicapped Literature, 1950-

Plus de 3000 microfiches ont été rassemblées à partir de la collection du U.S. National Rehabilitation Information Centre (NARIC), Washington, D.C. Parmi les sujets traités, il faut noter les incapacités physiques et les problèmes de comportement, les techniques de réhabilitation, les appareils de soutien physique et le support pédagogique ainsi que les centres de réhabilitation et les programmes pédagogiques et de gestion des programmes de réhabilitation. Les mises à jour sont faites annuellement. Microfilming Corporation of America publie un guide permettant l'accès par vedette-matière, auteur ou titre.

Food and Nutrition

Tirées de la collection du U.S. Food and Nutrition Information Center (FNIC), Beltsville, MD., plus de 1500 microfiches portent sur les domaines suivants: la physiologie de la nutrition humaine, les régimes alimentaires et les maladies qui y sont reliées, la composition des aliments, la protection du consommateur, les lois et la gestion des services alimentaires. Microfilming Corporation of America publie un guide permettant l'accès par vedette-matière, auteur ou titre.



National Research Council
Canada

Conseil national de recherches
Canada

Canada Institute for
Scientific and Technical
Information

Institut canadien de
l'information scientifique et
technique

CISTI ANNOUNCEMENT

Mr. E.V. Smith, Director of the Canada Institute for Scientific and Technical Information (CISTI), has released the following on MEDLINE access in Canada.

Recently database vendors in the United States have mounted the U.S. National Library of Medicine's (NLM) MEDLINE file. A bilateral agreement between CISTI and the NLM did not allow these vendors to market MEDLINE in Canada.

With the concurrence of the NLM, these vendors will be notified that the MEDLARS files can be marketed in Canada. This decision was taken as a result of input from CISTI clients, the advice of the Advisory Committee for our Health Sciences Resource Centre and discussions with NLM. The long-standing supportive relationship CISTI enjoys with the NLM will not be affected by this decision nor will CISTI change its present services related to its role as the Canadian MEDLARS Centre.

ANNONCE DE L'ICIST

M. E.V. Smith, directeur de l'Institut canadien de l'information scientifique et technique, a fait la déclaration suivante concernant l'accès à MEDLINE au Canada.

Les vendeurs de bases de données américains ont terminé récemment le montage du fichier MEDLINE de la National Library of Medicine (NLM). Un accord bilatéral entre l'ICIST et la NLM ne permettait pas à ces vendeurs de lancer MEDLINE sur le marché canadien.

De concert avec la NLM, ces vendeurs seront avisés qu'ils pourront désormais vendre les fichiers MEDLARS au Canada. Cette décision a été prise à la suite des commentaires reçus des clients de l'ICIST, de l'avis donné par le Comité consultatif de notre Centre bibliographique des sciences de la santé et de discussions tenues avec la NLM. Les très bons rapports, établis de vieille date, entre l'ICIST et la NLM ne seront pas touchés par cette décision et l'ICIST n'entend pas non plus changer les services qu'il offre présentement en tant que Centre MEDLARS canadien.

NEWS RELEASE COMMUNIQUE

Diane MacQuarrie appointed to National Library Advisory Board

OTTAWA, November 30, 1981 -- Communications Minister Francis Fox today announced the appointment of Diane MacQuarrie of Halifax to the National Library Advisory Board for a term of three years.

"Ms. MacQuarrie has had a wealth of experience in library policy and management and this will be of enormous value to the National Library of Canada," said Mr. Fox in announcing the appointment.

Ms. MacQuarrie has been a professional librarian working in a variety of roles since 1960. She has been director of the Halifax City Regional Library since 1974 and is now chairperson of the Canadian Association of Public Libraries. From 1967 to 1973, she was supervisor of public libraries for the Province of Nova Scotia. She received a Bachelor of Library Science from the University of Toronto in 1960 and a Master of Library Science from the same university in 1974.

- 30 -

For more information, contact:

Guy Verreault

Information Services

(613) 995-3186

NR-81-99



Government of Canada
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NEWS RELEASE COMMUNIQUE

Nomination au Comité consultatif de la Bibliothèque nationale

OTTAWA, le 30 novembre 1981 -- M. Francis Fox, ministre des Communications, vient d'annoncer la nomination de Mme Diane MacQuarrie, de Halifax, au Comité consultatif de la Bibliothèque nationale. Son mandat sera de trois ans.

"Mme MacQuarrie est une spécialiste de la bibliothéconomie, et sa vaste expérience sera précieuse à la Bibliothèque nationale du Canada", a déclaré M. Fox.

Mme MacQuarrie a occupé, dans ce domaine, toute une série de fonctions depuis 1960. Directrice de la bibliothèque régionale de la ville de Halifax depuis 1974 et présidente de la Canadian Association of Public Libraries, elle a assuré la supervision des bibliothèques publiques de la Nouvelle-Écosse de 1967 à 1973. Détentrice d'un baccalauréat en bibliothéconomie de l'Université de Toronto en 1960, elle a aussi obtenu une maîtrise dans cette discipline de la même université, en 1974.

- 30 -

Pour plus amples renseignements, s'adresser à :

Guy Verreault
Direction de l'information
(613) 995-8186



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Department of Communications

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300 Slater Street
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LES BIBLIOTHEQUES DE MEDECINE VETERINAIRE AU CANADA

- JEAN-PAUL JETTE

La médecine vétérinaire, une science de la santé? Bien sûr. Par différents aspects dont la santé publique (inspection des viandes et maladies transmissibles des animaux à l'homme) et la recherche (expérimentation animale), elle fait partie du champ de la médecine humaine.

Evidemment, elle touche aussi aux domaines agricole et zootechnique. Cependant les bibliothécaires de médecine vétérinaires des Etats-Unis et du Canada forment une section bien identifiée au sein de la Medical Library Association. Ils sont donc considérés en Amérique du nord comme faisant partie du groupe de bibliothécaires oeuvrant dans les sciences de la santé.

Laissez-moi donc vous présenter nos trois bibliothèques canadiennes:

Ontario Veterinary College Library (University of Guelph): c'est la plus ancienne et la plus importante. David Hull en est le bibliothécaire attitré.

Western College of Veterinary Medicine Library: cette bibliothèque s'est développée de façon assez originale soit en coopération avec l'Association des vétérinaires de la Saskatchewan. John V. James en est le bibliothécaire attitré.

Faculté de médecine vétérinaire (bibliothèque située à St-Hyacinthe) (Université de Montréal): la seule bibliothèque de langue française en Amérique. Elle entretient des relations très étroites avec les bibliothèques vétérinaires françaises. Les bibliothécaires des quatre écoles nationales françaises nous rendront visite l'été prochain. Jean-Paul Jetté est le bibliothécaire en titre.

Les trois bibliothèques canadiennes ont aussi participé à des travaux de coopération au sein de la section "Médecine vétérinaire de la Medical Library Association":

- 1) Une liste de périodiques vétérinaires, à l'exception de ceux indexés par l'Index medicus et de ceux publiés en Amérique du nord, détenus par l'une ou l'autre des bibliothèques membres. Cette liste est disponible sur microfiche au coût de \$5. à cette adresse: Ms Kathy McNeil

Veterinary Medical College
Oklahoma State University
Stillwater, Oklahoma 74074
USA

N.B.: Nous souhaitons que les bibliothèques d'Agriculture Canada et de l'Institut pour l'information scientifique et technique participent à la revision d'une telle liste.

- 2) Une enquête menée en 1979 sur les bibliothèques vétérinaires nord-américaines dont voici les caractéristiques essentielles pour les bibliothèques canadiennes:

USAGERS

	<u>1er cycle</u>	<u>2e et 3e cycle</u>	<u>Faculté</u>	<u>Médecins vétérin.</u>	<u>Chercheurs biomed.</u>
GUELPH	480	85	45	1	2
MONTREAL	277	19	40	1	
SASKATOON	240	20	98	1	2

<u>DOCUMENTS</u>		<u>IMPRIMES</u>	<u>PERSONNEL</u>		
Titre de périod.		volumes reliés	prof.	para-prof.	autres
GUELPH	625	65,000	1	2	3
MONTREAL	559	34,800	1		4
SASKATOON	840	20,000	1		3.2

BASES DE DONNEES UTILISEES

CAB, Biosis, Agricola, Medline

Comme vous l'avez constaté, bien qu'en petit nombre, ces bibliothèques sont très actives dans tous les coins du pays.

- J. P. JETTE, DIRECTEUR, BIBLIOTHEQUE DE MEDECINE VETERINAIRE, UNIVERSITE DE MONTREAL ET PRESIDENT, SECTION MEDECINE VETERINAIRE, MEDICAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT!!!

CORRECTION ON THE NOMINATION FORM

The nominations form for the CHLA elections has the wrong date on it. The correct date for receiving nominations is March 10, not March 29.

Please take note of this change and submit nomination form no later than March 10, 1982 to:

V. Empey, Chairman
Nominations Committee, CHLA/ABSC
The Wellesley Hospital Library
160 Wellesley Street East
Toronto, Ontario M4Y 1J3

PEOPLE ON THE MOVE

HEALTH PROTECTION BRANCH, HEALTH & WELFARE CANADA, OTTAWA, ONTARIO

Bonnie Stableford, head of HSRC since October 1980, leaves position to become Chief of Library Services, Health Protection Branch, Health & Welfare Canada, effective February 22, 1982.

CORRESPONDENTS' REPORTS-

British Columbia

Correspondent: Judy Chrysler

B.C. Health Libraries Association will be having its first continuing education seminar on Saturday, February 13, 1982. The topic will be the Knowledge Network of the West with particular emphasis on its application in continuing education in health sciences and its affiliation with B.C. hospitals. There will be an A/V presentation and a tour of the facilities. Our hostess will be Barbara Saint.

Members will be fresh from their Friday, February 12th meeting. Two speakers have been invited to address the B.C.H.L.A. meeting. Dr. F. Bass, director of health promotion at Vancouver Health Department and Dr. P. Grantham, Head of the Department of Family Practice at U.B.C. will be talking about public information and preventive medicine.

Our fall meeting saw the approval of our constitution. The membership accepted the draft proposed by our hard-working constitutional committee, chaired by our president-elect, Sharon Robertson (of Lion's Gate Hospital, North Vancouver). An occupational health film by Studs Terkel, shown by our president, David Noble, rounded out the evening. It gave the history of occupational health in the United States up until the present day.

The B.C.H.L.A. Health Education committee chaired by Judy Neill of BCMLS has done alot of work this past year. They carried out a survey of hospital libraries, special libraries with health collections and college and university libraries. It is now complete with 72 out of 105 questionnaires being returned. Their work is on going at the moment, following an analysis of the results of the questionnaires by the committee members.

There will be elections for three executive positions in B.C.H.L.A. that will be coming open in the spring of 1982. We are asking for nominations for a treasurer to replace Deborah Newstead of Shaughnessy Hospital, a secretary to replace Gerri Beddowes of Royal Jubilee Hospital and a president-elect to replace Sharon Robertson. Also finishing his term in office will be David Noble, our current president, 1981-82.

Other news of note are as follows:

Our current newsletter editor is C. William Fraser of BCMLS. He took over from B. Sanderson's position commencing with the January 1982 issue. Mr. Fraser recently received news that the script that he

developed for a M.L.A. A/V presentation has received the necessary funding. The presentation will be an orientation to M.L.A. for new members.

B.C.M.L.S. has thoughtfully knocked down some walls and constructed new working areas for the staff during 1981. Also acquired was a staff room - a first for B.C.M.L.S. The staff also has had some changes. Sharon Collins, librarian, has moved to Penticton. Adrienne Clark who had been working part-time at Woodward Biomedical Library has come on full-time at B.C.M.L.S. as Assistant-Librarian.

In closing, I wish to put in a plug for B.C.M.L.S. staff. They really are a healthy library..... we can now boast of a non-smoking staff in its entirety, following the successful attempt by two staff members to quit smoking.

Manitoba

Correspondent: Kathy Eagleton

The winter is socked in as I put pen to paper but we are looking forward to our next general meeting, when Roy Bonin, Assistant Director for Administrative Services at the University of Manitoba Libraries will speak on "Public relations for your library: how to work for the best image by giving the best service". Here's hoping that the weather is warm enough by then to leave the car long enough to hear him out without the peril of the non-start.

Correspondence flying (well, actually, doing the Canada Post crawl) out of the east suggests that the arrangements for CHLA/ABSC in Saskatoon are well in hand under the capable leadership of the Manitoba-honed Sandra Langlands. We in MHLA are taking particular note of her methods and will be striking a Local Arrangements committee for Winnipeg 1983 in the next few weeks.

Looking back to last Fall, the Association had another successful experience with its session at the Manitoba Health Organizations Conference. The theme was "Information needs and the disabled" and involved both disabled speakers and persons who work regularly with the disabled. They all raised our consciousness, which was the intent of the session, in their own inimitable ways, and many were the indications of assistance which we could provide both as health community workers and individuals. Evaluations received from this session were very good.

On more mundane matters, the Task Force on Shared Services, which was charged with proposing ways in which there could be more cooperative effort between the members of MHLA, is winding down. The one concrete achievement of this Task Force was the establishment of a Union Book Catalogue. A standing committee has been established, guidelines approved by the Executive, and work on related standards will be underway soon.

Toronto

Correspondent: Sudi Sedani

Following the summer recess TMLG members were eager to resume activity on several of the group's projects. Most pressing was the revision of the union list of serials coordinated by Madeline Adorian of CANEBSCO. To date all journal entries have been revised and a Task Force has been struck to assess the feasibility of automating the production of what seems to be a rapidly growing monster. The TMLG Executive extends their thanks to CHLA members in Ottawa, Winnipeg and Montreal who have responded recently to their calls for assistance.

Another project undertaken by the TMLG this year was the distribution of a full fledged membership list. As surprising as it may seem, we had somehow managed to survive without one despite the fact that our membership exceeds 130!

September saw the printing of the first issue of the TMLG News. By using photocopy reduction techniques we have been able to pack more information about meetings and members into less space, a necessity brought about by the 1982 increase in postal rates. On October 19, 1981, Linda McFarlane hosted a meeting at the Sunnybrook Medical Centre. Administrator and Pharmacist, Susan Tremblay of Sunnybrook's Drug Information Centre described the evolution of the in-house drug information service to a regional resource for all Metropolitan Toronto hospitals. She also described the close association between the hospital's library and her active service.

A Christmas dinner meeting was held on December 14, 1981 at the Ontario Cancer Institute. Carol Morrison, TMLG President-Elect, hosted this very succesful evening.

Claire Callaghan hosted the third meeting of the TMLG on January 18, 1982 at the Canadian Memorial Chiropractic College. Dr. Adams, Academic Dean and Dr. Coulter Executive Vice-President, gave a lively and informative talk on chiropractice, followed by a tour of the college's clinic.

Some announcements- Mrs. Tsoi-o Wong is the new librarian at the Mississauga General Hospital. Mrs. Wong was previously librarian, Doctor's Hospital.

Margy Chan is the new Librarian at Doctor's Hospital.

JOB OPENING

HEALTH SCIENCES LIBRARY - McMaster University

Health Sciences Librarian/Associate University Librarian:

McMaster University invites applications for the position of Health Sciences Librarian/Associate University Librarian. This person acts as Director of the Health Sciences Library and is responsible for the overall operations of the Library and the services it provides to the Faculty of Health Sciences, other University Departments, and health professionals in the Hamilton-Wentworth District.

Qualifications include an accredited graduate degree in library science, a subject degree preferably in the natural sciences, and three to five years experience in an administrative capacity in a medical or health sciences library.

Benefits: A full range of benefits.

Salary: To be negotiated.

Deadline date: Four weeks from date of this issue.

Applicants should submit a curriculum vitae, transcripts of records and names of three referees.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

- B. GREENIAUS

To the Editor:

Back in the days when I lived and worked in Montreal, the arrival of my copy of the B.M.C. was not a major event. Sometimes I knew a lot of the scuttlebutt before it was reported and, consequently, just gave the issue a good scan.

Now that I'm in Winnipeg that's all changed. I treat the B.M.C. like a Hershey bar with almonds and savour it for as long as possible. It is a reminder to me that I didn't actually leave Canada when I moved to the midwest.

This past issue was warmly received and I read every word, French and English, anglais et français. In doing so, I noticed an item that might have escaped my attention when I wasn't so hungry for news.

The article to which I refer appears on page 32 of volume 3, number 1, under the heading NEWS.....

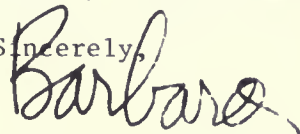
"The Health Sciences library is now integrated with total college collection in a new building...."

When I read that I thought it was high time that Audrey* and I got together to find this new building. Reading on, I realized that the Health Sciences library in question is not the one that I'm supposed to be running since nobody here has gone to Nigeria or my name isn't Marv Mahoney.

So, just to keep the record straight, Audrey is still at the University of Manitoba and I am still at the Health Sciences Centre, and though we have dreamed and schemed, we still don't have a new building.

*Audrey M. Kerr, Head, Medical Library, University of Manitoba.

Sincerely,



Barbara Greeniaus
Director of Library Services
Health Sciences Centre
Winnipeg, Manitoba

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Halifax, Nova Scotia B3H 3H7

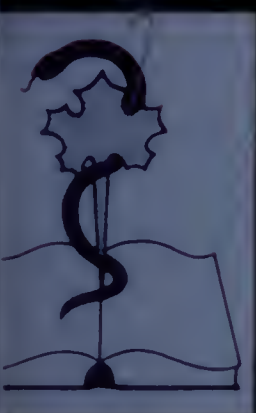
Ms. Kathy Eagleton
Library Services
Brandon General Hospital
150 McTavish Ave. E.
Brandon, Manitoba R7A 2B3

Sci Med Lib

LIBRARY
USE UNTIL
JUN 21 1982
SCIENCE & MEDICINE

JUN 8 1982

ERB IBLIOTHECA MEDICA ANADIANA



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AVERTISSEMENT AUX AUTEURS

INFORMATION FOR CONTRIBUTORS

The Bibliotheca Medica Canadiana is a vehicle for providing an increased communication among all health libraries and librarians, in Canada, but has special commitment to reach and assist the smaller, isolated health library worker. Contributors should consult recent issues for examples of the types of material and general style sought by the publication. Queries to the editor are also welcome. Bibliographic references should conform to the format used in the Bulletin of the Medical Library Association, whenever possible. Submissions in English or French are welcome, preferable in both languages. Deadline for the next issue : July 16, 1982.

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Bibliotheca Medica Canadiana veut améliorer la communication entre toutes les bibliothèques canadiennes de la santé et les bibliothécaires eux-mêmes mais plus particulièrement rejoindre et aider ceux œuvrent seuls dans les petites bibliothèques. La rédaction recevra avec plaisir commentaires et opinions. A ceux qui voudraient participer à la rédaction, on suggère de suivre pour les références bibliographiques le format utilisé dans le Bulletin of the Medical Library Association. Les articles, en français ou en anglais sont les bienvenus, mais il serait préférable de les rédiger dans les deux langues. La date limite pour un envoi à paraître au prochain numéro est : le 16 juillet, 1982.

MOT DE LA REDACTION

Nous avons tous entendu parler de TELIDON, une technologie mise au point au Canada qui se propose de desservir les besoins d'information de tous les citoyens par le truchement de leur poste de télévision.

Les bibliothécaires de la santé sont particulièrement sensibles à ce projet et s'interrogent sur la qualité de l'information qui sera offerte à un public très large, sans égard à sa capacité de comprendre, d'évaluer et de juger l'information mise à sa disposition. Nous avons dit clairement notre inquiétude lorsqu'on nous a présenté le projet TELIDON lors de notre dernière assemblée annuelle. La Presse Canadienne y a d'ailleurs fait écho dans plusieurs régions: "Les bibliothécaires de la santé s'interrogent à propos de TELIDON" disait les manchettes. Il faut lire à ce sujet, l'article de Joanne Marshall dans ce numero.

Cette préoccupation de la qualité de l'information est constante dans notre milieu. Chargés que nous sommes de fournir l'information la plus précise pour répondre au besoin des professionnels de la santé, nous sommes trop souvent débordés par des tâches d'acquisition et d'organisation de l'information pour voir à ce qu'elle circule adéquatement.

Or, si la technologie est assez avancée pour permettre à tous les citoyens d'avoir accès à l'information sur la santé par Telidon, pourquoi ne serait-elle pas mise également à notre disposition pour mieux informer les professionnels de la santé, ceux qui sont chargés des soins à la population?

Ceux et celles d'entre nous qui travaillent en milieu universitaire ont, pour la plupart, déjà accès à un catalogue collectif des monographies sur microfiches. Est-il permis de rêver, par les temps qui courent, qu'un jour nos administrateurs découvriront la valeur de l'information et qu'on nous fournira la technologie nécessaire pour réduire les tâches répétitives?

Nous ne serons pas à Saskatoon, ni l'une, ni l'autre, mais cela ne nous empêche pas d'en rêver! A tous les heureux, et heureuses collègues qui pourront participer à la réunion annuelle de l'Association canadienne des bibliothèques de la santé, nous souhaitons de bonnes rencontres et des échanges fructueux.

Renée Dubuc

John Lurberg

FROM THE EDITOR:

We have all heard of Telidon, a technological system designed in Canada that proposes to fill the informational needs of all citizens by reaching them via their TV screens.

Health librarians are particularly sensitive to this new system and question the quality of information that will be offered, without taking into account the users' ability to understand, evaluate and judge the material put at their disposal. We have clearly stated our anxiety over this when Telidon was presented at our last annual meeting. The Canadian Press made our sentiments known in many local papers. The headlines read: "Information may be abused!" (In: Grand Prairie Daily Herald Tribune, Manitoba, June 10, 1981). This topic is discussed at length in Joanne Marshall's article on Telidon in this issue.

This preoccupation with the quality of information is constant among our profession. Armed with the responsibility of giving the most precise information to answer the needs of the health professionals, we are too often bogged down with the details of acquiring and organizing information to see that it reaches the users. If the technology is sufficiently advanced to allow all laymen access to health information via the Telidon network, why is it not equally to our advantage to better inform health professionals, those that are responsible for the health of the population.

There are those among us who work in a university setting who already have, for the most part, access to a union catalogue of monographs on microfiche. Is it permitted to dream (in these days of restraint), that one day our administrators will discover the value of information and will furnish us with the necessary technology to reduce time spent on repetitive tasks.

We will not be at the meeting in Saskatchewan, but we wish we were! For the fortunate ones who will be there, we wish you a good conference and fruitful exchanges.

Monette Dubuc

Celine Treuberg

THE PRESIDENT'S REPORT

- ANN D. NEVILL

The February Board meeting is now long past, and the pre- and post-Conference meeting, plus our AGM are fast approaching. The year seems to have flown, but I believe we have accomplished a few worthwhile things.

The chief news to come out of the February meeting is that Dorothy Fitzgerald is our new representative on the HSRC Advisory Committee, and I know she will have much to contribute. The bases are well covered now, with Anna Leith for universities, Kathy Eagleton for hospitals, and Dorothy for societies - and I'm there too, representing AQMC.

Bonnie Stableford has agreed to take over from Arlene as English language editor of BMC and Debbie Baillie will help her. Pierrette will provide continuity for awhile as French language editor.

As you all know by now, HSRC is Headless again, following Bonnie's move to the Health Protection Branch Library. This means that the Advisory Board meeting originally scheduled for May will probably be postponed until a new Head is appointed.

We think we have arrived at a workable solution to the problem of regional representation on the CHLA Board. A proposal has been sent to Chapter Presidents and we hope to be able to present it at the AGM.

The By Laws are being translated into French, with substantial financial aid from the Secretary of State, and should be available soon.

Plans for the Conference seemed well in hand at the time of the Board meeting, and we are hoping for a good turnout. I'll see you there.

RAPPORT DE LA PRESIDENTE

- ANN D. NEVILL

La réunion du Conseil d'Administration du mois de février est maintenant chose du passé, et l'assemblée annuelle de même que les réunions qui la précèdent et qui la suivent approchent à grand pas. L'année a passé bien vite mais je crois que nous avons réalisé quelques projets dignes de mention.

La nouvelle d'importance qui ressort de la réunion de février, c'est la nomination de Dorothy Fitzgerald qui sera notre déléguée auprès du Comité consultatif du Centre bibliographique des sciences de la santé, où elle pourra apporter toute sa compétence. Chacun des secteurs d'intérêt est maintenant bien représenté: Anna Leith pour les universités, Kathy Eagleton pour les hôpitaux, Dorothy pour les compagnies et moi-même, représentant l'Association des Facultés et Collèges de Médecine du Canada.

Bonnie Stableford a bien voulu accepter de prendre la succession d'Arlene au poste de co-éditeur de langue anglaise à la revue BMC et Debbie Baillie la secondera dans cette tâche. Pierrette continuera pour l'instant, son rôle de co-éditeur de langue française.

Comme vous le savez déjà, le Centre bibliographique des Sciences de la Santé est encore une fois sans chef, suite au départ de Bonnie pour la bibliothèque de la Protection de la Santé du Ministère de la Santé. Ceci signifie que la réunion du Comité consultatif qui devait avoir lieu en mai sera sans doute remise à plus tard, lorsqu'un nouveau chef de service aura été nommé.

Nous croyons avoir trouvé une solution au problème de la représentation des régions au Conseil d'administration de l'ABSC. Nous avons envoyé notre proposition aux présidents des sections et nous espérons pouvoir vous la présenter à l'assemblée générale annuelle.

On traduit actuellement en français les règlements de notre association, grâce à la générosité du Secrétariat d'Etat. Ils seront donc bientôt disponibles.

La planification de notre Congrès allait bon train lorsque nous en avons pris connaissance à la réunion du Conseil d'administration et nous espérons qu'on y viendra en grand nombre. Je vous y attends.

TELIDON AND THE HEALTH SCIENCES LIBRARY

- JOANNE MARSHALL

At the Fifth Annual Meeting of CHLA held in Montreal in May 1981, I had the opportunity of responding to a Telidon demonstration given by a representative of the Department of Communications in Ottawa. This paper is basically an update of that presentation which will let you know about our experience at McMaster in the educational field trial of Telidon being conducted by TVOntario. I will also comment on the future implications of Telidon for health sciences libraries and some of the broader societal issues that must be addressed in relation to this new technology.

The involvement of the McMaster Health Sciences Library in Telidon began at the invitation of the Hamilton Public Library (HPL). Since we had already cooperated in the development of a series of resource guides for patients, HPL thought that we might be interested in some further cooperative efforts as part of the public library's participation in the TVOntario field trial. The Community Information Service (CIS) of Hamilton-Wentworth was also involved in the trial. We began by attending a Telidon demonstration at the Burlington Public Library so that we could get an idea of what this new medium was all about. Then we sat down and selected five topics to be included on our "main menu", i.e. the basic set of choices that users will get when they select your portion of the database. These were HPL program information, branch libraries, day care centres in Hamilton (contributed by CIS), quick references information, and health (contributed by McMaster). For the health section we took five health topics that had been the subjects of our patient resource guides and made a sub-menu of choices for each disease which included a definition or brief description of the disease, a list of books, magazine articles, vertical file material, community self-help organizations, and other information such as courses or special services. If the Telidon user selected books, an annotated list of books complete with HPL call numbers would appear on the screen. Later we also added a lifestyle assessment checklist developed by one of our family physicians at McMaster.

Once we had developed the outline of our Telidon database, the next step was to lay out each page on a grid-type sheet. When all of the pages were prepared (and this was time-consuming), we made many trips into Toronto to TVOntario to do the actual inputting. As part of this field trial, the information users are also the information providers, i.e. in return for being able to use the database we are responsible for designing and inputting a certain number of Telidon pages. It took at least a day to become reasonably proficient at inputting text on the Telidon "creation terminal" and another day to develop a familiarity with the instructions for producing graphics. Even so, it was not possible for us to develop the expertise required to produce complex graphics in the time available. Learning to input on Telidon is much like learning to search a bibliographic computer database or word processing. It is yet another system with its own instructions and

- JOANNE MARSHALL, LIBRARIAN /RESEARCHER, PROGRAMME FOR EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT, McMASTER UNIVERSITY, HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

commands and it requires time and consistent use to develop and maintain one's skills. This type of user/provider approach has been very controversial in the field trial, since so much initial effort was required on the part of the providers to learn the system. Certainly it cut down on the cost of the field trial and gave us direct contact with all aspects of the Telidon system. It took several weeks after we finished inputting in February 1982 for our pages to finally appear on the Department of Communications database (on page 452.0 for those of you who have access to a terminal). The pages have also been mounted on the Bell Vista database (page 666652).

Besides inputting, our experience with Telidon has also involved a demonstration period with a user terminal in the Health Sciences Library. For six weeks we ran daily demonstrations of the online database available from the Department of Communications with continuous access to the broadcast database produced by TVOntario at other times. There has been considerable interest in Telidon by faculty members, students, and staff both in health sciences and elsewhere on campus. One of our unexpected problems has been that some of the students have figured out how to change the set from a Telidon terminal into a regular TV set and have proceeded to watch the hockey games from time to time! Nevertheless, our experience with Telidon has made us more aware of the potential and the problems with this new technology and placed the Library in a leadership position. We have just heard that the educational field trial will be continued with some modifications, and we have been given the opportunity to purchase a Telidon terminal of our own for future use at a subsidized price.

In the press, Telidon is touted as a very sophisticated part of the computer world. Although it is the first publically accessible computer database, I think that its capabilities are more startling to the average person than they are to librarians. For those of us who are familiar with searching MEDLINE, the ability to respond to Telidon seems very limited. The Telidon set comes equipped with a numbered keypad, similar to a calculator, and one is limited to responding with numbered choices. The tree structure i.e. selecting information through a series of hierarchical menus is also tiresome after a while and the indexing that is available is quite primitive. You can imagine having to start from ^{the} beginning of one of the MeSH categories each time you wanted to get a specific term! We are told that this is just the beginning, however, and that more interactive versions of Telidon are to come. What Telidon does offer us is the potential of mass accessibility. If Telidon becomes as common in the home and in business as the telephone, there are many important implications for health sciences libraries. I am not convinced that entire books will ever be available via Telidon (it is much better when text and graphics are used together), but it is a great tool for library orientation and for developing sequences that can highlight different aspects of our collections. It may prove a nifty way to send overdue messages too! Telidon has the ability to interface with existing computer databases, so for those of us who already have our catalogue in machine-readable form, making the catalogue available through Telidon is a possibility. Of course all of these applications will depend on the presence of Telidon terminals in practically every home. But before people will be willing to buy a terminal (actually a decoder which can be attached to a TV set), there must be enough valuable information

available to make it worthwhile for the user. It is the old "chicken and egg" problem. We need the information databases to generate the demand for terminals and we need terminals out there to justify the production of databases. Solving this problem will be the immediate challenge. Current thinking seems to be that Telidon systems will be developed for internal business applications first (first instance in a library network or large company) and later developed for home use. Now that the Americans have adopted the Telidon standard, it may well be that their greater resources and population base will lead to the development of home Telidon systems in the U.S. before we have them in Canada.

There are a great many implications of Telidon and Telidon/micro-computer combinations which we need to consider at the broader societal level. Through these tools we may find ourselves working and learning at home more than ever before. Some people have used the term "electronic cottage" to describe our homes in the future. We have to consider the impact of this on our lives (and our libraries) and keep in touch with human needs and values. There is still controversy over the health hazards of video display terminals and we will have to reckon with the increasing power of the communications companies who will be controlling our access to all of these computer databases. As librarians, we have a particular responsibility to be concerned about the quality of the information that is made publically available through Telidon and to ensure adequate standards of indexing. There is a danger that the commercial applications of Telidon such as teleshopping, telebanking, and booking vacations may overshadow the educational applications. As librarians involved in the educational process, we should be monitoring this activity and making our concerns known to the Department of Communications.

At the present time there is an Educational Sub-Committee of the Canadian Videotex Consultative Committee which advises the Department of Communications on the educational aspects of Telidon. We should ensure that librarians are represented on such committees (we currently are by Lucille Galloway, Chief Librarian of the Burlington Public Library). It is a rare point in history when we find ourselves confronted with something entirely new which may have a substantial impact on our future lives. How Telidon will develop is far from certain at the moment, but, as librarians, it is an exciting time to be involved in the information field.

Telidon - A Brief Bibliography

Compiled by Joanne Marshall

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Explains the TVOntario field trial.

Telidon and education

The publicly owned Ontario Educational Communications Authority (OECA) and TVOntario, its educational network, are exploring possible educational applications for Telidon, a new computer communications system.

What is Telidon?

Developed by the federal Department of Communications, Telidon is a videotex system that incorporates the most recent developments in computer graphics and telecommunications technologies. Telidon converts a simple television set into a powerful information tool.

Just push a button

The basic Telidon system consists of a keypad, a TV display unit, a decoder and display generator, a telecommunications link, and a central computer containing the Telidon data base.

By pushing a button on the keypad, the viewer has access to information in the data base. The decoder converts the TV display unit (an ordinary or slightly modified TV set) into a videotex display unit.

In addition to text, Telidon can produce images of nearly photographic quality, graphic animation, and overlays. The system can operate over telephone lines, cable TV, optical fibres, broadcast, satellite, microwave, and packet-switching networks. It is uniquely adaptable to any foreseeable changes in computers, transmission, display, or data base management technologies.

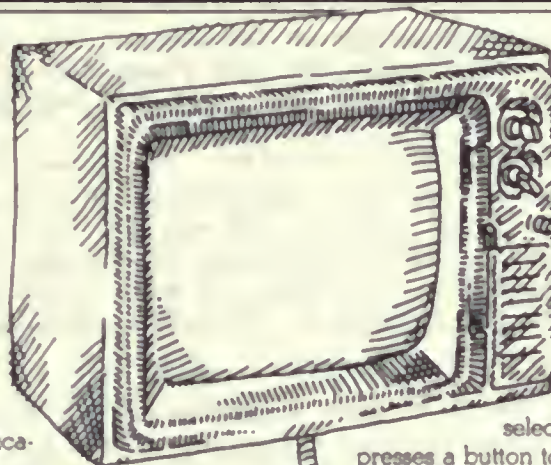
The TVOntario Telidon field trial

The field trial is a composite experiment consisting of a broadcast Telidon trial and an interactive Telidon trial. TVOntario is attempting to develop both interactive and broadcast modes in an integrated way.

The initial aim of the Telidon trial is to demonstrate the system for educational-information providers and encourage them to create educational content for it. Afterwards, trial users at 55 terminal locations throughout Ontario will evaluate the quality of the service provided.

Broadcast Telidon

The broadcast mode operates during network hours. TVOntario broadcasts 16 hours a day, seven days a week, reaching about 85 percent of Ontario's population.



selects a page or topic from the "menu," then presses a button to "freeze" it on the screen for the desired length of time.

Up to 300 "pages" of information will be available at one time in the broadcast mode, with about 20 percent of that content devoted to TVOntario purposes (for example, program listings and program notes). Various educational institutions will provide additional pages covering course offerings and other specialized information. The broadcast mode may also include such information as news, weather, and financial reports.

In the broadcast mode, a viewer

On-line Telidon

In the on-line (interactive) Telidon field trial, users will have telephone access to thousands of pages of information that have been stored in the memory of a host computer located many miles away.

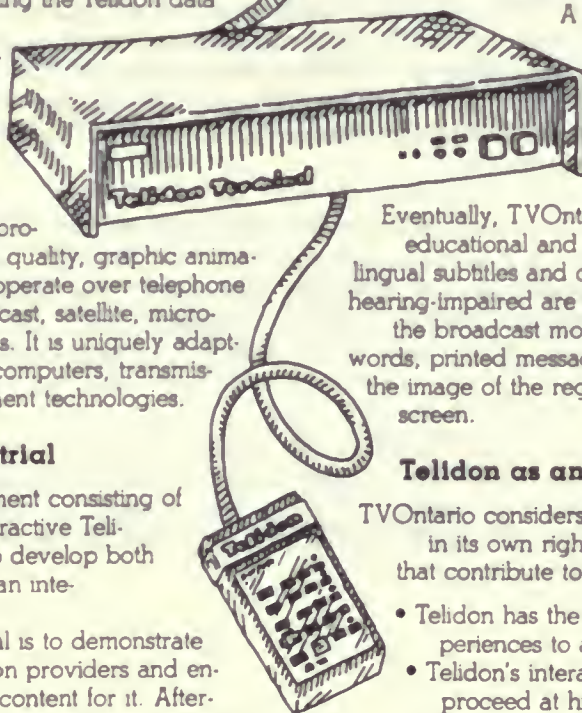
A wide selection of educational data will be made available by participating schools, colleges, universities, and libraries. This will permit in-depth exploration of numerous topics, as well as computer-assisted instruction over distances.

Eventually, TVOntario hopes to provide a wide range of educational and general services, using Telidon. Multilingual subtitles and captioning of specific programs for the hearing-impaired are examples of what can be produced in the broadcast mode using "transparent" pages. In other words, printed messages or dialogue will be displayed over the image of the regular TV program being shown on the screen.

Telidon as an educational medium

TVOntario considers Telidon to be an educational medium in its own right. Here are some of the characteristics that contribute to that judgment:

- Telidon has the potential of delivering educational experiences to anyone, regardless of location or time.
- Telidon's interactive capability allows each learner to proceed at his or her own pace with periodic feedback on progress. "Computer-assisted learning" over a distance therefore becomes possible.
- Its graphics capability can provide a wide range of educational illustrations like music scores, charts, graphs, and maps.
- It has the ability to provide pages of information that unfold at a controlled rate, focusing the viewer's attention and pacing the learning experience.



CHAPTER REPORTS

British Columbia

Correspondent : Judy Chrysler

It is very hard to sit down and write a report of what's new in B.C. health libraries as spring has sprung here on the coast. The daffodils, forsythia and most of the flowering trees are just about finished blooming while the tulips, camelias and fruit trees like peach are beginning to bloom.

Our library, BCMLS is buzzing with activity. Mr. Fraser has begun an interior Kootenay hospital library tour, in conjunction with an engagement with the Library Association of Alberta. He will be visiting hospital libraries in Kamloops, Clearwater, McBride, Fernie, Cranbrook, Creston, Trail, Castlegar, Nelson, Grandforks, and Hope. He will "squeeze" into the schedule a workshop on fee for service at the L.A.A. meeting in Jasper on April 23rd.

When he returns, he will begin to make arrangements for B.C. Medical Library's booth at the Canada West Medical Congress. There are plans to have an active terminal on display from 9-5 during the week long conference. Our librarians who generally enjoy participating in conferences are trying to build up enthusiasm for these arrangements. As you may know running a computer terminal when you want to show off its and your's abilities at a conference can sometimes be disastrous, e.g. NLM may be down.

During the Congress, on June 4th, BCMLS will be having a small fête to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the library service under the direction of Mr. Fraser. People who have been closely associated with the service will be invited along with the present library executive of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of B.C. The College council of 12 may also attend. Final plans and invitations have not yet been drawn up but approximately 30 people are expected to attend.

June 4th is currently the date ~~set~~ for the B.C.H.L.A. social windup for the year. Where will it be held---you guessed it! at BCMLS! With the librarians away at the congress during the day til 5pm, the open house celebration and the BCHLA social dinner windup overlapping I am requisitioning extra running shoes for every staff member at BCMLS.... and of course Pepto Bismal!

As part of our education contribution, we are taking two practicum students this spring. One is from the library technician programme at Langara Community College and the other is from the School of Librarianship at UBC. Their two weeks each are back to back. As soon as we say bye to Lenore Mason we welcome Barbara Fox.

The February 12th general meeting of BCHLA was attended by some 30-40 members. They heard Dr. Fred Bass and Dr. Peter Grantham speak on public information and preventive medicine. Dr. Grantham, head of the Dept. of Family Practice at UBC, outlined and contrasted the various types of medical practitioners. Dr. Bass, Director of Health Promotion, Vancouver Health Department, emphasized that information is a major factor in prevention of illness and premature death. Dr. Bass described libraries as one of the gates of information flow. The following morning, the continuing education workshop hosted by B. Saint attracted approximately 25 people. Two speakers, Mike Reddington and Jocelyn Picot, discussed the telehealth situation in Canada with emphasis on the Knowledge Network of the West Communications Authority serving B.C., the Yukon and western Alberta.

On Friday, April 2, the library was left in the capable hands of four seasoned staff members, while the rest hurried off to Victoria at about noon for a BCHLA meeting. Other members of BCHLA had a rendezvous at the hotel with our group in order to have dinner together and go on to the meeting at Eric Martin Institute. Following the business meeting at 8:30pm, the members heard a talk by Dr. Elizabeth Patriarche. It was a slide-illustrated talk on Medical Women - Vive la différence!

Following a delicious spread of desserts by Johan van Reenen and Geri Beddowes of Royal Jubilee, the BCHLA out-of-town members then headed back to their hotel...but not all to their rooms. Some finished off the evening in the bar! Who said health library meetings could be a drag?

Personalia

Bonnie Barnes is the new Library technician at Riverview Hospital.

Susan Matthew, who was a part-time librarian at government documents, UBC is now working part-time at the Vancouver City Health Department. Susan replaces Pat Young, who is expecting her second child in June.

Ann Nelson who had been working in a special science library at UBC is the new librarian at Shaughnessy Hospital.

Judy and Bill Neill are the proud parents of James Frederick Neill, born Thursday, April 8th. He weighed in at 8 pounds 9 ounces.

Also proud "parents" are Barbara Sanderson and her husband. Their thoroughbred gave birth to a filly, nicknamed for now.... Posey.

Manitoba

Correspondent: Kathy Eagleton

Manitoba Health Libraries Association

The next meeting of MHLA is scheduled for May 14, 1982 when the guest speaker will be Mary Alice Sell, Community Program Specialist for Educational Resources, Comprehensive Epilepsy Program, University of Minnesota.

Mary Alice is a librarian without a library; she will share her knowledge of information sources on the subject of epilepsy that can be used for health professionals, patients, families and schools.

As an association, we are becoming more aware of our co-workers in the health library field across the border and are seeking out mutually beneficial ties with both Minnesota and North Dakota.

February's meeting proved to be a lively one. Roy Bonin treated us to an entertaining and thought-provoking discourse on public relations. We were each presented with a self-evaluation of our library's image. Fifteen questions were posed; scoring was +1, 0, or -1 for each; the results were: range 16, mean +3, mode -1. I think that's telling us something.

The next executive for the year June 1982/May 1983 will be:

President-	Dallas Bagby St. Boniface Hospital Medical Library Winnipeg
President-Elect-	Sharon Allentuck Misericordia Hospital Library Winnipeg
Secretary-	Janice Saunders Deer Lodge Hospital Library Winnipeg
Treasurer-	Gursharan Bawa Health Sciences Centre Library Services (Children's Hospital Library) Winnipeg

Finally, a note to Chapter Presidents. MHLA has been sending out its newsletter with regularity to all chapters for which it has a presidential address. We seem to be receiving in return only one newsletter. We'd really like to have your newsletter (if you produce one).

Nova Scotia

Correspondent: Bill Owen

The Nova Scotia Health Librarians Association (NSHLA) continued its meetings throughout the winter. The December gathering was at the Abbie Lane Hospital where Stephen Jenner, the Administrator of Psychiatric Services, gave an interesting overview of the plans for the new Camp Hill Medical Centre. At that time the Library was in danger of being placed in an outlying building: In the month that followed Dr. Jenner's talk, the Associations' hospital librarians circulated a letter protesting this non-central location to the medical staff and recovered a very good response that succeeded in getting the planned location back into the central core. (However this spring the fate of the whole project is in doubt because of Provincial cutbacks).

In February, Helen Patriquin, Education Coordinator of the Nova Scotia Association of Health Organizations (NSAHO) spoke about the associations' current services. NSAHO is a non-profit non-governmental voluntary association. Incorporated in 1960, the membership encompasses all the hospitals, mental health clinics, rehabilitation centres and psychiatric hospitals in the province as well as a number of homes of special care. The association acts as a common voice for members in their liaison with provincial and national bodies. NSAHO also administers and arranges education programs and as a result of Helen's visit we are currently planning a course for regional hospital library staff which will be taught by NSHLA members and publicized and administered by NSAHO.

Also in February, Mr. B. Shorter, Systems Analyst for the Victoria General Hospital, talked on the application of computers to hospital libraries and the problems of getting access to a hospital computer centre. He generously agreed to advise us on any specific problems that hospital libraries may encounter.

Over the winter, the Association sent out a questionnaire to gather information from the regional hospital libraries on their staff, resources and services. We propose to use this information to produce a regional Hospital Library Directory.

Since our last note Donna Jensen left the Kellogg Library, where she had been Nursing Librarian and Head of Circulation, to take up the post of Public Services Coordinator at the University of Lethbridge Library. We wish her all the best.

Ontario

Correspondent: Sudi Sedani

The Toronto Medical Libraries Group held its fourth meeting of the 1981-82 season on March 15, 1982 at the Health Sciences Library, McMaster University. There were approximately 60 people present. The meeting began with a greeting from Mrs. Beatrice Robinow, head of the Health Sciences Library.

Mrs. Robinow presented a slide show about the McMaster Health Sciences Library and its services. Joanne Marshall then discussed the Telidon project that the library is jointly involved in with the Hamilton Public Library. Following these informative presentations TMLG members were given mini tours of three aspects of the library. Elizabeth Ulyreck described the pros and cons of the recently installed automated circulation system, Joanne Marshall gave a demonstration of Telidon and Mrs. Robinow explained the array of audiovisual programs and services available through the library.

McMaster's Health Sciences Library received a collection of original articles from Dr. Martin Jeremias, urologist and Assistant Clinical Professor of Surgery on March 10, 1982. An ardent collector of rare books and articles pertaining to the healing arts, Dr. Jeremias has collected the original copies of 706 scientific articles. Each item is listed in "A Medical Bibliography, an annotated checklist of texts illustrating the history of medicine" by Fielding Garrison and Leslie T. Morton. Articles by Pasteur, Osler, Fleming, Cushing, Best, Pauling, Salk and Sabin are represented in the collection. Joseph Lister's original article describing the antiseptic principles in surgery is but one example. The collection has been added to the history of medicine section in the library. Access is through Garrison and Morton's book, which has been annotated.

Accepting the gift from Dr. Jeremias on behalf of the University was Dr. J. Fraser Mustard, Vice President (Health Sciences). Mrs. B.H. Robinow, Health Sciences Librarian, welcomed the invited guests and Dr. Charles Roland, Hannah Professor of the History of Medicine, commented on the significance of the collection.

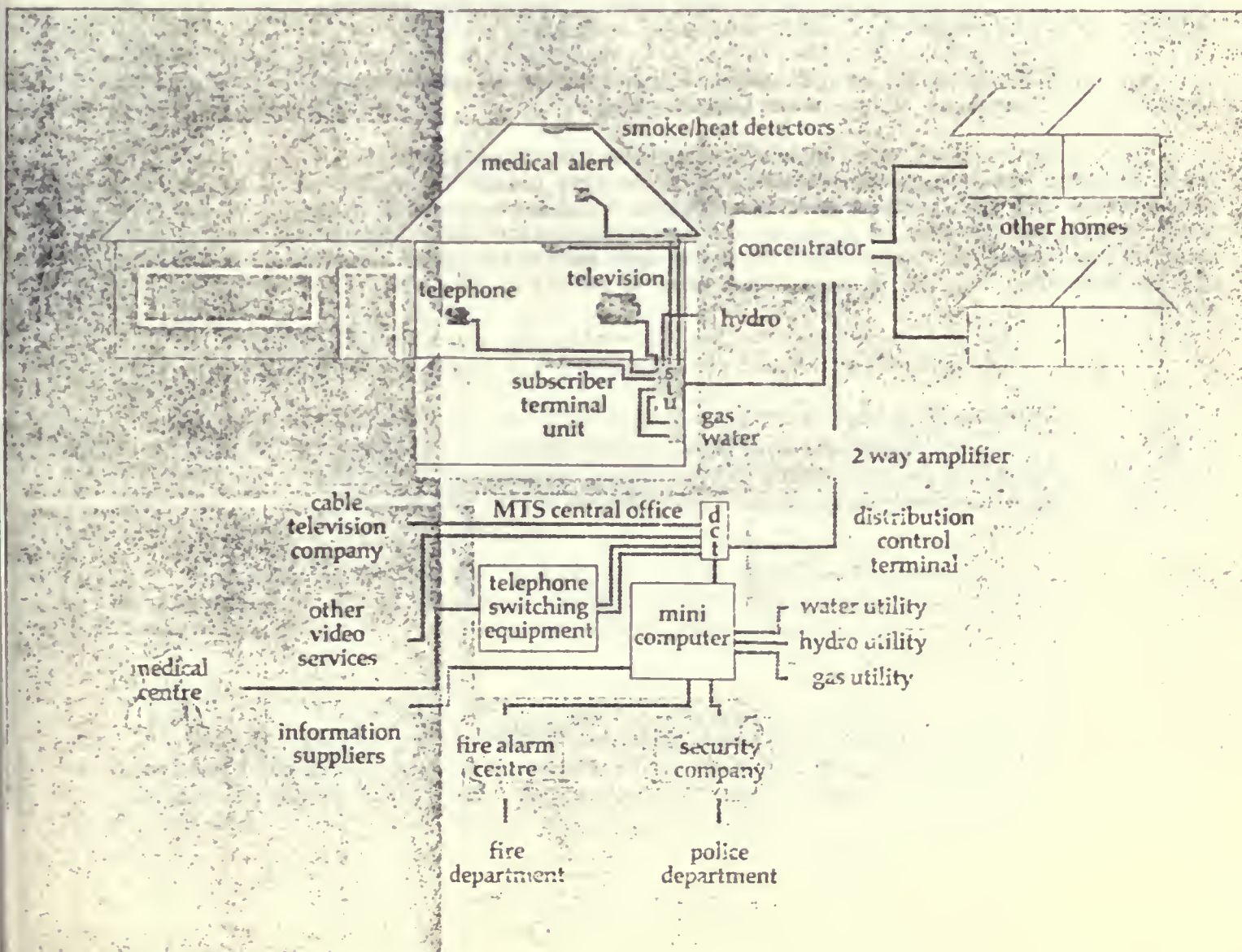
The Health Sciences Library re-entered the McMaster University online circulation system in February, 1982. The program for the redesigned system was developed by the IPACS department of the university and uses the IBM 3031 computer. All circulating materials and ID cards were bar-coded last summer. The reserve books will go online in early 1983.

Joanne Marshall will be joining the Program for Education Development (P.E.D.) at McMaster, three-quarters time, as a health sciences librarian/researcher. She will assist P.E.D. members to become more expert in modern information techniques and in the strategies that have been successful in improving knowledge application. She will also work with faculty members to generate research projects and faculty development projects relevant to this initiative. To maintain her contact with the library and her professional skills, Joanne will spend one-quarter of her time in the library.

The McMaster Health Sciences Library Staff has been deeply saddened by the untimely death of our reference librarian Claire Turnbull. Claire died as a result of injuries from a car accident on March 17, 1982. Although Claire only recently joined our staff she was well known in the medical library community. She worked as Reference Librarian and later Public Services Librarian at the McGill Medical Library from 1973-80 when she moved to Fergus, Ontario.

Prior to working at McGill, Claire was a reference librarian at the National Library, Ottawa. She was an active member of the Special Libraries Association and Medical Libraries Association, and served in a number of committees and executives. Claire will be greatly missed by her family, friends and colleagues.

"TELIDON TODAY"



NEWS FROM THE HEALTH SCIENCES LIBRARIES - MONTREAL

- PIERRETTE DUBUC, COORDINATOR OF THE "GROUP OF LIBRARIANS OF THE 06A REGION"

Have you noticed that there does not exist a Montreal Chapter of the Canadian Health Libraries Association? Do you know why? It is because there is a Health Sciences Libraries Chapter of ASTED that joins the health librarians from all Quebec.¹ There is also the MMHLA (the McGill and Montreal Health Libraries Association) with 30 members and ABSAUM (Association of Health Libraries Affiliated with the University of Montreal) that has 27 members. The idea of forming ACHLA Montreal Chapter seemed redundant.

All those interested have discussed this problem and the decision has been to create a sub-section of the health chapter of ASTED for the Montreal region (06A) where the members of ASTED, MMHLA and ABSAUM could meet each other. The new association is called "Group of Health Librarians of the 06A Region." The first meeting of this group was held at St. Justine's hospital January 17, 1980.

After several meetings which were somewhat fruitful, it was decided at the 3rd meeting, which took place at the Royal Victoria Hospital on March 12, 1981, that the "Group" would meet once a year at the workshop held by the Health Chapter of ASTED each May, in Montreal.

A news bulletin would be published in the meantime to give news of the area to all members of the three associations.

The latest issue of this bulletin was distributed in June 1981. A lot of water has passed over the bridge since that date! There have been several meetings of both ABSAUM and MMHLA to attempt to satisfy the requirements being forced upon us by the administrators of teaching hospitals to reduce our budgets by 10%. The next meeting of this group will be held this May and we might have news to report in the next issue of BMC.

¹B.M.C., vol.2, no. 6, "Brève retrospective sur la section de la santé de l'ASTED" par Pierrette Balarneau, p. 160-161 et au no. 7, "La section santé de l'ASTED: aujourd'hui et demain" par Maryse Boyer, p. 181-183.

NOUVELLES DES BIBLIOTHEQUES DE LA SANTE DE MONTREAL

- PIERRETTE DUBUC, COORDONNATRICE DE "GROUPE DES BIBLIOTHECAIRES DE LA REGION 06A"

Avez-vous remarqué qu'il n'y a pas de section de Montréal de l'Association canadienne des bibliothèques de la Santé? Savez-vous pourquoi? C'est qu'il existe une section des bibliothèques de la SANTE au sein de l'ASTED (Association pour l'avancement des sciences et des techniques de la documentation) qui réunit les bibliothécaires de la santé de tout le Québec.¹ Il y a aussi à Montréal la MMHLA (McGill Medical Health Library Association) qui compte 30 membres et l'ABSAUM (Association des bibliothèques de la santé affiliées à l'Université de Montréal) qui en compte 27.

La seule idée de fonder une nouvelle association pour regrouper les bibliothécaires de la santé de Montréal paraissait redondante!

Tous les intéressés se sont donc réunis pour discuter du problème et la solution trouvée fut de créer une sous-section de la section santé de l'ASTED pour la région de Montréal (06A) où les bibliothécaires de l'ASTED, MMHLA et de l'ABSAUM pourraient se retrouver... La nouvelle "association" prit le nom de "Groupe des bibliothécaires de la santé de la région 06A" et la première réunion eut lieu à l'Hôpital Sainte-Justine, le 17 janvier 1980.

Après quelques tentatives de réunion plus ou moins fructueuses, il fut décidé à la troisième réunion qui eut lieu à l'hôpital Royal Victoria le 12 mars 1981 que le "Groupe des bibliothécaires de la santé de la région 06A" se réunirait une fois par année, à l'occasion de la journée d'étude de la section SANTE de l'ASTED qui a lieu à chaque mois de mai, à Montréal.

Un bulletin de nouvelles serait publié pour fournir entretemps à tous les membres de ces trois associations, les nouvelles de la région.

La dernier numéro de ce bulletin fut distribué en juin 1981. L'eau a coulé sous les ponts depuis cette date! Il y a eu de nombreuses réunions à l'ABSAUM pour tenter de satisfaire au besoin d'information des administrateurs des hôpitaux universitaires forcés de réduire leur budget d'enseignement de 10%.

La prochaine réunion du "Groupe des bibliothécaires de la région 06A" se tiendra donc en mai prochain. Vous en aurez des nouvelles au prochain numéro de B.M.C.

¹B.M.C., vol.2, no. 6, "Brève retrospective sur la section de la santé de l'ASTED" par Pierrette Galarneau, p. 160-161 et au no. 7, "La section santé de l'ASTED: aujourd'hui et demain" par Maryse Boyer, p. 181-183.

ANNUAL CONGRESS * 1982 * CONGRES ANNUEL

CANADIAN PHYSIOTHERAPY ASSOCIATION / L'ASSOCIATION CANADIENNE DE PHYSIOTHERAPIE

The Canadian Physiotherapy Annual Congress is going to be held in Halifax, May 15th-22nd, and as Acting Chairman of their Scientific Sub-Committee, I hope to inform as many people as possible of the Congress and in particular the Pre-Congress Course: Health Care in Focus. I am hoping that you will inform your readers of this through your Calendar of Events.

The Pre-Congress Course will be of value to all health professionals and those associated with health care delivery, as it will cover both practical and theoretical aspects of Health Law, Program Evaluation, Health Administration and Quality of Care. I would appreciate it, if you would inform your readers of this course through your Calendar of Events.

For Calendar of Events:

Canadian Physiotherapy Association
Pre-Congress Course:
HEALTH CARE IN FOCUS
May 15-17, 1982

Tupper Medical Building
University Avenue
Halifax, Nova Scotia

Contact Person:
Chairman Scientific Sub-Committee
Congress 1982
P.O. Box 3414
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3J 3J1

Submitted by:

Kathy Reid
Acting Chairman
Scientific Sub-Committee
C.P.A. Congress 1982

NAHSL '82 - 25th Conference - October 12-14, 1982

The following Continuing Education courses will be offered at NAHSL' 82:

MLA:

- CE-17---Preservation of Library Materials
- CE-29---Hospital Library Management
- CE-32---Statistical Sources for Health Science Librarians
- CE-46---Basic Budgeting for Health Science Librarians
- CE-50---Literature of Allied Health
- CE-62---Serials Selection and Management

Non-MLA:

- Basic Introduction to Microcomputer Applications in Health Science Libraries

Deadline for registration for above courses will be July 15, 1982

Send to: Carolyn Fox
Reference Dept., Dana Medical Library
University of Vermont
Burlington, VT 05405

More information on these courses will be forthcoming in June '82.

Submitted by:
(Mrs.) Janet Miller
Co-chairman PR for NAHSL '82

CHLA '82.....INFORMATION

Approximate taxi fares from points of arrival in Saskatoon to the Holiday Inn.

From:

Bus Terminal	\$2.00 - \$2.30
Airport	\$6.50 - \$7.00
Train Station	\$7.00 - \$7.50

A limosine service is currently operating to & from both the airport and the train station to the major hotels in the city. Cost is \$2.75/ person. At the train station, ask at the ticket office immediately upon arrival. At the airport look for two blue vans parked at the entrance. They leave as soon as the luggage has all been unloaded.

ARTICLES OF INTEREST.....ARTICLES OF INTEREST.....ARTICLES OF INTEREST

THE EDITORS WISH TO DRAW YOUR ATTENTION TO THE FOLLOWING TWO
ARTICLES THAT HAVE BEEN SUBMITTED.

DUE TO THEIR INTEREST, THEY HAVE BEEN REPRODUCED IN THEIR
ENTIRETY.

CANADIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION JOURNAL / MARCH 1, 1982 / VOL. 126, P. 459-460

Index Medicus jeopardized

ANDREW SHERRINGTON,* MA, BM, B CH, MMSBC
DHMSA

In 1964 Beatrice Simon surveyed Canadian medical libraries to determine the needs for library support of medical education and research in Canada; she concluded: "It would be unwise to attempt to create a new national library of medicine [in Canada]. Better results will be attained by building a nation-wide co-operative service based on existing medical and health science libraries."¹

Simon could advocate this course, the one adopted by Canadian health science libraries, secure in the knowledge that many of the basic medical information resources needed in Canada would be provided by the United States National Library of Medicine (NLM). This library was established in 1836 as the Library of the Army Surgeon General's Office and was given its present name in 1956, when it was placed administratively within the US Public Health Service. The

library's holdings have increased from about 1800 volumes in 1865 to some 2½ million books, journals, technical reports, theses, pamphlets, manuscripts, microfilms and pictorial and audiovisual materials. Seventy languages are represented. There is also a history of medicine collection, which covers the 11th to the late 19th century.

The library is on the outskirts of Washington, DC within the National Institutes of Health complex. While relatively few Canadian physicians may have visited it, nearly all of them know of *Index Medicus*, one of the world's major medical reference works, which NLM produces. This monthly listing of journal articles started in 1879. Each entry includes the author's name, the title of the article, the name of the journal, and the date, volume number, and first and last page numbers of the article. There are subject and author indexes, and review articles are listed separately. A different quarterly publication, *Current Catalog*, lists books.

By 1964 it became impossible to compile *Index*

*Scientific editor, *Canadian Medical Association Journal*

Medicus manually, so NLM began using computers to produce the listing. NLM's Medical Literature Analysis and Retrieval System (MEDLARS) allowed searches by computer of the contents of the 2600 journals indexed; however, the person requesting the search could not browse or alter the search strategy. By 1971 a considerably improved and interactive system, MEDLARS online (MEDLINE), had been developed that provided the user with an immediate response to a search question dealing with the literature and allowed a search from any properly connected computer terminal anywhere in the world.

Therefore, not only can Canadian health science libraries purchase the printed *Index Medicus* and *Current Catalog* and a number of other specialized listings of references prepared by NLM, but also, through an agreement with the Canada Institute for Scientific and Technical Information, about 100 Canadian medical and hospital libraries have access to MEDLINE.

Now the economic provision of these services is being threatened by Elsevier Science Publishers of Amsterdam, a profit-making Dutch company that publishes a series of abstracting journals in English called *Excerpta Medica* and other publications, such as international conference proceedings. Mr. Alex Adler, president of Excerpta Medica, testified before the US Senate's committee on labour and human resources, claiming "improper subsidization" of NLM by the US taxpayer. He requested relief by asking that NLM increase its charges so that Excerpta Medica and NLM could "compete fairly", which presumably means establishing a price that would allow Excerpta Medica to realize a substantial profit. Elsevier wants the price to reflect the costs of acquiring the journals, the overhead and personnel costs of indexing and editing, the capital costs of acquiring and developing the computer systems, the costs of maintaining the systems and inputting the bibliographic materials, and the costs of dissemination, including those of the personnel who tailor-make specialized searches for users. However, NLM's view is that it is empowered to provide services at less than full cost to nonprofit research, education and patient-care

institutions, which account for the bulk of the users. Its mandate is to organize the materials pertinent to medicine by appropriate cataloguing, indexing and compiling of bibliographic listings and by publishing and making available the catalogues, indexes and bibliographies. NLM's position is that it should continue generating the data base and not charging the full costs of doing so. Over and above these costs, NLM considers that biomedical users should be assessed fair and reasonable prices for its services.

Since the US taxpayer has already paid once for NLM to do what it was established to do, the use of Elsevier's criteria for determining the full costs recoverable would result in artificially high prices for the products. And, of course, higher prices would apply to users not in the United States. So Canadian doctors, too, have a stake in this dispute. Elsevier estimates that the price of *Index Medicus* would be increased five times and that the fees to MEDLINE users might quadruple. This means that a year's subscription to the monthly *Index Medicus*, for example, might go from \$200 to about \$1000 in US funds, or \$1200 Canadian. The extra bill for the 283 Canadian subscribers would be \$271 680 Canadian.

Dedicated workers at NLM and its predecessors have indexed the medical literature since 1879 and provided the world's medical community with the products of their work at economic prices. NLM has always taken into account the needs of its users and continues to research new ways of satisfying their needs.² Elsevier is obviously furthering its own interests with no regard to the financial limitations of many nonprofit users. For NLM to have to quintuple the prices of its products and thus cause hardship to thousands of users world-wide just so that Elsevier can increase its profits is clearly unjustifiable.

References

1. SIMON BV. *Library Support of Medical Education in Canada*. Association of Canadian Medical Colleges, Ottawa, 1964: 11.
2. *National Library of Medicine Program and Services, Fiscal Year 1980*. NIH publ 81-256. US Dept of Health and Human Services, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Md, 1981 (available free from Office of Inquiries and Publications Management, NLM, 8600 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, MD 20209, USA).

Index Medicus

In 1879 a monthly supplement to the "Index Catalogue" was begun as the "Index Medicus", a publication of the greatest value to students, which is now continued by the Carnegie Institution of Washington. There is no better float through posterity than to be the author of a good bibliography A hundred consult Haller's bibliographies for one that looks at his other works, and years after the iniquity of oblivion has covered Dr. Billings' work in the army, as an organizer in connection with hospitals, and even his relation to the great Library, the great Index will remain an enduring monument to his fame.

—Sir William Osler. In Memorial Meeting in Honor of the Late Dr. John Shaw Billings. April 25, 1913, *New York Public Library, New York, 1913*: 9-10. Cited in: BLAKE JB (ed): Centenary of Index Medicus 1879-1979, *National Library of Medicine, Bethesda, Md, 1980*

The Globe and Mail

CANADA'S NATIONAL NEWSPAPER

444 FRONT STREET WEST
TORONTO M5V 2S9
TELEPHONE DIRECT

Tariff could impede free flow of books across Canadian border

There is growing concern in the Canadian book industry that a 10 per cent tariff on American and British books will be imposed by the Canadian Government at the end of June. That would make books from those countries even more expensive here than they are now. The weakness of the Canadian dollar and higher transportation costs have already caused the price of American and British books to soar; the price of British books in particular is becoming almost prohibitive due as well to excessive inflation in Britain. A 10 per cent tariff (albeit on the whole-sale price) would limit even further the potential audience for books from those two countries.

If the product involved were farm machinery or shoes, a tariff to protect domestic industry might make sense. But books are different; every title is a unique product, in a sense irreplaceable. By imposing a tariff, Ottawa would be denying the laudable principle of free flow of cultural information across international borders, subscribed to by a large group of nations meeting at Florence, Italy, in 1952. The Canadian Government didn't sign the Florence Agreement and 30 years later, Ottawa is still thinking about it.

The tariff will apply automatically to British and American books after midnight on June 30 without anyone having to lift a finger. But to prevent it from being imposed, Ottawa would have to take action, and that's what is worrisome. It's always easier for governments to do nothing than to make a decision. It's significant that all the various components of the Canadian industry, from printers and manufacturers of books to the authors who write them, seem to be unanimous in their opposition to the tariff. That wasn't so when the question last came up three years ago; publishers in particular were concerned that easier access for American books would mean increased competition and reduced sales of Canadian books. As far as anyone can tell, that hasn't happened.

The reason Canada didn't sign the Florence Agreement was political. The Canadian Government objected to an American law that restricted access to the United States of books published in Canada by American citizens. This was an economic rather than a cultural concern; the main victims were book manufacturers. Canada proposed that it would remove the traditional tariff on American books coming into this country if the United States removed the discriminatory Manufacturing Clause. The Americans finally did exempt Canada in 1978, but by that time various protectionist groups in Canadian publishing weren't certain that eliminating the duty on American books would be a good idea. A typical Canadian solution was reached; the tariff would not be eliminated, but reduced to zero for a three-year trial period. At the end of that period it would

William French



automatically be reinstated if it were clear that its absence had been harmful to the Canadian book industry. To extend the period of zero-rated tariff would require a Cabinet order-in-council. To remove it permanently, which would allow Canada to subscribe to the Florence Agreement, would probably require legislation.

When the tariff was reduced to zero in 1979, only American books were dutiable, and not all of those; religious and scientific books and some textbooks were exempt (although there were frequent arguments about books on the fringe of these subjects). But if the tariff is reinstated at the end of June, British books will also be dutiable, because Britain no longer has Most Favored Nation trading status with Canada. The tariff would bring in an estimated \$15-million a year to the Government, less the cost of collecting it.

Various industry groups have been passing resolutions recently urging Ottawa to extend the zero rating period, but so far there has been no meaningful response. One of the problems is that when Ottawa reduced the tariff to zero, the necessary yardsticks to measure the effects were not in place. Thus no one has any precise information. But the general feeling is that no serious harm has resulted. "Removing the tariff hasn't done any of the horrid things it was expected to do," observes Nancy Fleming, director of the Book and Periodical Development Council, the major industry group pressing for an extension of zero rating. Her view is echoed by Bernard Rath, director of the Canadian Booksellers Association: "There is no proof that removal of the tariff resulted in Canadian publisher/agents losing any of their market share in imported books. There is also no proof that the zero-rating of the tariff led to American books being priced more cheaply in relation to Canadian books." Rath urges booksellers to lobby vigorously for extension of zero rating. "Canadians should, by now, be painfully aware that this Government does only what it thinks is right and pays little or no attention to reason," he says.

Meanwhile, in Washington, officials are getting ready to review the exemption given Canada under the manufacturing clause. There is strong pressure from the graphic arts industries to remove the exemption, and the Reagan administration appears sympathetic. It would be ironic, and regrettable, if both governments were to turn back the clock and erect cross-border barriers in the path of free flow of books.

Submitted to Mr. French

SUBMITTED BY:

SANDRA LANGLANDS
SECRETARY, TORONTO MEDICAL
LIBRARIES GROUP

Globe and Mail
444 Front St. W.
Toronto, Ontario

JOB OPENING

MEDICAL LIBRARY - The University of Manitoba Libraries

Extension Librarian

The Medical Library provides province-wide library service to all physicians and, where possible, to other health workers in Manitoba. The Extension Service is a heavily used outreach program of the University. New programs in support of continuing education are developed as required. In addition, the Extension service provides a consultative service for small health libraries throughout the Province, working towards the development of a health library network in Manitoba.

The incumbent is totally responsible for the provision of these services and for the development and publicity of new programs. The Extension Librarian reports to the Head, Medical Library and, although based in the Medical Library, is expected to travel throughout Manitoba. There is also some shared responsibility for general reference service to the users of the Medical Library.

Qualifications include a degree from an accredited library school, knowledge of medical literature, and experience with on-line systems. Applicants should have good human relations skills, problem-solving ability, technical knowledge and initiative, and must be willing to travel throughout Manitoba.

Both men and women are encouraged to apply. In accordance with Canadian immigration requirements, this advertisement is directed to Canadian citizens and permanent residents.

Salary: General Librarian, Minimum: \$18,460.00
Assistant Librarian, Minimum: \$22,861.00

There is a two-year probationary period.

Deadline date: by May 31, 1982.

Submit resumé, including the names of three references and salary requirements, to:

K. Roy Bonin
Assistant Director of Libraries
Administrative Services
Elizabeth Dafoe Library
University of Manitoba
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3T 2N2



Mrs. Bonita Stableford, Head of HSRC, left CISTI on February 4th to take the position of Director of Library Services, Health Protection Branch, Health and Welfare Canada.

Madame Bonita Stableford, chef du Centre bibliographique des sciences de la santé (CBSS), a quitté l'ICIST le 4 février dernier pour accepter le poste de directeur de la bibliothèque de la Direction générale de la protection de la santé de Santé et Bien-être social Canada.

Anyone interested in applying for the position of Head, HSRC, should contact the Employment Office of the National Research Council as soon as possible, quoting Competition Number CT-82-6.

Les candidats au poste de directeur du CBSS doivent faire parvenir le plus tôt possible leur offre de services à l'agent du personnel du Conseil national de recherches en mentionnant le numéro de concours CT-82-6.

"THE INFORMATION NEEDS OF PHYSIOTHERAPISTS with A GUIDE TO PHYSIOTHERAPY
COLLECTIONS FOR COMMUNITY GENERAL HOSPITALS"

by M. Doreen E. Fraser and Hazel A. Lloyd

2nd Edition, Entirely Revised and Expanded, 1981
Dalhousie University Libraries/Dalhousie University School of Library Service
Halifax, N.S.

A REVIEW by Hensby, Valerie J., Chief Physiotherapist, Sir Mortimer B. Davis-
Jewish General Hospital, Montreal, Que.

It is encouraging to find such an extensive list of applicable journals, papers and books to cover the interests of physiotherapists in community general hospitals.

The lists are divided into the books, journals, etc. that should be available in hospitals with less than 250 beds, and those up to 500 beds. In these days of budgetary restraints, I am sure some even larger hospitals would be happy to have the minimum requirements.

It is imperative that librarians and physiotherapists work together when selecting titles. Unmarked selections are often more useful than those with asterisks in medical areas of minor interest to physiotherapists, i.e. Page 62, Hoppenfeld, S Physical Examination of the Spine and Extremities, in preference to *Ballenger, John J. Diseases of the Nose, Throat and Ear.

I note one omission from the journal list:- 'Pain', published by Elsevier North-Holland Biomedical Press, Amsterdam, Netherlands. This should not fall under the specialty list of exclusions (p.39). All physiotherapists should be conversant with current research and treatment modalities for this symptom, as it is highly applicable to their patients.

It is hoped that the Canadian Physiotherapy Association is aware of this excellent publication, so that it may advise it's members. The members should then follow the suggestion that they seek representation on their hospital's library committee.

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RARV

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BIBLIOTHECA MEDICA CANADIANA
VOL 4, No 1 1982

Bibliotheca Medica Canadiana est publié cinq fois par année par l'Association des Bibliothèques de la Santé du Canada. Les articles paraissant dans BMC expriment l'opinion de leurs auteurs ou de la rédaction et non pas celle de l'Association.

The Bibliotheca Medica Canadiana is published 5 times per year by the Canadian Health Libraries Association. Opinions expressed herein are those of contributors and the editor and not the CHLA.

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AVERTISSEMENT AUX AUTEURS / INFORMATION FOR CONTRIBUTORS

The Bibliotheca Medica Canadiana is a vehicle for providing an increased communication among all health libraries and librarians in Canada, but has special commitment to reach and assist the smaller, isolated health library worker. Contributors should consult recent issues for examples of the types of material and general style sought by the publication. Queries to the editor are also welcome. Bibliographic references should conform to the format used in the Bulletin of the Medical Library Association, whenever possible. Submissions in English or French are welcome, preferable in both languages. Deadline for the next issue is: September 17th, 1982.

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Bibliotheca Medica Canadiana veut améliorer la communication entre toutes les bibliothèques eux-mêmes mais plus particulièrement rejoindre et aider ceux qui oeuvrent seuls dans les petites bibliothèques. La rédaction recevra avec plaisir commentaires et opinions. A ceux qui voudraient participer à la rédaction, on suggère de suivre pour les références bibliographiques le format utilisé dans le Bulletin of the Medical Library Association. Les articles, en français ou en anglais sont les bienvenus, mais il serait préférable de les rédiger dans les deux langues. La date limite pour un envoi à paraître au prochain numéro est: 17 septembre, 1982.

FROM THE EDITORS

"CHALLENGES AND CHANGES"

Such was the theme of our sixth annual meeting that recently took place in Saskatoon. This issue outlines the reports submitted at the meeting. What we regret not to have given you is fuller content of the rest of the program. Briefly, it went as follows: on Monday, the keynote speaker discussed continuing medical education with special reference to hospital libraries. This was followed by a talk on economic cutbacks; "How to Manage a Library in an era of fiscal restraint,?" There were small group sessions in the afternoon to enable members to participate in close discussion on several topics. Each session was given twice to allow more members to participate. The panel presentation of Tuesday morning was on: "Education for Health Science Librarianship ;" The Employer's Point of View: What in terms of education and experience is important? the importance of a health sciences background for working in a health science library and the library technician perspective. The last panel spoke about the graduate approach and the eventual participation of medical school library staff to share the teaching.

We wish we could have participated in this meeting. We look forward to continual follow-up in future issues of BMC. How can we face the challenges and changes of the future without this sharing? The information you get from participation is invaluable. You learn that we all have the same problems. You find possible solutions to what has seemed hopeless before.

Challenges and changes is what everyone is facing daily but most especially in these days of recession. Arlene and I have been facing the challenge of giving you regular contact through publishing BMC. With you, we look forward to the challenges and changes which will be created by our incoming editor Bonnie Stableford and we wish you lots of luck.

Pierrette Dubuc

PIERRETTE DUBUC

Arlene Greenberg

ARLENE GREENBERG

PRESIDENT'S REPORT ; CHLA/ABSC ANNUAL REPORT - 1981-1982

- ANN D. NEVILL

This column is coming to you directly from Saskatoon, while events are still fresh in my mind. It has been a highly successful conference. Attendance was better than had been expected, hotel facilities were excellent, and, above all, the programme was, in my opinion, one of the best I have attended. I'm sorry you could not all have been here. A very special thanks is due to all the people who worked so hard to produce a really professional conference.

Patrick Brennan, our MIA liaison arrived via a very circuitous route, and took an active part, both in the AGM and at the two (long) Board meetings. At the Board meetings it was decided to set up a Finance Committee composed of the President, Vice-President and Treasurer. The Education and Consumer Health Committees were changed to standing committees, since it was felt that these two topics should be always with us. A Publications Committee was also set up, with Sandra Langlands as Board representative, plus the Editors and David Crawford.

Identification of potential new CHLA chapters was discussed at the AGM and the Board meetings. If anyone has suggestions, I would welcome them.

Our new MIA liaison representative is Linda Solomon Shiff. Sandra Langlands is the new Director, and last, but far from least, we welcome Barbara Greeniaus as Vice-President/President-Elect.

The next Board meeting will be in Toronto in early October, piggy-backing on the AQMC meeting in an attempt to save on travel funds. The Winnipeg people are already planning our 7th Annual Conference, and I hope the turnout will be even better next year.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING'S REPORT

- SECRETARY: J. CLAIRE CALLAGHAN

The Annual General Meeting of CHLA/ABSC was held in Saskatoon on June 8, 1982. Forty-four members attended. The Presidents report, Mr. Eymer Smith's letter and Reports from the following Committees; namely, Job Classification, Consumer Health, Education, Nominations/Elections, Publications and Membership were read and will be published in the BMC.

The Treasurer's "Interim Report, June 1, 1982 - May 31, 1983" was distributed. The motion to re-appoint the Auditor was passed.

The Consumer Health Committee has been changed from a Special Committee to Standing Committee status. Terms of reference for this Committee will be drafted in the near future.

The Education Committee has also received Standing Committee status. There was a great deal of discussion regarding MIA Certification and its relevance in Canada. The general feeling was that, at a much later time, CHLA/ABSC would have its own certification code. Until then, it is helpful to have MIA approve our own CE courses. It was moved by Barbara Greeniaus, seconded by Audrey Kerr, that CHLA should not make any formal statements about MIA certification. The motion was passed.

The idea of preceptorship, exchange or "twinning" was discussed. The concept would help to promote friendship and understanding between libraries of other countries.

The matter of the MIA membership fees being paid in American currency was discussed. After a lengthy discussion of various alternatives, it was decided to defer this matter until the CHLA membership is polled to determine what percentage of our membership are personal members of MIA.

The History of Health Sciences Librarianship book will not be published. CANHEALTH chapters will appear in the forthcoming issues of the BMC.

It was proposed that the French translation of the By-laws of CHLA/ABSC be adopted.

Reports were tabled from four Chapters; namely, the Manitoba Health Libraries Association, the Nova Scotia Health Libraries Association, the Ottawa/Hull Health Libraries Association and the Toronto Medical Libraries Group.

Kathy Eagleton and Dorothy Fitzgerald have been appointed as members of the HSRC Advisory Committee.

A report from the Health and Welfare Canada Library re: projects such as the on-line circulation system, microfilming and the historical catalogue will be published in the BMC.

The regional representation issue was raised. Comments such as "regional chapters were to handle regional problems" and "as we grow, regional representation will become more viable" were made. It was decided to leave the question of Director-East, Director-Central and Director-West for the time being.

The 7th Annual CHIA Programme Committee has been formed. The meeting will be held in Winnipeg from June 13-16, 1983.

Congratulations were extended to Joanne Marshall for winning the prestigious 1982 Eliot Prize for her article in the Journal of Medical Education 1981; 86: 409-16.

A special vote of thanks was made to Arlene Greenberg and Pierrette Dubuc for their fine efforts as Co-editors of the BMC from 1980-82; and to Sandra Langlands and Dorothy Fitzgerald for planning the very successful 6th annual CHIA/ABSC meeting.

The meeting was adjourned at 4:30 p.m.

REPORT OF THE NOMINATIONS AND ELECTIONS COMMITTEES, SASKATOON, JUNE 8, 1982.

- CHAIRMAN: V. EMPEY

Concern was expressed at last year's annual meeting about lack of regional representation on the CHIA Board. I therefore invited each chapter to appoint a representative to the nominating committee. Two letters were sent to each chapter; only four chapters acknowledged the invitation to participate. Toronto was already represented on the committee by the chairman so it was decided that an additional representative was not necessary. The Manitoba and Nova Scotia chapters appointed Dallas Bagby and Linda Harvey respectively. Pierrette Dubuc represented Montreal.

The committee was unable to obtain more than one nomination for Vice-Chairman, Chairman-Elect so Barbara Greeniaus was acclaimed Vice-Chairman on the ballot. Three candidates stood for election to the office of Director-Vernona Hall, Joyce Kublin, and Sandra Langlands. One hundred and sixty-two ballots were received. Sandra Langlands was elected to the board.

BIBLIOTHECA MEDICA CANADIANA

REPORT OF THE EDITORS:

- A. GREENBERG, P. DUBUC

As we near the end of our two-year term as co-editors of BMC, we submit this final report to the CHIA Board for the annual meeting 1982.

Report of issues and pages:

Volume 3, no. 2/3, 1981	29 pages
Volume 3, no. 4, 1982	36 pages
Volume 3, no. 5, 1982	28 pages

Due to the postal strike last August, 1981, the issue scheduled to appear at that time was delayed and combined with the next issue to form Volume 3, no. 2/3, 1981 which was sent out in November.

What made publishing BMC a memorable experience for us was the tremendous team effort we received from BMC correspondents, the contributors and finally our publications chairman, Mr. David Crawford. Our appreciation and thanks to the contributors who faithfully submitted news from their area and kept all points east and west informed; to the contributors who took the time to write interesting and informative articles keeping us 'on top' of the issues to the concern of all of us; and to David Crawford, our publications chairman, who was always there to lend a hand of support when we needed it. Without this cooperation, BMC would never work. The editors would like to acknowledge the typing assistance given by Ms. Jackie Margolis. She has been the typist for the last year and has made our job feel much lighter.

We wish our incoming editor, Bonnie Stableford all the best of luck as she assumes her editorship this summer and assure her that we will do all we can to make the takeover as smooth as possible.

We have had the opportunity over the last 2 years to meet and work closely with many of our CHIA members. This contact has been most gratifying and has enriched our experiences.

REPORT ON SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

- GALE MOORE

This committee was established by the Board at its May 1981 meeting. It was established as a Special Committee and Gale Moore was asked to Convene.

Sandra Langlands (U of T), Jan Greenwood (OMA) and Gale Moore (U of T) formed the initial committee. Linda Harvey (Dalhousie) was invited to join and a call for members was placed in the Fall Bibliotheca Medica Canadiana. No responses were received. Sudi Sedani (U of T), Mary Conchelos (U of T) and Elizabeth Reid (Toronto Western Hospital) expressed interest and were invited to join.

The committee met 6 times from June 1981-May 1982 and made oral reports to the Board at its Oct. and Feb. meetings.

The first task of the committee was to draft terms of reference. These were presented to the Board at its October meeting and approved by the Board at the February meeting.

The major activity of the committee concerned CE courses. A list of possible CE courses was developed and prioritized. Health statistics, Assertiveness, BRS/DIALOG/MEDLARS: a comparison and AACR, were the favoured courses. B. Stableford (CISTI) did not feel they would be ready to present health statistics this year, but possibly in June '83. J. Marshall agreed to consider doing the assertiveness, but preferred not to this year. The committee decided to go with the online course and with over 55% of the conference attendees registered it appears to have been a popular choice. MIA Certification credits are being sought for this course and the course will be taped for future reference. The committee has not considered the question of producing tapes for sale. With total conference registration expected in the 50-70 range the committee felt that only 1 course should be directed to the professional audience for fear of splitting registration. A second course directed at nonprofessionals working in hospital libraries was also planned. However, even with special publicity sent to hospital administrators in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, only 5 registrations were received and the course was cancelled.

The CE Courses and their instructors:

- CE 3 Searching the health sciences literature on BRS/DIALOG/MEDLARS: a comparison
Instructors: Sandi Cifani (UTIAS), Sudi Sedani (U of T), Elizabeth Uleryk (McMaster)
- CE 4 Basic Library Skills for Hospital Personnel
Instructors: Verla Empey (Wellesley Hospital), Jan Greenwood (OMA)
Judy Inglis (U of Manitoba)

Evaluation Forms

A number of evaluation forms from a variety of educational programmes were collected and reviewed. The committee agreed that they should 1) evaluate the course content, 2) evaluate the quality of instruction 3) ask for suggestions for future CE courses and 4) be kept short.

Finance

The Board informed the committee that CE courses were to be self-supporting. The committee felt that instructors should not be selected on the basis of ability to pay and therefore the decision was made that instructors should be reimbursed for costs over and above the institutional support they received plus an honourarium of \$75.00 should be paid to each instructor. The committee did not, however, want the cost of the CE course to be a deterrent to potential applicants. More formal guidelines are needed in this area and the committee will work on these next year.

Relations with CIA's Continuing Education Coordinating Group

1) The convenor wrote to the Chairman of this Group in September asking that a CHIA Education Committee member be considered for membership, but the final committee had already been selected. This might be considered again if CHIA continues to meet in conjunction with CIA.

2) A request was made to the Chairman to advertise CE 3 through CIA. No response was received but a notice of the course did appear in Feliciter.

MLA Certification

1) MLA certification credits will be sought for CE 3. The convenor passed the MLA guidelines for certification on to the instructors so that planning could proceed with these guidelines in mind. This year application for credits will be made after the course.

2) The convenor raised the question of CHIA having a formal position on MLA Certification with the Board in February. The Board requested that the committee draft a statement to be discussed at the Annual General Meeting. As the underlying concern at this time relates to employment the statement is restricted to this, and reads as follows: "While MLA Certification is seen as a worthwhile goal it should not be a condition for employment."

Status of the Special Committee on Education

The question of making the education committee a Standing Committee of CHIA rather than a special committee will be raised at the Annual General Meeting in Saskatoon.

The convenor would like to thank the members of the committee, the Board and the Conference Committee(s) for their cooperation and their part in making this an enjoyable and satisfying year.

PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE REPORT

- CHAIRMAN: DAVID S. CRAWFORD

During this year most publications activity has centered on the BMC and the report of the Editors is attached. Pierrette Dubuc and Arlene Greenberg have very ably edited BMC for 2 years and the Association owes them a great debt of gratitude. Bonnie Stableford will be taking over the Editorship with effect from the September 1982 issue and we all wish her well.

During this year the Annual Membership Directory was again published in December and it is appropriate here to thank Elaine Waddington who continues to be responsible for the maintenance of our mailing list and for inputting all changes and corrections.

In the course of the year the Advisory Committee on the History of Health Science Libraries in Canada (Chaired by Eileen Bradley) recommended that this work not be published in its present form and the ad-hoc Committee studying the manuscript of CanHealth (Mrs. M.A. Flower and the undersigned) advised that it could not be published without many revisions. The Board accepted both these recommendations but did agree that Mrs. Flower and David Crawford should produce CanHealth in the form of chapters, each of which will appear in BMC, starting with September or December 1982. These will serve as drafts of the final work which could then be published, in revised form, as separate publications in about 18 months.

The year closed with the publication, at last, of the translated version of our Constitution made possible, in part, by a grant from the Secretary of State.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON JOB CLASSIFICATION TO THE BOARD OF THE CANADIAN HEALTH LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION/ASSOCIATION DES BIBLIOTHEQUES DE LA SANTE DU CANADA

- CHAIRMAN: E. REID

The Job Classification Committee (tentative name) was suggested by CHLA Board at its February 13, 1982 meeting. The committee was created as a response to a memo presented to the Board at its October 3, 1981 meeting by the President of the Toronto Medical Librarians Group (Toronto Chapter representative to the Board). This memo was subsequently published in the BMC (v.3 no. 2-3, 1981). The memo attempted to outline some of the inequities seen in job classification systems affecting health sciences library personnel, especially those working in hospitals or other small systems which might not uniquely class library staff in a way consistent with the treatment of other health manpower groups.

Elizabeth Reid was asked to chair the committee. Initially, three Toronto area librarians have accepted requests to serve on this committee: Veronica Brunka (Ontario Ministry of Health), Diedre Green (Queen Elizabeth Hospital) and Jan Greenwood (Ontario Medical Association). This committee is just barely getting started. Attempts would be made to have professional librarians, library technicians and other categories of health sciences library staff as members. Any BMC readers who are interested should contact the chairman (Toronto Western Hospital).

The committee has only been able to meet once this year. At that initial meeting, members were given a number of handouts plus a page of informal notes from the chairman. The purpose was to share ideas and begin focusing in on preliminary terms of reference. To date we have not come to committee consensus regarding terms of reference; more discussion is necessary. It is not easy to translate problem areas into clearly defined objectives—we would prefer to spend as much time as is necessary obtaining input from a well organized committee plus have feedback from other CHLA members through BMC communications.

Six objectives are outlined below. They are not official and simply represent the ideas of the chairman. The purpose of stating them at this time is to give CHLA Board an indication of what this committee might do. Criticism should be communicated to the chairman as soon as possible.

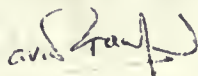
1. Make CHLA members aware of job classification inequities via dissemination of information on this subject; encourage members to investigate situations for themselves.
2. Act as a resource for member's questions re job classification subjects.

3. Investigate problems seen to exist.
4. Prepare and distribute information of value to those employers who seek information to better classify their library personnel.
5. Educate health sciences library personnel in the need to have good job descriptions.
6. Conduct a job classification survey.

" A WORD OF THANKS"

This issue of BMC marks the end of the two year Editorship of Pierrette Dubuc and Arlene Greenberg. The next issue will be edited in Ottawa by Bonnie Stableford assisted by Debbie Baillie.

The Association owes Pierrette and Arlene a massive vote of thanks for having so competently edited BMC for the last two years. They have built on the strong foundation they inherited from P. J. Fawcett and hand over BMC to their successor in excellent shape.

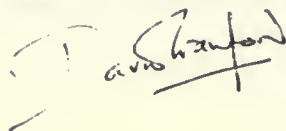


David Crawford
Publications Co-ordinator

"REMERCIEMENTS....."

Ce numéro de BMC est le dernier à paraître sous la direction de nos éditrices Pierrette Dubuc et Arlene Greenberg. Le prochain numéro sera édité à Ottawa par Bonnie Stableford, avec l'assistance de Debbie Baillie.

L'association se doit de remercier vivement Pierrette et Arlene d'avoir accompli ce travail de façon si compétente durant les deux dernières années. Elles ont ajouté à la base solide qu'elles ont hérité de P.J. Fawcett et cèdent le BMC à leur successeur sur une bonne voie.



REPORT ON CHLA BOARD REGIONAL REPRESENTATION

- V. EMPEY, E. BRADLEY

To Ann Mevill and All Board Members for Discussion at Annual Board Meetings:

At the February Board meeting, you charged V. Empey and myself to look at our present Constitutions with a view to ascertaining whether or not it will allow for regional representation on the Board. This implies that nominations may then be sought for representation within specific areas: Eastern, Western or Central Canada.

After carefully considering the relevant sections in the Constitutions, our immediate response is that while the Constitutions in their present form allow great freedom of interpretation, they do not address the question of regional representation. Indeed, the whole thrust of the document is the governance of a national organization.

Secondly, if we remember, that CHLA is less than 10 years old, that the size of the organization (230 members approximately) and the geography of the country still make it difficult to solicit good candidates, we wonder if CHLA is ready for regional representation.

Having said this, and keeping in mind that CHLA is a national organization addressing national interests and affairs, some of the points for the Board to consider before constitutional changes are sought, are:

1. Would there be one or three nominating committees?
2. What guarantee is there that one (or three) nominating groups could always come up with candidates? - given the problem nominating committees usually have of trying to persuade people to serve.
3. What guarantee is there that regional representatives will be able to attend Board meetings?
4. What would be the mechanics of the electoral process - a vote within regional boundaries, or by the greatest number of votes for a regional representative?
5. In discussing national or international affairs or our relationship with other organizations is a regional board membership of first importance?
6. What is the role of the chapter presidents compared to regional representatives?

7. How many regions do we need and what are their borders? Central-Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec? Should Quebec be a separate region? Do Ontario and Manitoba belong together?

Finally, it is possible now by our present constitutions to appoint elected members as representatives for any specified region if this appears advantageous for the ongoing business of the organization.

NOTES FROM PUBLISHER

Yes, BMC is smaller. Due to the high rates for postage and the ever increasing cost of paper it has been decided to reduce the size of BMC. This reduction will save about \$600 a year in printing costs alone and should enable us to avoid further subscription increases in 1983.

To further save money we are using up our supplies of old covers but intend to have a new cover design for the next issue. No prizes will be offered but I would be pleased to receive either suggestions or finished layouts for our new cover. Please send them to me by October 5th.

MOT DU DIRECTEUR DES PUBLICATIONS

Oui, le format de BMC a été réduit. Cette décision a été prise à cause du coût élevé des tarifs postaux et le prix croissant du papier. La réduction du format économisera environ six cents dollars par année sur le coût d'impression et devrait nous permettre d'éviter une autre augmentation du prix d'abonnement en 1983.

Dans le but d'économiser davantage, nous nous servons de nos réserves de couvertures mais nous avons l'intention de changer le plan de notre couverture à partir du prochain numéro. Nous ne pouvons pas vous offrir de prix, mais je serais heureux de recevoir soit des suggestions, soit des dessins finis pour notre nouvelle couverture. Vous êtes priés de me les faire parvenir avant le 5 octobre.

David Crawford

Publications Coordinator

REPORT OF THE CONSUMER HEALTH INFORMATION COMMITTEE

- CHAIRMAN: J. MARSHALL

During the past year, four members have agreed to participate on the Committee and we have begun corresponding on the projects which the Committee might undertake. The Chairman has also maintained a liaison with the Medical Library Association Consumer Health Information Committee and the American Library Association Health Library Section. Recently a draft document on "philosophy and definitions" for the librarians's role in health education prepared by MIA was circulated to the CHIA Committee for comment. The responses of our Committee members to this document will form the basis for continuing work on a document for submission to the CHIA membership.

The MIA Committee is also sending out a questionnaire to survey the nature and extent of library based consumer health education programs in the U.S. We have already undertaken an informal survey as part of the issue of BMC which was prepared on consumer health information, but the Committee may wish to consider such a survey at some future point.

The current aims of the Committee are :

1. to continue working on document on the librarian's role in providing consumer health information.
2. to prepare an evaluated bibliography on the cost/benefit of consumer health education which could be used by libraries to support such programs.
3. to prepare a list of recommended books and magazines suitable for health care consumers which could be shared amongst CHIA members.

Originally, I had thought that the work of this Committee would be over in a fairly short period, however it is clear that much time and effort will be required to produce the librarian's role document and that there are a variety of related projects which could be undertaken by the Committee which would benefit members of CHIA. This being the case, I would ask that the CHIA Annual Meeting consider whether an ongoing role is supported by the membership and if so, whether more formal terms of reference should be prepared by the Chairman. I personally believe that such a continuing basis would be appropriate, subject to annual review.

REPORTS FROM THE CHLA/ABSC CHAPTERS

British Columbia

Correspondent : David Noble

During 1981/82, the B.C. Health Libraries Association changed its legal name to HLA Health Libraries Association of B.C. (HLABC) as a pre-requisite for non-profit society registration (pending) in the province. This change was necessary because of name conflict with other B.C. associations already registered.

Newly elected officers of the B.C. Association for 1982/83 are: President-Sharon Robertson, Lions Gate Hospital Library; President-Elect-Diana Kent, UBC Woodward Biomedical Library; Treasurer-Barbara Saint, St. Paul's Hospital Library; Secretary-Judy Chrysler and Newsletter Editor-Bill Fraser, both of B.C. Medical Library Service.

The Association's Health Education Committee opened liaison with public librarians in B.C. and is preparing a recommended list of health-related lay and technical material for use in B.C. public libraries.

Programs of Association meetings included presentations by Dr. Elizabeth Patriarche of Victoria who spoke on women in medicine down through the ages "Vive la Difference!" Drs. Peter Grantham and Fred Bass spoke on the "The Public's Right to Know" and "Public Information as a Tool of Preventive Medicine."

HLABC's Continuing Education Committee hosted a one-day seminar on the role and prospects of B.C.'s Knowledge Network (satellite and cable) and the Telehealth system (satellite) in furthering health education and information transfer in B.C. and across Canada.

The long awaited UBC "Health Science Libraries Network" has become a reality. The Network consists of four teaching hospital libraries in greater Vancouver now managed by UBC Library staff with some central coordination through UBC's Woodward Biomedical Library on campus. Network funding has permitted upgrading of collections and staffing at each of the teaching hospital libraries and interconnecting delivery service has been introduced.

Manitoba

Correspondent : Marilyn J. Hernandez

Manitoba Health Libraries Association

Once again, I am pleased to report that M.H.L.A. has enjoyed a very active, productive, and satisfying year due to the enthusiasm and dedication of its committees.

Thanks to an energetic Programme Committee, workshops at our two general

meetings and our AGM were well attended. Our traditionally rural September meeting, held at the Selkirk Mental Health Centre, included choices of sessions on the basics of library development, film previews, and the role of the library in a mental health centre. In February, we were treated to practical library promotion and public relations techniques. Our guest speaker at our May AGM, a Minnesota librarian without a library, conducted two sessions on epilepsy information. A liaison fostered at the Medical Library Association conference in Montreal last June between M.H.L.A. and the Health Sciences Information Section of the North Dakota Library Association has resulted in tentative plans for a joint September 1982 meeting (including M.L.A. CE courses) in North Dakota.

M.H.L.A. has also increased informal liaison this year with the Manitoba Library Association, the Canadian Library Association, the Presidents' Council of Manitoba Library Associations, and the Manitoba Association of Library Technicians.

For the fifth successive year, M.H.L.A. has received enthusiastic reviews of its one-day workshop at the Manitoba Health Organizations Incorporated annual fall conference. Participants representing service organizations, libraries, a geneticist, and a well-known author discussed "Information Needs and the Disabled." Plans are already being confirmed for the 1982 conference session on information needs and seniors.

Membership in M.H.L.A. has increased slightly during 1981/82. In part as a result of renewal delays, and in part due to our increased visibility, the Executive Committee recommended to the membership that a standing Membership Committee be formed to commence June 1982. M.H.L.A. is particularly concerned that both rural and urban representation be strong and active, and that prospective new members be identified, oriented, and encouraged to get involved. The membership voted to combine the new Membership and former Nominations committees into one Membership/Nominations Committee.

Another major decision approved by M.H.L.A. this year was the disbanding of our Task Force on Shared Services, established in May 1980 as a direct result of discussions on cooperation. During the past two years, the Task Force researched and presented formal reports on the needs of, and cooperation with, Manitoba health libraries re- journals, audiovisuals, delivery service, and the concept of an "area coordinator" (one person hired to provide reference services to all members on a shared contract basis).

M.H.L.A. learned several important lessons from this Task Force exercise: both what is or may be realistic and what is not feasible at this time. On the "positive" side, M.H.L.A. has a fast-growing Union Book Catalogue (presently on cards) and a committee which is examining submission standards and options for future maintenance. Journal cooperation has been enhanced via the M.H.L.A. News, which now includes regular lists of new and trial journals and prospective discards of member libraries. A survey of hospital administration literature showed that none of our members was actively

collecting although we all need this material; one of our member libraries is now creating such a collection. In addition, an AV Interest Group has just been formed to discuss cooperative agreements.

On the "negative" side, the results of the Task Force survey on document delivery demonstrated that a proposed van delivery service would not be cost-effective at present. The "area coordinator" concept was deemed of low current priority, since M.H.L.A. members believe we can achieve most cooperative goals without such a financial commitment.

I am pleased to report that sales of the second edition of Selected Books & Journals for Manitoba Health Care Facilities are very good; we were particularly pleased to honour the request of Alfred Brandon.

M.H.L.A. will soon be re-examining its annual submission to the Health Manpower Provincial Report Manitoba of job descriptions and statistics on health library personnel. M.H.L.A. supports the creation of a C.H.L.A. committee to study job classifications and descriptions of Canadian health library personnel, the results of which would no doubt prove useful to M.H.L.A. for this submission, and for distribution to prospective employers.

M.H.L.A. members voted unanimous support for C.H.L.A.'s Regional Representation scheme as proposed at its February Board meeting, and we thank C.H.L.A. for their diligence in arriving at such a balanced solution of economics and geography.

M.H.L.A.'s Local Arrangements Committee for C.H.L.A.'s annual meeting in Winnipeg in June 1983 has been formed. We look forward to the challenges entailed, and to welcoming all C.H.L.A. members to Winnipeg!

Finally, I would like to encourage the various chapters to exchange programmes or newsletters with M.H.L.A.; we welcome the sharing of ideas and expertise beyond the auspices of the BMC.

The Presidency of the Manitoba Health Libraries Association has been a challenging and rewarding experience, and I particularly thank the other Executive Committee members (Dallas Bagby, Pres.-Elect; Colleen Brown, Secretary; Leone Banks, Treasurer) for their assistance. In turn, M.H.L.A. owes thanks to the institution administrators without whose support we could not be nearly as effective and self-supporting.

The Executive Committee of M.H.L.A. for 1982/1983 is as follows:

President	Dallas Bagby, Medical Library, St. Boniface General Hospital, Winnipeg
President-Elect	Sharon Allentuck, Library, Misericordia General Hospital, Winnipeg

Secretary	Janice Saunders, Medical Library, Deer Lodge Hospital, Winnipeg
Treasurer	Gurcharan Bawa, Children's Hospital Library, Health Sciences Centre, Winnipeg

Ontario

Correspondent : Elizabeth A. Reid

The Toronto Medical Libraries Group has had a very busy year and the time has gone by all too quickly. Coordinating activities has been a great learning experience. The group's accomplishments could not have been possible without the help of enthusiastic, hard-working members of the executive. They did an excellent job and I feel very fortunate to have been able to work with such a fine group of people.

Membership in TMIG is at an all time high — 139. About 75 institutions are represented. All health library personnel in Toronto and vicinity are encouraged to join.

The programs for our meetings have been fully described in other reports. To summarize, they are: October 19, 1981 — The Drug Information Centre, hosted by Linda McFarlane, Sunnybrook Medical Centre; December 14, 1981 — Xmas party, hosted by Carol Morrison, Ontario Cancer Institute; January 18, 1982 — Chiropractic, hosted by Claire Callaghan, Canadian Memorial Chiropractic College; March 16, 1982 — Telidon, hosted by Joanne Marshall, McMaster University; and May 3, 1982 — Librarianship, guest speaker John Wilkinson, Faculty of Library Science, U of T. A theme of health professional interaction can be seen in our programming this year — we have learned from one another and hopefully advanced our knowledge of one another's needs through better communications.

The following business activities took place:

- A task force was appointed to look into the automation, management and maintenance of our union list of serials. The present list is now three years out of date and requires reassessment of the approach to updating if it is to remain a viable and useful tool.
- A review of our constitution was begun. Further scrutiny is required, perhaps by a special committee which can devote the required time to this project.
- A membership list was prepared for distribution to members. This was done for the first time last fall and will be repeated annually.
- A newsletter, the TMIG News, was prepared for the first time last September as a vehicle for communicating to our membership in an efficient and economical way. It was distributed four times during the 81/82 season.

- TMLG was represented at semiannual meetings of the Toronto Area Librarians Group. The purpose of that group is to share ideas, discuss issues and inform members of forthcoming meeting topics. If such a group is not in existence in other CHLA chapter locations, it might be worthwhile investigating the feasibility of forming a similar group. Members are presidents of local library associations plus chairmen of library educational institutions. Their meetings have always been interesting.

- The TMLG president attended, as an observer, four meetings of the Health Professions Council of Metropolitan Toronto. The Council's objectives include the coordination and integration of health care delivery through multidisciplinary health professional team approach. It was formed three years ago in response to a need for input into the new (1981) Metropolitan Toronto District Health Council. Its meetings emphasize interprofessional knowledge and sharing of common goals towards fulfilling the health needs of the general public. A report on the health sciences library profession was presented and lively discussion resulted. A task force was set up to review the need for an integrated health professions library serving all health professions in the Metro area. They have identified/perceived a gap in services to community-based health professionals. Do other CHLA members agree with their view? Unfortunately, library materials are bought by associations or institutions funded to meet certain priority needs and if interlibrary loan (lack of browsability) is unsatisfactory, then priorities may have to be changed. The hope is that government funding of interdisciplinary services will be more probably due to cost-effectiveness and better overall results expected.

- TMLG kept up a conscientious dialog with CHLA. A memo was submitted to the Board describing concern for the seeming lack of consistent and knowledgeable application of job classification systems to health sciences library staff, especially those people working in special libraries outside large government and university settings. We replied formally to regional representation issues. CHLA was promoted frequently at meetings and through our newsletter. Our new logo, created by the winner of a Logo Contest announced at our first meeting last Fall, incorporates the CHLA logo and signifies our chapter status, which we are very proud to have. Several TMLG members have been actively involved with CHLA committees this year. The executive agreed at its last meeting that if asked, TMLG would be willing to host a CHLA annual meeting in Toronto in 1984. (CIA will be in Toronto in '84; the local chapter of MLA will hold its meeting in Toronto in Oct. '83; by 1984 we'll be seasoned veterans at running conferences!)

The executive for 1982/83 are:

President	Carol Morrison, Ontario Cancer Institute Library
President-Elect & Programme Coordinator	Elizabeth Uleryk, McMaster University Health Sciences Library

Secretary	Susan Murray, University of Toronto Faculty of Dentistry Library (for '81/82: Sandra Langlands, U of T Science & Medicine Library)
Treasurer	Margaret Robins, Women's College Hospital Medical Library (elected for a second term)
Past President	Elizabeth Reid, Toronto Western Hospital Health Sciences Library (for '81/82: Edna Allen, Warner-Lambert Reference Library)

I wish to thank the executive and membership for their splendid support this year. Best wishes for an equally active and productive year to our President-Elect, Carol Morrison.

Ottawa/Hull

Correspondent : Doris E. Foster

The OHHLG (Ottawa Chapter of CHLA) held 5 meetings during 1981-82 with an average attendance of 13 people. Persons attending represented a broad cross-section of health libraries - government, hospital, university and special libraries such as the national association libraries.

The first meeting of the year on October 14, 1981 was not a formal meeting. Miss Mabel Brown of the Ottawa Civic Hospital arranged an informal session for Ottawa area health science librarians with Dr. Martin Cummings of the National Library of Medicine and Mr. G. McDonald of University Microfilms. This session was held after Dr. Cummings had participated in a seminar with the staff of the Ottawa Civic Hospital, also arranged by Miss. Brown. It was an interesting session with Dr. Cummings expressing concern that private data base suppliers might market the MEDLARS data bases in a way he felt might be incompatible with the principle of fair access to all.

The next four meetings were formal ones taking the form of a business meeting first, coffee and then a guest speaker. They were held November 26, 1981, January 21, 1982, March 18, 1982 and May 20, 1982. Host libraries were: Library Systems Centre, National Library; the Canadian Hospital Association Library; the Canadian Dental Association Library; and the Queensway-Carleton Hospital Health Sciences Library. Topics discussed included: DOBIS, a computerized management system used by the National Library and by several other federal libraries; managing a microforms project; talks on the four national association libraries (CDA, CHA, CMA, and CNA) by the librarians responsible for these libraries; and a talk on the "selling" or marketing of library services.

The group decided to charge a \$10.00 membership fee payable in September each year. This money will be used for petty cash, operating expenses and any costs connected with guest speakers.

Another decision taken by some members of the group was to write an article or news item for BMC. All members were urged to consider writing for BMC because this is the main vehicle by which the separate chapters of CHLA/ABSC maintain contact and exchange ideas.

The executive for 1982/83 are:

President	Doris Foster, National Health and Welfare
Vice-President	Margo Beres, Canadian Dental Association
Secretary	Kyungja Shin, Ottawa Civic Hospital

The Chapter thanks Diane Kharouba and Sheila Dyne for their service over the past years and welcomes Margo and Kyungja as the new vice-president and secretary.

Nova Scotia

Correspondent : Verona Hall

Twenty-eight individuals from seventeen institutions are currently members. Hospital, university, government and public libraries are represented. Executive for 1981-82 are: President, Verona Hall (Health Sciences Library, Camp Hill Hospital); Vice-President, Rachel Robertson (Health Services Library, Halifax Infirmary); Secretary, Catherine Krause (WK Kellogg Health Sciences Library; Ex-officio member, Ann Nevill (WK Kellogg Health Sciences Library).

Four general meetings were held during the past year. Guest speakers addressed the group on: The Planned Camp Hill Medical Centre, Overview of Computer Resources for Library Management, and Introduction to the Nova Scotia Association of Health Organizations. A visit was made to the Abbie J. Lane Memorial Hospital.

A workshop on Book Acquisition was held. This turned out to be a success as many unfamiliar faces attended from hospital libraries throughout the province. It was agreed to continue this practice in the future.

In December 1981 NSHLA surveyed hospital libraries throughout the Maritime Provinces regarding their needs for continuing education courses and a request for information for the compilation of a Directory of the Hospital Libraries in the Maritime Provinces. Over 50% of the institutions responded which included most of the larger hospitals.

Plans for the summer include a visit to the Nova Scotia Commission on Drug Dependency, the completion of the Hospital Library Directory and the organization of a Hospital Library Workshop.

NEWS NEWS NEWS NEWS

BEATRIX H. ROBINOW IS RETIRING AS HEALTH SCIENCES LIBRARIAN

After a long and distinguished career, Mrs. Robinow will be retiring from McMaster on August 1, 1982. Mrs. Robinow has been the Health Sciences Librarian since 1966 when she was appointed to develop a library for the newly formed Faculty of Health Sciences. Prior to her work at McMaster, Mrs. Robinow held several positions including librarian at the University of Natal in South Africa and the Toronto General Hospital. Mrs. Robinow was a charter member of the Toronto Medical Libraries Group and has been active in the Medical Library Association over the years, culminating in her membership on the Board of Directors from 1978 to 1981. She was chairman and organizer of the Hamilton District Health Library Network and served on a number of key committees for both the Medical Library Association and the Ontario Council of Health.

After August 1, Mrs. Robinow's address will be 122 Airdrie Road, Toronto, Ontario, M4G 1M5.

PRESS RELEASESCONFERENCES

OALT/ABO's 9th ANNUAL CONFERENCE

The 9th annual conference, "A New View in '82", of OALT/ABO was held at Lakehead University, Thunder Bay from May 13-15th. The workshops provided a fresh perception of the Library Technicians' capabilities in today's information society. Sixteen different workshops offered over the three days of the conference provided insight and hands-on experience with this new technology.

The wit and whimsey of Arthur Black, the guest speaker at the banquet, delighted everyone. The election of the 1982/1983 Executive took place at the Annual Business Meeting. The new Executive is: Danielle Amat(Ottawa) President; Barbra Cope (Ottawa) Vice-President; Helen Luoma (Toronto) Secretary; Pat Buczkowski (Toronto) Treasurer; Nancy Carlucci (Toronto) Public Relations Coordinator. Two positions were officially added to the administration of OALT/ABO: Archivist - Andrew Porteus (Niagara) and Newsletter Editor - Marg Bushell and Marion Doucette.

Sudbury has requested the honour of hosting the 10th Annual Conference. The dates will be May 5 - 7, 1983.

48TH IFLA GENERAL CONFERENCE, MONTREAL, AUGUST 22-28, 1982

In a previous communiqué, you were informed of the 48th General Conference of the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA) to be held in Montreal this August. At that time, we dealt with the organization of the Conference and of the progress of preparations being undertaken for an international conference of these dimensions. You will recall that some 1500 delegates and participants from over one hundred countries are expected at the Montreal Conference.

The IFLA Professional Board chose "Networks" as the theme of the 1982 Conference. Indeed, what better forum to foster the spirit of cooperation essential to the creation of information networks than an international Conference bringing together information specialists from all parts of the world? The theme is closely related to two of IFLA's main preoccupations: Universal Bibliographic Control(UBC) and the Universal Availability of Publications (UAP). The objectives of these programs can be realized only by means of networks set up on an international scale.

The establishment of networks addresses two major priorities in the context of documentation and libraries: the rapid and efficient transfer

of information in a world in which, henceforth, all human endeavor is dependent on information, and the rationalization of human and material resources for information management. At this moment, we are experiencing, on one hand, a real decrease in available resources, and, on the other hand, a sharp increase in the volume of information and the costs involved in its management. Only through cooperative networking can we obtain greater access to information, while minimizing costs.

Although all networks in the information field are not necessarily computerized, it is mainly as a result of the evolution in computers and telecommunications in the last decade that we can now look forward to networks capable of effective information management and the rapid transmission of ever-increasing masses of data.

Information networks may be of several types: networks supplying literature itself, such as the inter-library loan network; networks supplying information about literature, such as cooperative networks for cataloging and the exchange of bibliographic data ; or networks supplying information contained in literature, such as online information retrieval networks for accessing bibliographic, textual and numeric databases.

For ultimate efficiency, the various networks will have to speak the same language. This will require cooperation at both national and international levels. Multilateral agreements will have to be concluded between appropriate national agencies for the standardization of data-forming, software, end-user interfaces, and computer hardware. International meetings such as the 48th IFLA General Conference have an important role to play in bringing this about.

The Conference will deal with the planning, organization and management of networks, their structures and support technologies, as well as their implications for the information user, their repercussions worldwide, the legal and political problems they raise, the necessity of standardization, and future prospects.

Registration fees are \$125 for the entire Conference. To facilitate the participation of Canadians and Quebecers in the various professional meetings, the Organizing Committee has provided for single-day registration. Daily fees will be \$25 until July 1, and \$30 thereafter. A special form for daily registration is available on request from the Conference Secretariat. This formula entitles the registrant to take part in meeting only.

Exhibits of products and services related to networks and libraries in general will be on display during the Conference. We are pleased to announce that all librarians and information specialists may visit the Exhibits free of charge on Thursday, August 26, whether or not they are registered at the Conference. The Exhibits will be located at the conference level of the Queen Elizabeth Hotel.

The 48th IFLA General Conference will very soon be here, and the Organizing Committee is doing all in its power to ensure that your stay in Montreal will be both worthwhile and enjoyable.

For more information, please contact Onil Dupuis, President of the Organizing Committee, at (514) 288-8524, or Denis Rousseau, President of the Information and Publicity Sub-Committee, at (514) 873-2997.

Source: Information and Publicity Sub-Committee, IFLA, 1982

NORTH ATLANTIC HEALTH SCIENCES LIBRARIES

MEDICAL LIBRARY ORGANIZATION CELEBRATES 25 YEARS

The North Atlantic Health Sciences Libraries will celebrate twenty-five years of existence at the annual meeting at The Balsams in Dixville Notch, New Hampshire on October 12 - 14, 1982. Composed of medical center and hospital librarians from New England and eastern Canada, the NAHSL Conference will be co-hosted by the Health Sciences Librarians of New Hampshire and Vermont, and Dana Biomedical Library at Dartmouth College.

In addition to the anniversary celebration, the three-day program will include invited papers, continuing education courses under the auspices of the nationwide Medical Library Association, and workshops and seminars on "New Technology and the Health Sciences Library."

The NAHSL 82 keynote speaker will be Mr. B. Earl Henderson, Chief of the Communications Engineering Branch of the Lister Hill National Center for Biomedical Communications, a branch of the National Library of Medicine. Mr. Henderson has been employed by the National Library of Medicine for ten years as an authority in telecommunications and electronics, and in their application to the medical field.

For registration information for this program, please contact Marilyn Rutkowski, Medical Library, Memorial Hospital, 8 Prospect Street, Nashua, New Hampshire, 03061. Tel: 802/883-5521, x. 2750.

For further information, please contact: Sue Maywood, Agency for Human Services Library, Vermont State Hospital, Waterbury, VT. 05676. Tel. 802/241-2248 OR Janet Miller, Medical Library, Copley Hospital, Morrisville, VT 05661. Tel. 802/888-4231, x. 270.

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AVERTISSEMENT AUX AUTEURS / INFORMATION FOR CONTRIBUTORS

The Bibliotheca Medica Canadiana is a vehicle for providing an increased communication among all health libraries and librarians in Canada, but has special commitment to reach and assist the smaller, isolated health library worker. Contributors should consult recent issues for examples of the types of material and general style sought by the publication. Queries to the editor are also welcome. Bibliographic references should conform to the format used in the Bulletin of the Medical Library Association whenever possible. Submissions in English or French are welcome, preferable in both languages. Deadline for the next issue is: November 10th, 1982

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Bibliotheca Medica Canadiana veut améliorer la communication entre toutes les bibliothèques eux-mêmes mais plus particulièrement rejoindre et aider ceux qui oeuvrent seuls dans les petites bibliothèques. La rédaction recevra avec plaisir commentaires et opinions. A ceux qui voudraient participer à la rédaction, on suggère de suivre pour les références bibliographiques le format utilisé dans le Bulletin of the Medical Library Association. Les articles, en français ou en anglais sont les bienvenus, mais il serait préférable de les rédiger dans les deux langues. La date limite pour un envoi à paraître au prochain numéro est: 10 novembre, 1982.

FROM THE EDITORS

Autumn traditionally heralds a time for learning. It seems suitable then, that our first issue as the new editors of EMC should appear at this time of year. Thus far, we have been immersed in learning the technical details necessary for the production of the journal; undoubtedly we will continue to learn throughout our term as editors.

Early this morning the Canadian team reached the summit of Mount Everest. It has been a tragic, frustrating, rewarding and exuberant climb. Throughout the entire ordeal there has been a constant relay of information back to Canada so that the entire nation could share in their problems and progress. Similarly, CHLA members are constantly surmounting obstacles, setting new goals and striving for success. The opening of a major academic library for the health sciences, as described by Myra Owen, clearly demonstrates that obstacles are in fact surmountable. In her article concerning the necessity of maintaining good communication links between health professionals and librarians, Barbara Greeniaus provides us with excellent insights into dealing with this crucial situation. Even our association, CHLA, has received high praise in a new British publication, for attempting to fulfill the needs of the Canadian health science library community. Be sure to read "CHLA - a citation".

EMC is the vehicle through which our experiences, tragedies and triumphs may be shared. In the past, it has proven to be an interesting and valuable publication. In our discussions with the health science community, we have realized that CHLA members have many excellent suggestions on how to build upon EMC's solid foundation to meet the changing needs as our association evolves. We, therefore, heartily encourage all members to send suggestions regarding themes for future issues and new features, as well as articles and news items, so that EMC may continue to fulfill its vital role.

Deborah Baillie
Assistant Editor

Bonita Stableford
Editor

FROM THE PRESIDENT

- ANN D. NEVILL

In August, I had the vacation of a lifetime and it was also, in part, a busman's holiday. I went to Tanzania and the first draft of this column was written in Arusha, while events were still fresh in my mind.

If you haven't heard of Arusha itself, you probably know of the Serengeti, the Olduvai Gorge and the Ngorongoro Crater, which are some of the best animal-watching areas in Africa. They are all within a day's drive of Arusha, but transportation is frustratingly expensive.

The first of my two weeks in Tanzania was spent in attending - and to a small degree participating in - a workshop for Health Science Libraries in Developing Countries. The meeting was sponsored jointly by WHO, the Deutsche Stiftung für Internationale Entwicklung, the Eastern and Southern African Management Institute (where the workshop was held) and UNESCO. It was led by Mike Carmel of the South West Thames Regional Library Service, England, with help from Irene Bertrand and Parlinah Moedjono of the WHO library in Geneva. Twenty librarians from eight African countries attended. The workshop provided an unparalleled opportunity to establish contacts in that part of the developing world and, I hope, to create international involvement for CHLA.

Most of the workshop participants occupied quite senior positions in their libraries, although there were a few juniors. For this reason it was difficult to make each session of equal relevance to all the attendees. It was interesting to see them debating issues similar to those we discuss within our own areas. The people face what appears to me to be almost insurmountable problems in terms of networking. Instead of 10 provinces, they are faced with attempting to link 43 countries, all with different currencies and customs regulations and a mail service even less efficient than Canada Post.

Out of the workshop came resolutions concerning the establishment of National Focal Points for Health Science Information Services in Africa; a Protocol for Interlibrary Loans among Health Science Libraries of Eastern and Southern Africa; and a Protocol for Establishing and Maintaining Union Lists in Eastern and Southern African Health Science Libraries. There was also continuation of the discussion, begun in Belgrade, on the feasibility of forming an African Medical Library Association. It was felt that a conference must first be convened, involving health science librarians from all the African countries, and the task of fund-raising and organizing was left in the hands of a committee.

I left the workshop with the impression of an able and dedicated group of people, faced with what would seem to us staggering problems, and coping efficiently. The true benefit will be if there are ways in which we CHLA members can interact with our African counterparts in ways which will be mutually beneficial.

I have returned with small jobs to do for some individuals, and expect to hear in future from others, and I shall be sure to pass on - through this column - any information I receive or any requests for help.

UN MOT DE LA PRESIDENTE

- ANN D. NEVILL

Au mois d'août, j'ai passé deux semaines inoubliables en Tanzanie, mi-travail, mi-repos, et c'est à Arusha que j'ai composé le brouillon de mon texte, pendant que mes impressions étaient encore toutes fraîches.

Si le mon d'Arusha ne vous est pas familier, vous connaissez sans doute le Serengeti, la gorge d'Olduvai et le cratère du Ngorongoro, qui comptent parmi les plus belles réserves naturelles d'Afrique. Même si tous ces endroits se trouvent à moins d'une journée d'Arusha en voiture, le transport coûte terriblement cher.

Durant la première semaine de mon séjour, j'ai assisté, en y participant un peu, à un colloque sur les bibliothèques des sciences de la santé dans les pays en voie de développement, organisé conjointement par l'OMS, la Deutsche Stiftung für Internationale Entwicklung, le Eastern and Southern African Management Institute (où avait lieu la rencontre) et l'UNESCO. Le colloque était animé par Mike Carmel, du South West Thames Regional Library Service in Angleterre, avec l'aide de Irene Bertrand et de Parlinah Moedjono de la bibliothèque de l'OMS à Genève. Vingt bibliothécaires de huit pays africains ont assisté au colloque, qui offrait une occasion sans précédent d'établir des contacts dans cette partie du monde en développement.

J'espère qu'il en résultera un engagement international de la part de l'ABSC.

La plupart des participants étaient des cadres, de sorte qu'il était difficile de les intéresser tous au même degré. Les questions abordées étaient semblables à celles qui nous touchent dans nos secteurs. L'établissement de réseaux en lieu de 10 provinces, c'est 43 pays qu'il faut réunir, chacun ayant sa monnaie et sa réglementation douanière et un service postal encore moins efficace que le nôtre.

Le participants ont adopté des résolutions au sujet de l'établissement de points de convergence nationaux pour les services d'information en sciences de la santé en Afrique, un protocole de prêts entre bibliothèques des sciences de la santé en Afrique orientale et méridionale ainsi qu'un protocole de gestion de catalogues collectifs pour les bibliothèques des sciences de la santé en Afrique orientale et méridionale. On a également repris un débat lancé à Belgrade sur la possibilité de fonder une association africaine de bibliothèques médicales. On estime qu'il faudra d'abord convoquer une conférence réunissant des bibliothécaires des sciences de la santé de tous les pays africains; un comité a donc été chargé de financer et d'organiser une telle rencontre.

Ce colloque m'a permis de rencontrer un groupe de personnes compétentes et dévouées, qui se tirent d'affaires avec efficacité dans des conditions qui pourraient nous paraître écrasantes. Si seulement les membres de l'ABSC pouvaient établir des modes d'interaction mutuellement profitables avec leurs collègues africains...

Je suis de retour maintenant avec de petits travaux pour quelques personnes, en attendant d'autres contacts, et je compte communiquer de nouveau avec vous dans ces pages.

* * * * *

LIBRARIAN/HEALTH PROFESSIONAL INTERFACE

- BARBARA GREENIAUS

Once upon a time, an interface was just a common boundary between two places or spaces. Then the word communication got overtired and a new buzz word had to be coined to describe the same concept. Enter interface.

For those of us who don't have a captive clientele queuing up at the circulation desk, our keen interpersonal communication skills do us no good if there is no one on the other side of the desk communicating back. Establishing an interface with the clientele is the most fundamental objective for any special librarian.

As a hospital librarian, I meet many health professionals of one kind or another. Years ago, I faced the fact that there are more of them than there are of us. We have librarians: either technicians or professionals. In addition to the ubiquitous doctors and nurses; they have social workers, dietitians, physiotherapists, occupational therapists, pastors, audiologists, epidemiologists, pharmacists, child life workers, perfusionists, psychologists, respiratory technologists, lab technicians, oral surgeons, counsellors, rehabilitation engineers, dentists, speech therapists, X-ray technicians, psychometrists, orthoptic technicians, research assistants, hospital administrators and many more.

In a hospital, most of the staff fall into one camp or another. These factions engage in constant border hostilities which occasionally erupt into full scale wars. Although a long list of generalizations can be made about traditional hospital allies and adversaries, I'll just give the drift of it. Management does not like the union. Administrators don't like doctors, except in the odd instance when they are doctors. Psychiatrists don't like psychologists. Social workers don't like nurses. Nurses don't like medical students. Everybody hates surgeons. The subtleties of these differences and variations on the theme are infinite.

The conflicts are rooted in power struggles and the power is rooted in the two elements that make a hospital possible: patients and money. The professional who has close contact with the patients and will effect or affect the care and treatment of same holds a position of prestige and status in the hierarchy. Surgeons are least popular because they wield more power over the patient than any other health care worker. The potency of nurses is secured by their intense interaction with the patient population. It is firmly accepted that the best medical care will be undone by poor nursing staff. And so it goes, on down through the chain of diagnosticians, clinicians, practitioners, technicians, assistants and aides who affect the course of a patient's treatment.

Then there are those who are not involved at the bedside but who make the decisions about funding. Even the medical staff sometimes have to humble themselves before the exalted financiers.

BARBARA GREENIAUS
DIRECTOR OF LIBRARY SERVICES & EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES
HEALTH SCIENCES CENTRE
HEALTH SCIENCES CENTRE LIBRARY SERVICES
700 McDERMOT AVE.
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA R3E 0T2
TEL: (204) 787-2743

In the "bodies and bucks" equation, librarians do not have much of an impact. With the exception of clinical librarians, who are still a rare breed, most medical librarians seldom make contact with a patient. When they do, the patient is in an elevator or the cafeteria and, in that fleeting moment of union, about the only things likely to be exchanged are some bacteria or viruses. So much for power over the patient - they have more power over us; especially if they cough.

The financial power base is even further from the librarian's grasp. We don't play in the same ballpark as the radiologists who are looking to buy a new CAT scanner or the directors of nursing who are plotting to hire 25 more full-time equivalents. The budget for a hospital library is an infinitesimal portion of the global operating budget and, consequently, is easily overlooked and/or forgotten.

Evidently, the librarian has to pursue some unconventional methods to raise the library's profile, which will mean greater status, which will mean a bigger budget, which will mean better library services, which will mean more effective patient care.

It's bad enough that the librarian inherits a traditional position of negligible status and insufficient funding but she/he arrives in this teeming mass and cannot find a single peer with whom to commiserate. It seems like everybody else has some recognizable allies and a set of standard opponents. Whoever said that it was lonely at the top has never been at the bottom. I am convinced that it is lonelier down here.

The more cheerful angle to the situation is that no one categorically dislikes librarians. I have worked in four major teaching hospitals and have never encountered a group who were philosophically or morally opposed to librarians. It's a little bit like being Switzerland. You don't have an army and no one pays much attention to you, but it's a nice, safe place to be.

The lone librarian in a health care setting, has at least four routes to choose from to establish an interface with all those other professionals. The four styles can be described as seclusive, evasive, reactive, and assertive.

The plan of action for the seclusive librarian is isolation. This has been the historical *modus operandi* for librarians but it has recently fallen from favor. The librarian subscribing to a policy of seclusion will stay in the library and hope that no one will come in to engage in interaction. Should a client accidentally make contact, the librarian will buffer the interface by putting an index, or even more effectively, a card catalogue between them. This non-interactional mode not only muffles the communication but it also discourages future advances.

The evasive strategy is more devious. These librarians ally themselves closely with another group and eventually assume that identity, in chameleon-like fashion. They almost always wear white lab coats so they cannot be easily spotted. In the library, they serve the adopted group with dedication and energy but the rest of the hospital staff

don't read much. It is a tempting tactic on lonely days. During attacks of anomie, I've succumbed to the urge and put on a lab coat too. But I made sure that I had a reflex hammer hanging out of one pocket and a stethoscope poking its head out of the other. Being an inveterate snob, I never wanted to masquerade unless I could be a doctor. Because of the high profile that medical staff maintain, it is difficult to keep up the doctor deception for long and anyway, if the librarian is a really good play-actor, she/he runs the risk of being put on call over the long weekend.

Option number three, the reactive style, is a random approach to the interface. The librarian just gets out there and jostles. Good contacts can be made this way but it's chancy and highly unscientific. The hit and miss interfacer serves the needs of the clientele who present themselves in the library or the corridor with a specific request. But, as the label implies, the librarian reacts to the demand as it occurs and does not anticipate or plan. In a small organization, a reactive style may be an effective approach to providing library services. The clientele, though, must be fairly permanent and the librarian must be willing to survive swings from frantic hustling to periods so quiet that a shelf-list reading sounds exciting. This kind of librarian waits for the boss to ask for next year's budget request and then prepares it. She/he is at the beck and call of all the library users, which is an exhausting place to be, especially if there are five thousand of them and one of you.

In contrast to reactive librarians, assertive ones establish some control over the supply of, and demand for, library services. Consequently, they are not run ragged unless they have chosen to overextend themselves. The basic premise at work is that the librarian knows what she/he can reasonably supply and offers and promotes services that are congruent with resources and demand.

Determining the supply of library resources is a simple matter of counting staff, books, journals, terminals, etc. The measurement of demand is more complex.

In many situations the demand for services exists; it only needs to be assessed and documented. In other environments, the librarian is forced to create a demand for the product. The hospital library is rarely in this position, though, since the services are usually in far shorter supply than the demand. The hospital librarian must be prepared to make decisions about priorities in informational needs. To do this fairly and accurately, all potential clientele must be surveyed and allowed an opportunity to state their needs. It is not sufficient to know the resources that are available to meet their needs in the hospital. Bibliographic resources outside the hospital have to be investigated too.

Once the librarian has gathered all the data from the potential users, setting priorities and planning can begin, and the interested groups informed of the action to be taken. Promises that cannot be kept are not made. Even if there is a documented demand from users to provide an

additional service, it is not offered until the library resources have been studied and proven adequate to support a new or expanded program. It seems like an arduous, painstaking approach to library services but the pay-off is a clientele who are getting what they want from the library. The librarian does not need to second guess the clientele or decide for them what they should want.

In order to continue to offer relevant services, the library manager must make the information gathering process an on-going responsibility. The evaluation of library collections and programs is best done by the clientele. Keep in mind that they think you're running this library for them.

The library committee is a key interface for the librarian but it does not obviate the necessity of less formal networks. A hook-up with the grape vine is a useful tool since rumours of new hospital dirt and other pieces of pertinent sculllebutt run through the vine before they appear on committee agendas or in legal proceedings. Speaking of committees, the librarian should sit on as many as she/he has the strength to handle. Hospitals are fertile ground for the breeding of committees and some of them are good instruments for promoting the library and gathering new ideas for its administration. The questionnaire is another means to measuring user response but it should be administered with caution and know-how. Two thousand questionnaires stuffed into the filing cabinet awaiting tabulation and interpretation create anxiety in the librarian and remove the necessity for filing anything else.

Needs change, trends develop and new user groups spring up. The librarian has to remain sensitive to the evolution of the hospital and the best way to do that is to establish an effective, assertive interface with the health professionals being served.

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HEALTH SCIENCES LIBRARY - UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA

- MYRA OWEN

After a decade of planning, the Health Sciences Building of the University of Ottawa finally became a reality in May 1982. The library, known as the Health Sciences Library, occupies 16,000 sq. ft. on the building's ground floor.

The primary function of the library is to serve the teaching, research staff and student body of the University of Ottawa. This includes residents and interns of the affiliated teaching hospitals and all graduate students involved in research.

The collection covers all aspects of medicine and nursing except dentistry, veterinary medicine and health administration. The new library is constituted by three formerly separate collections:

- the medical collection from the Vanier Library;
- the Nursing Library collection;
- a collection stored in Morisset Hall.

Their amalgamation creates a library consisting of 32,000 monographs and 1,715 bound journal titles, of which 1,315 are active titles. Access to the collection is provided through HERMES, which is an online library catalogue and circulation system. Administratively, the Health Sciences Library is linked to the Vanier Library which is now dedicated to science, engineering and mathematics.

The entire staff of twelve are involved in public service functions, as all technical services are centralized. Telereference (computerized literature search service) for health sciences literature is provided through MEDLARS, BRS and Dialog. The library houses an audiovisual library that relates to the various aspects of health sciences. Hours of service are:

8:30	-	24:00	Monday to Friday
10:00	-	24:00	Saturday and Sunday

The first phase of the move commenced the first week of May with the arrival of the nursing and storage collections, with the medical collection moved during the first week of June. Each bibliographic item was passed through the HERMES system for location change prior to shelving. The library opened on Monday, June 28th and, except for evening service, became fully operational.

All interlibrary loan requests for medical and nursing items should be directed to:

Health Sciences Library
451 Smyth Road
Ottawa, Ontario

MYRA OWEN
DIRECTOR, HEALTH SCIENCES LIBRARY
UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA
OTTAWA, ONTARIO

For further information or specific requests, please contact the library.

Director	(613) 737-6521
Reference	737-6432
Interlibrary loan	737-6431

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THE CANADIAN HEALTH LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION - A CITATION

CONTRIBUTED BY: FRANCES GROEN
MCGILL UNIVERSITY

Michael Carmel has recently edited Medical Librarianship for the Library Association, London in its Handbooks on Library Practice series. This is a major new work written by 23 practicing medical librarians in Great Britain. The editor is Regional Librarian, South West Thames Regional Health Authority.

Included in this handbook are sections introducing the health professions, chapters on health literature and audio-visuals, library services, management, physical planning, and medical library developments outside Great Britain.

The chapter on "Some Recent Developments in Health Sciences Libraries in North America" was written by Joan Campbell, University of Illinois at the Medical Center, Chicago. In her section describing developments in Canada, she writes with some considerable enthusiasm for the CHLA and the Bibliotheca Medica Canadiana:

"For a long time there was growing dissatisfaction with the lack of a comprehensive national organization for health science librarians. It was assumed that such a group could have greater impact on national developments and would be an effective vehicle for promoting standards, networks and offering opportunities for professional development... and the first meeting of the Canadian Health Libraries Association (CHLA) was held in Montreal in 1977, prior to the meeting of the Canadian Library Association. With energy and exuberance this organization has now attracted almost 300 members and has absorbed many regional and provincial groups as chapters. The first issue of its newsletter appeared in winter 1977 as CHLA/ABSC Newsletter and evolved into Bibliotheca Medica Canadiana in 1979. It is much more than a newsletter and has included extensive reports on provincial co-operative programmes, clinical librarian projects, hospital library standards and the many services and publications emanating from CISTI. It appears to be generating a great deal of response from its membership and its editorial style is lively, provocative and often entertaining - a somewhat rare bonus in library publications."¹

Mr. Carmel's book will be reviewed in a forthcoming issue of the Canadian Library Journal.

1. Carmel, Michael, ed. Medical Librarianship. London, The Library Association, 1981 (Handbooks on Library Practice).

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FROM THE HEALTH SCIENCES RESOURCE CENTRE, CISTI

MARILYN SCHAFFER NEW HEAD OF HSRC

The Director of the Canadian Institute for Scientific and Technical Information, Mr. E. V. Smith, is pleased to announce the appointment of Ms. MARILYN E. SCHAFFER to the position of Head, Health Sciences Resource Centre, effective August 3, 1982.

Ms. Schaffer has had extensive experience in management, marketing, and operations of a variety of information services in both the public and private sectors. She joined CISTI from Infomart where she has been Manager, Eastern Canada, Database Services since 1979. From 1974 to 1979 she was Head, Public Services, of the International Development Research Centre.

MEDLARS TRAINING

Upcoming MEDLEARS Introductory Training Courses are scheduled at CISTI as follows:

October 20 - 22 (French)
November 2 - 4
December 1 - 3

Each course is three days long and is offered at a cost of \$30 Cdn. To register call HSRC at (613) 993-1604.

DEBBIE BAILLIE has attended the Technical Resource Persons Update at NLM September 22 - 23. Update sessions and/or database specific courses are being planned and scheduled.

NEW DIRECTORY AVAILABLE

The second edition of Health Sciences Information in Canada. Libraries is now available from CISTI at \$15 Cdn. Address all orders to:

Publications Section
CISTI/NRC
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0S2

Quote NRC No. 20226. Note that all orders must be prepaid or on deposit account.

HANNAH MICROFICHE COLLECTION

CISTI has recently acquired from the Hannah Institute (Toronto) the microfiche collection of 74 Canadian Medical Journals published between 1826 and 1910. This collection will be of great interest to everyone interested in the history of medicine in Canada.

MARILYN SCHAFFER
HEAD, HEALTH SCIENCES RESOURCE CENTRE
CISTI

HSRC ADVISORY COMMITTEE HAS NEW MEMBERS

As the post of Head, Health Sciences Resource Centre was vacant for several months, no meeting of the HSRC Advisory Committee has been held yet this year. However, we are planning a meeting for late fall 1982. KATHY EAGLETON and DOROTHY FITZGERALD are welcomed as new members both representing CHLA. The current membership of the Advisory Committee is:

ANNA LEITH, Chairperson (CHLA)
Woodward Biomedical Library
University of British Columbia
Vancouver, B. C.

ANN NEVILL (ACMG)
Health Sciences Librarian
W. K. Kellogg Health Sciences Library
Dalhousie University
Halifax, N.S.

BERNARD BEDARD (ASTED)
Services Externes, Bibliothèque de la Santé
Université de Montréal
Montréal, Québec

KATHY EAGLETON (CHLA)
Director of Library Services
Brandon General Hospital
Brandon, Manitoba

DOROTHY FITZGERALD (CHLA)
Librarian, Canadian Library of Family Medicine
College of Family Physicians of Canada
London, Ontario

ELMER V. SMITH (ex-officio)
Director, CISTI

MARILYN E. SCHAFER
Head, HSRC

NOUVELLES DU CENTRE BIBLIOGRAPHIQUE DES SCIENCES DE LA SANTÉ

MARILYN SCHAFER, NOUVEAU CHEF DU C.B.S.S.

Le Directeur de l'Institut canadien de l'information scientifique et technique, M.E.V. Smith, est heureux d'annoncer la nomination de Mme MARILYN E. SCHAFER au poste de chef du Centre bibliographique des sciences de la santé à date du 3 août 1982.

Madame Schafer a acquis une vaste expérience de la gestion, de la mise en marché et du fonctionnement d'une variété de services d'information tant dans le secteur privé que public. Avant de se joindre à l'ICIST, elle a travaillé pour Infomart où elle était directrice pour la région de l'est du Canada des services de bases de données depuis 1979. De 1974 à 1979, elle a occupé le poste de chef des services publics du Centre de recherches pour le développement international.

LA FORMATION MEDLARS

Voici les dates de prochains cours d'introduction à MEDLARS qui auront lieu à l'ICIST:

20 au 22 octobre (en français)
2 au 4 novembre
1^{er} au 3 décembre

L'inscription à chacun de ces cours de trois jours est de 30 \$ CA.
L'inscription peut se faire par téléphone au C.B.S.S. au (613) 993-1604.

DEBBIE BAILLIE a participé au séminaire "Technical Resource Persons Update" à la NLM les 22 et 23 septembre. Nous préparons des séminaires de mise à jour ou des cours portant sur des bases de données en particulier, ou les deux.

NOUVEAU REPERTOIRE

Vous pouvez maintenant acheter de l'ICIST la deuxième édition du répertoire Information en sciences de la santé au Canada - bibliothèques (15 \$ CA). Adressez vos commandes à la:

Section des publications
ICIST, CNRC
Ottawa (Ontario) K1A 0S2

Il faut rappeler le numéro CNRC 20226 sur toutes les commandes qui doivent être payées à l'avance ou par compte de dépôt.

MARILYN SCHAFER
CHEF, CENTRE BIBLIOGRAPHIQUES
DES SCIENCES DE LA SANTÉ
ICIST

COLLECTION DE MICROFICHES HANNAH

L'ICIST a récemment acheté de l'Hannah Institute (Toronto) une collection de 74 périodiques canadiens de médecine sur microfiches publiés de 1826 à 1910. Cette collection retiendra particulièrement l'attention des personnes qui s'intéressent à l'histoire de la médecine au Canada.

NOUVEAUX MEMBERS DU COMITE CONSULTATIF DU C.B.S.S.

Étant donné qu'il y a en une vacance de plusieurs mois au poste de chef du Centre bibliographique des sciences de la santé, le Comité consultatif du C.B.S.S. n'a pas encore tenu de réunion cette année. Toutefois, une réunion est prévue à la fin de l'automne 1982. KATHY EAGLETON et DOROTHY FITZGERALD, toute deux représentant l'ABSC, sont les nouveaux membres accueillis au Comité. Voici la composition actuelle du Comité consultatif:

ANNA LEITH, Chairperson (CHLA)
Head, Woodward Biomedical Library
University of British Columbia
Vancouver, B. C.

ANN NEVILL (ACMC)
Health Sciences Librarian
W. K. Kellogg Health Sciences Library
Dalhousie University
Halifax, N. S.

BERNARD BEDARD (ASTED)
Services Externes, Bibliothèque de la Santé
Université de Montréal
Montreal (Quebec)

KATHY EAGLETON (CHLA)
Director of Library Services
Brandon General Hospital
Brandon, Manitoba

DOROTHY FITZGERALD (CHLA)
Librarian, Canadian Library of Family Medicine
College of Family Physicians of Canada
London, Ontario

ELMER V. SMITH (membre d'office)
Directeur
ICIST

MARILYN E. SCHAFER (membre d'office)
Chef, C.B.S.S.

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ANNUAL MEETING '83

CONTRIBUTED BY: PUBLICITY SUB-COMMITTEE
1983 CHLA PROGRAM COMMITTEE

The 7th CHLA meeting will be held in Winnipeg on June 14-15, 1983. The Manitoba chapter is responsible for both the program and local arrangements and has been working enthusiastically during the summer to prepare a meeting and welcome worthy of our fair city. Winnipeg is justly proud of its cultural diversity, its musical and theatrical talent, and its educational institutions, and the local arrangements committee plans to give its visitors tantalizing glimpses of some of these.

As Canada's central province, Manitoba is situated almost midway between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and we invite visitors from East and West, and all points in between.

Watch for announcements in future issues on the planned programme which is under wraps until approved at the October CHLA Board meeting. In the meantime, circle June 14 and 15 on your 1983 calendar, and add WINNIPEG in large red letters!

CONGRES ANNUEL '83

Le 7^{ème} congrès du ABSC aura lieu à Winnipeg, du 14 au 15 juin 1983. Le chapitre manitobain est responsable de l'organisation du programme et des arrangements locaux. Il s'est montré plein d'enthousiasme durant l'été en vue de préparatifs de la rencontre et pour pouvoir mieux souhaiter la bienvenue dans notre charmante ville. La ville de Winnipeg est très fière de sa diversité culturelle, de ses talents musicaux et théâtraux, de ses institutions éducatives - le but des arrangements locaux est justement montrer aux visiteurs les plusieurs facettes de notre ville.

Le Manitoba, en tant que province des Prairies, est situé au centre du pays, à une distance presque égale de l'océan Atlantique et du Pacifique, ce qui nous donne la possibilité de recevoir des visiteurs de tout côté.

Nous annoncerons d'autres détails dans le prochains numéros, car ils sont tenus secrets jusqu'à ce qu'ils soient approuvés par l'exécutif du comité d'octobre. En attendant, encerclez le jours 14 et 15 juin 1983 dans votre calendrier, et WINNIPEG en larges lettres rouges!

CONTINUING EDUCATION COURSES

The Education Committee has started to prepare for the 1983 annual meeting in Winnipeg and is interested in suggestions from the membership for continuing education courses. The theme of the meeting will be 'Rights and responsibilities in the provision of health care information'. The suggestions received to date are:

- Administrative aspects of database searching
- AV materials
- Canadian health statistics
- Consumer health / patient education

If any of these topics interest you or if you have other suggestions please contact:

MS. GALE MOORE
Book Selection Department
Robarts Library
University of Toronto
130 St. George Street
Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A5

CHAPTER NEWS - TORONTO CHAPTER

CORRESPONDENT: SUDI SEDAN

The Toronto Medical Libraries Group (TMLG) has planned its first meeting for Monday, October 25th at 7 p.m., hosted by EVA GULBINOWICZ, Librarian at:

The Forensic Science Centre
25 Grosvenor Street
Toronto, Ontario

Group members look forward to learning more about the Centre and how the Library contributes to its operation.

LIBRARY BUTTONS AVAILABLE

In order to identify each other at the annual MLA Annual Meeting, a group of clinical librarians had buttons printed with the slogan "Clinical librarians are patient people", so that CL's could identify each other and also be used on the wards when they got home. A limited number of these buttons is still available at a cost of \$1.00. Please contact:

JOANNE MARSHALL
Health Sciences Library
McMaster University
Hamilton, Ontario L8S 4J9

NEW PUBLICATIONS

CORE LIST FOR FAMILY PHYSICIANS

CONTRIBUTED BY: D. FITZGERALD

The Canadian Library of Family Medicine recently published a core list of books for family practice. The complete citation is as follows:

Fitzgerald, D., Corbett, D., & Weston, W. W.
Basic library list for family medical centres
and small hospitals, 1982.
Can. Fam. Physician Jul 1982; 28:1305-12

When the 1980 list was updated, a questionnaire was mailed to 141 health professionals including family physicians, specialists and medical librarians. Responses were received from 66.7% of those surveyed. The basic library list recommends a total purchase of 140 books, 9 reference volumes and 7 journal subscriptions for one year. The approximate cost of this collection is \$4,000, based on Canadian prices in the spring of 1982. This core list addresses the specific interest of family physicians by including categories such as "Doctor-Patient Relationship and Interviewing" and "Family, Marriage and Sexuality". A section of books about medicine in literature is included as an appendix.

Reprints of the list are available from:

Canadian Library of Family Medicine
Sciences Library
University of Western Ontario
London, Ontario N6A 5B7
CANADA

NEW PUBLICATIONS

The following publications are available in single copies upon request from:

Library
Canadian Nurses' Association
50 The Driveway
K2P 1E2

Attention: Assistant Librarian

List of Canadian Periodicals in Nursing/Liste de périodiques canadiens en soins infirmier.
June 1982

Suggested List of Periodicals for Nurses for the Canadian Health Science Library/Liste des périodiques à l'intention des infirmières recommandés aux bibliothèques canadiennes des sciences de la santé.
May 1982.

Entrance Requirements for Diploma Schools of Nursing and Schools of Practical Nursing/Conditions d'admission aux écoles décernant le diplôme d'infirmière et d'infirmier et d'infirmière et d'infirmier auxiliaire.
1982/83.

Continuing Education for Nurses: Short-term Nursing Courses in Canada/Formation continue des infirmières: cours de durée limitée en sciences infirmières au Canada.
1982-83.

Nursing Programs and Entrance Requirements at Canadian Universities/Programmes des sciences infirmières et conditions d'admission aux universités du Canada.
1982-83.

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PEOPLE ON THE MOVE

The Children's Hospital of Eastern Ontario (CHEO) has a new Director of Library Services. MARGO BERES HAWLEY, formerly with the Canadian Dental Association, will assume her new position at CHEO on October 1, 1982. Margo is a McGill graduate (M.L.S. 1980) and brings to CHEO considerable expertise in on-line searching, specialty health collections and languages (she speaks five!).

Margo is replacing MARGIE TAYLOR, (M.L.S.U. of T. 1975) who has been granted a two year leave of absence from CHEO to start a Ph.D. program at the Faculty of Library and Information Science at the University of Toronto. Margie plans to do her thesis on interactive computer systems and consumer health education. She will return to CHEO and part-time Ph.D. studies in 1984.

TRUDI DI TROLIO has been appointed Librarian at the Canadian Dental Association (CDA). Trudi has many years experience in reference and was formerly the cataloguer at the CDA Library.

DARYL FRIDENBERG has been appointed Manager, Library Service, Addiction Research Foundation (ARF). She obtained a B.A. from the University of Toronto in 1973 and M.L.S. from the University of Western Ontario in 1974. Upon graduation, she joined the staff of the National Library of Canada where she held a variety of positions including Head, Circulation Section and Special Assistant to the Director, Public Services Branch. Daryl relocated to Toronto in December 1982 and worked as an information specialist in the Information Centre, Ministry of Education before joining ARF in August this year.

MAUREEN WONG accepted a position as a Reference Librarian at CISTI in June 1982. Prior to her CISTI appointment, Maureen was the Computer Service Librarian at Vanier Library, University of Ottawa since 1977 and had previously held a similar position in the Medical Library, McGill University from 1971 to 1977.

STAFF CHANGES AT McMASTER UNIVERSITY

ELIZABETH ULERYK has been appointed Acting Head of the Health Sciences Library, McMaster University. Her appointment is for a one year term, effective August 1, 1982.

LYNDA BAKER recently joined the reference staff at the Health Sciences Library, McMaster University. She started in May, following her graduation from the University of Toronto. Before attending library school, she worked as a nurse for fifteen years.

Prior to joining McMaster University in September, EMMA FOSDICK had been head of the library at the Canada Centre for Inland Waters in Burlington.

JOB OPENINGS

McMASTER UNIVERSITY

McMaster University invites applications for the position of Health Sciences Librarian/Associate University Librarian. This person acts as Director of the Health Sciences Library and is responsible for the overall operations of the Library and the services it provides to the Faculty of Health Sciences, other University Departments, and health professionals in the Hamilton-Wentworth District.

Qualifications: A graduate degree in library science, a subject degree (preferably) in the natural sciences and a minimum of five years of relevant experience. Experience in a medical or health sciences library and demonstrated management ability will be an advantage.

Benefits: A full range of benefits.

Salary: To be negotiated.

Deadline date: November 1, 1982

Please submit applications to: Dr. D. R. McCalla
Vice-President, Health Sciences
Room 2E1 - HSC
McMaster University
1200 Main Street West
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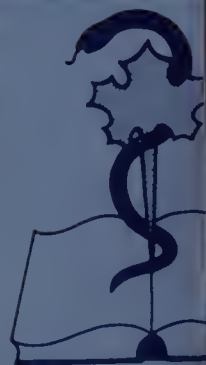
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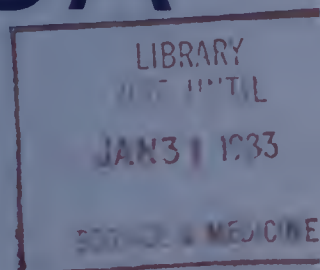


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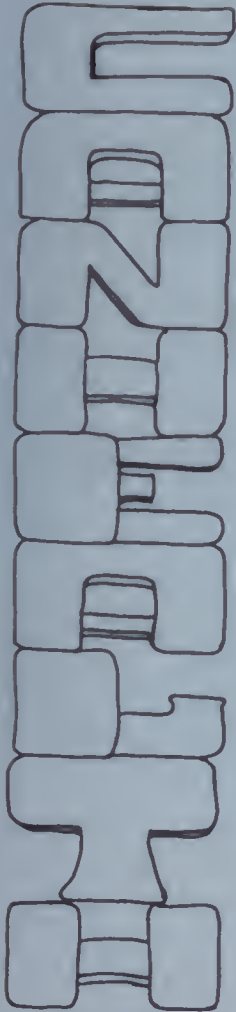
IBLIOTHECA

EDICA



ANADIANA

VOL.4 NO.3 1982 ISSN 0707-3674



1

AVANT-PROPOS

Le but envisagé par la publication de CANHEALTH est de fournir un recueil du "contenu canadien" du travail des bibliothèques canadiennes des sciences de la santé et de tenter de situer ces bibliothèques dans le plus large contexte canadien et nord-américain. CANHEALTH n'est pas un manuel de procédures et ne devrait pas être considéré comme remède universel à tous vos problèmes bibliothécaires. Cependant, on espère qu'il sera utile à ceux qui travaillent dans des bibliothèques canadiennes pour les aider à découvrir les rapprochements et les différences qui existent entre elles et vis à vis les bibliothèques des sciences de la santé aux Etats-Unis. Nous aimerions aussi répandre des renseignements qui touchent sur des ouvrages de référence, des fournisseurs et des modes de procéder particulièrement canadiens.

Cet ouvrage est basé sur le Guide to Canadian Health Science: Information Service and Sources écrit par Phyllis Russell et publié en 1974 par la Canadian Library Association, et sur des épreuves préparatoires à une révision rédigées par Martha Stone en 1978/79. Lorsque cette série d'articles aura paru au complet, l'Association des bibliothèques de la santé du Canada envisage d'en publier une édition révisée et de les réunir dans un volume. Ceci marquera l'occasion de la première publication d'un ouvrage exprès par l'Association et doit être vu comme un effort en commun qui exige la collaboration de tous les membres. Nous encourageons nos membres de chapitres de nous faire part de leurs commentaires et des corrections à apporter, pour assurer que les renseignements fournis sont à la fois exacts et utiles. Le produit final devrait être le résultat d'un effort coopératif, alors s'il vous plaît aidez-nous.

Nous sommes dans l'obligance de nous excuser auprès de nos collègues francophones pour la nature unilingue de cette publication. Nous avons l'intention de publier la version finale dans les deux langues. Cependant, le coût de traduction et le temps requis ne nous permettent pas de produire les chapitres préparatoires dans les deux langues.

P R E F A C E

The purpose of CANHEALTH is to provide Canadian health libraries with a source for the "Canadian content" of their work, and to attempt to show how health libraries in Canada fit into the wider Canadian and North American context. CANHEALTH is not a library manual, and it should not be seen as the panacea for all a library's problems. We hope, however, that it will help those who work in Canadian libraries to discover the many differences and similarities which exist between their own libraries and health libraries in the United States. We hope they will also become acquainted with particular Canadian reference tools, suppliers and procedures of which they were not aware.

The present work is based on the Guide to Canadian Health Science: Information Services and Sources written by Phyllis Russell and published by the Canadian Library Association in 1974, and on preliminary drafts of a revision prepared by Martha Stone in 1978/79. When this series of articles is completed the Canadian Health Libraries Association hopes to publish a revised edition in one volume. This will be the first "occasional paper" published by the Association, and it should be a joint effort shared by all membership. We urge Chapter members to take particular responsibility to send us corrections and comments, in order that the facts can be both correct and useful. The final product should be the result of a cooperative effort by all of us. Please help.

We apologize to our francophone colleagues for the unilingual nature of this work as it now appears. We intend that the final version will also appear in French. The costs of translation in both time and money, however, make it impractical to produce the draft chapters in both languages.

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THE EMPHASIS IS ON CANADA

Canadian health care is unique. Those of us who manage information services for health professionals in Canada must adjust to the realities of universal health care, provincial differences and the invisibility of many library activities in the total health structure. Moreover, running a health sciences library is a unique form of library service. A health library is a special library with a difference. It has characteristics which reach into the domains of both the academic and the public library. The features which draw health sciences libraries together, no matter what kind of institution they serve, are probably three: their knowledge base, their clientele, and their sense of community. How these three library service characteristics fit into a health field which is specifically Canadian is the theme of this publication, and the reason for its being.

Scope

Our purpose is not to write another handbook about managing a health sciences library. There are plenty of those, including some good Canadian ones. Our purpose is to gather in one place the information resources and services used regularly in the course of health sciences library service, which are strictly Canadian, and/or specifically useful in Canada. This is not even an original idea; it has been done before. This is merely an update of Phyllis Russell's earlier Guide.

The task is an obvious one to be undertaken by members of the Canadian Health Libraries Association which has been formed since that was written. In undertaking it, our objective is to outline the structure of the health sciences library community in Canada, and to identify Canadian publications and services which are useful to all of us, as well as their sources in Ottawa, the provincial capitals, and elsewhere. If we are to provide information services for Canadian health care planners and practitioners, an awareness of Royal Commission reports, Health Council reports, new legislation, and other government documents, continuations and statistics can make our lives easier. In addition, we hope to pinpoint

networking activities across Canada, both those which are designed on a national or international scale, and those which are more modest local or regional developments. Some of these spin off publications and/or continuing education programs which are worthy of note.

In the matter of bibliographic references our aim is not completeness, but usefulness. Where American or British publications are indispensable in Canada, we will try to list them. Our real concern is to gather together in one place whatever is available in Canada, and relevant to our work in the Canadian health field.

To some of us many of these resources are already known in whole or in part. Russell's Guide is not entirely out of date, even now. However, even the most knowledgeable among us generally specialize in one area of health library work. In other areas our knowledge may be sketchy at best. Most of us also tend to spend our working lives in one particular region of Canada. Even in our own field our awareness of activities in other parts of the country may be hazy. In addition, those of our colleagues who come fresh into the health field, whether or not they are trained as librarians or library technicians, must start somewhere to plug themselves into the system. The Canadian Health Libraries Association itself can be helpful to newcomers only if the organization is known to them.

Characteristics

What is it that is unique about health sciences libraries? Many teachers of library science find this a difficult question to answer. Health sciences libraries are normally run according to accepted library science principles. If the library is embedded in an institution which demands strong management skills in order to retain its identity, this is not very different from special libraries in the industrial sector. To be sure, the content of health sciences collections is specialized, and the bibliographic control of the literature, which has been developed by the National Library of Medicine in Washington, D.C., based on its Index Medicus, is outstanding. But, apart from individual differences in detail, indexes, on-line or off, work essentially the same way. Yet those who work in libraries in the health field are aware that there are qualities to their day-to-day work which make it more absorbing and more satisfying than the usual nine-to-five routine.

What are these qualities? Are they important differences? For one thing, working in the health field involves a strong sense of participation which is a far cry from the traditional image of a cataloger detached from the world and almost hidden behind a pile of books, while analyzing the literature in a quiet corner. This sense of participation comes from two separate sources. One is the nature of the institutions where most health libraries operate; the other is the purpose of all the activity outside the library doors.

In Canada health care is a provincial matter. Hospitals are funded directly from provincial coffers. At the same time there is universal basic coverage of the costs of health services for all Canadians. This immediately establishes a direct interaction between government bodies and both the hospitals and the health professionals. The intermediaries are the professional associations in which the various health practitioners gather for mutual protection and continuing education. In many of these organizations health libraries can be found. And, although the repercussions are considerably muted in the stacks of the academic libraries, universities stand in the same relation to government bodies as do the hospitals. The adversarial politics which result do not by-pass the libraries, where epidemiological statistics and long bibliographies are compiled for supporters of both sides of whatever argument is brewing.

There is also a particular emotional content in the work that health professionals do. At many different levels, all of them are dealing with the welfare of other people. Physical, primarily, but emotional, social and economic factors are all involved, and cannot be ignored. This adds an imperative to all their encounters with each and the patients, and it instills an importance into all the transactions that take place in a health institution. Information transactions with library patrons must be accurate, and often they must be quick as well; it is possible that a life may depend on it.

Users

It is, of course, primarily members of the health professions who use health sciences libraries, in their capacities as students, clinicians or researchers. There is, however, another component of Canadian society which

is becoming increasingly important in the development of health library services. It is the patients themselves, and their families. The questions these people raise, as they attempt to make the health care system work for them, are becoming more and more audible. Information on which to base decisions is the key, and they know it. They offer health sciences libraries a challenging role as intermediaries.

Health sciences libraries used to be thought of in a much narrower sense as medical libraries which served chiefly medical practitioners and students. Historically this came about because it was the physicians who recognized most clearly the need to keep up with new developments in medicine, and who made the effort to see that at least minimal libraries were available. However, that is long past, and the interdisciplinary era is now with us. The line between medicine and the other health disciplines has become much less clear-cut, and the need for both patient care information and continuing education is strong for everyone.

Definition

A health sciences library can perhaps be described, therefore, as a library which contains clinical and related materials to serve the information needs of practitioners of one or more of the health disciplines, as they progress through their student days and into their careers as clinicians or researchers, or both. Such a library provides information resources concerning specific care for individual patients, as well as broader literature coverage of advances in the general field of medicine. It may also provide access to clinically sound public information for patients and their families.

Information Pattern

In Canada the structure of health sciences library interaction is relatively straightforward. There is essentially a three-tiered system in which the academic libraries in the medical schools are the linchpins. These libraries, coupled with one or two exceptional libraries maintained by professional associations, provide the core of health sciences resources in Canada. Supporting them are the back-up resources in large government libraries in Ottawa and in one or two of the provincial health ministries.



BIBLIOTHECA MEDICA CANADIANA

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The Bibliotheca Medica Canadiana is a vehicle for providing an increased communication among all health libraries and librarians in Canada, but has special commitment to reach and assist the smaller, isolated health library worker. Contributors should consult recent issues for examples of the types of material and general style sought by the publication. Queries to the editor are also welcome. Bibliographic references should conform to the format used in the Bulletin of the Medical Library Association whenever possible. Submissions in English or French are welcome, preferable in both languages. Deadlines for the remaining issues in Volume 4 are: February 4 and April 22, 1983.

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Bibliotheca Medica Canadiana veut améliorer la communication entre toutes les bibliothèques eux-mêmes mais plus particulièrement rejoindre et aider ceux qui oeuvrent seuls dans les petites bibliothèques. La rédaction recevra avec plaisir commentaires et opinions. A ceux qui voudraient participer à la rédaction, on suggère de suivre pour les références bibliographiques le format utilisé dans le Bulletin of the Medical Library Association. Les articles, en français ou en anglais sont les bienvenus, mais il serait préférable de les rédiger dans les deux langues. Les dates limites pour les envois à paraître sont: 4 février et 22 avril, 1983.

FROM THE EDITORS

In 1980, BMC published its first theme issue on the topic of consumer health education (v. 2 #5). Thanks to the hard work of Arlene Greenberg and Pierrette Dubuc as well as the excellent contributions of the authors, this was an interesting issue and it was received enthusiastically by the membership. Following this sterling example, the present editors have decided to attempt more theme-oriented issues for BMC. This issue represents our first tentative footsteps in this direction.

Working in Ottawa, we have been in close contact with libraries which serve the major Canadian health associations. Their collections and services are highly specialized and have provided interesting topics for discussion at meetings of the local CHLA chapter. Brandishing our editorial prerogative, we have invited the librarians representing the medical, nursing, hospital and dental associations to describe their libraries for the benefit of the wider audience. Our colleagues have produced a series of informative, well-written articles, with a minimum of protestation over our arm-twisting tactics!

However due to a series of disturbing events, an article describing the library of the Canadian Hospital Association (CHA) is not available. Even as this issue goes to press, the CHA library has experienced drastic reductions to its staff and services, another victim of the current recession. The staff has been cut back from 2.5 positions to one half-time position. The future of the library appears uncertain and in fact there is a strong possibility that it may close completely. The ultimate cost of replacing these information services to hospital administrators, either through a rejuvenated CHA library or through local hospital collections, will certainly prove staggering. And what will be the cost of administrative decisions made without the requisite background information? We have asked Diane Thomson, CHA, to keep us posted of further developments.

On a more positive note, this issue contains the first installment of the CANHEALTH GUIDE, written and edited by David Crawford and Babs Flower. This is a landmark in CHLA's history, as it represents the Association's first major publication - a guide to the health science library field specific to the Canadian scene. Future installments will appear in BMC as available. Congratulations Baba and David!

The editors would like to hear from anyone interested in providing news items to BMC as correspondents from Alberta, Saskatchewan and Quebec. The next BMC theme issue, (v.4 #5) will be devoted to the topic of oncology. Members interested in or working in this field are requested to contribute suggestions, descriptions of their libraries, brief bibliographies and other related material by April 22, 1983.

Deborah Baillie
Assistant Editor

Bonita Stableford
Editor

FROM THE PRESIDENT

- ANN D. NEVILL
President, CHLA

The CHLA Board met on October 2 at the University of Toronto - again in a room kindly provided by the Science and Medicine Library.

We received the final report on the 1982 Conference from Sandra Langlands; in addition to being an intellectual success and a general all-round good time, it also made money for us! The Board felt that one worthwhile use of surplus funds could be financial help for Chapters in providing continuing education courses or workshops. If any of the Chapters are interested in pursuing this idea, please contact me or the Treasurer before February, when the next Board meeting will be held. We shall also investigate the possibility of bringing MLA CE 626-76: Teaching Skills for Library Educators, to Winnipeg as part of the Conference on a subsidized basis in order to increase the number of Canadian qualified CE instructors.

The Winnipeg people have plans well in hand for the 1983 Conference and it promises to be fully as interesting as Saskatoon. The Toronto Medical Libraries Group has agreed to host the 1984 Conference, which means that we shall still meet in conjunction with CLA for that year.

Have a happy holiday season.

* * * * *

UN MOT DE LA PRESIDENTE

- ANN D. NEVILL
Présidente ABSC

Le Bureau s'est réuni le 2 octobre à l'université de Toronto, de nouveau dans un local généreusement mis à sa disposition par la Bibliothèque de science et de médecine.

Sandra Langlands a présenté son rapport final sur la Conférence de 1982, qui, en plus d'être un succès intellectuel et un point de rencontre des plus agréables, nous a rapporté un surplus financier! Le Bureau a pensé qu'il serait bon de consacrer ce surplus aux Sections pour aider à financer des cours d'éducation permanente et des colloques. Les Sections qui s'intéressent à ce genre d'activité sont priées de communiquer avec moi ou avec la trésorière avant le mois de février, date de la prochaine réunion du Bureau. Nous étudierons également la possibilité d'offrir le cours MLA CE n° 626-76: Teaching Skills for Library Educators à Winnipeg au moment de la Conférence, grâce à une subvention, de façon à augmenter le nombre de Canadiens qui sont reconnus comme moniteurs CE.

À Winnipeg, les préparatifs de la Conférence de 1983 vont bon train et celle-ci suscitera sans doute autant d'intérêt que celle de Saskatoon. Le Groupe des bibliothèques médicales de Toronto a accepté d'organiser la Conférence de 1984, de sorte que nous nous réunirons de nouveau avec la CLA en 1984.

Avec mes meilleurs vœux pour le temps des Fêtes.

* * * * *

T. CLARENCE ROUTLEY LIBRARY, CANADIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

- KATHLEEN BEAUDOIN
Library Manager

The Canadian Medical Association (CMA) was founded October 9, 1867, when 164 members of the profession from Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia met in Quebec City. At that meeting the first CMA executive committee was elected, with Dr. Charles Tupper as president.¹

With the founding of the Canadian Medical Association Journal (CMAJ) in 1911 the CMA library was established. Initially, it was based with CMA in Toronto but it moved to Ottawa in 1970 when the new CMA headquarters were opened. At the association's annual meeting in 1982 the archives committee put forward a recommendation that the library be named the T. Clarence Routley Library in memory of one of the greatest forces in the CMA's history. The recommendation was passed by CMA's general council.

The T. Clarence Routley Library is funded solely by CMAJ and the Canadian Journal of Surgery (CJS), which was founded in 1957 and is sponsored by the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada, though published by the CMA. The primary purpose of the library is to provide the journals' editorial staffs with services that include bibliographic searches, interlibrary loans, circulation and collection of periodicals, verification of all references published in the CMA's two journals and production of indexes for both journals. The library's staff of two also assist the archives committee in the collection, preservation and retrieval of documents and books related to the history of medicine in Canada and to the history of the CMA. As well, the library provides services for the rest of the CMA staff, the association's councils and committees, MD Management Limited (CMA's wholly owned subsidiary) and the membership.

Primarily our library is a journal collection. Through exchange agreements we receive a number of the publications of other national medical associations, and we keep many of these. We keep in addition most of the periodicals published by other Canadian associations. Also included in our collection are journals related to economics and politics, as well as some government documents and a few monographs.

For 1983 we have two major changes planned to increase the library's efficiency and the convenience of its services. First, we will be reorganizing the library in the New Year with a view to increasing our holdings. We plan to place more material in a storage area, thus freeing shelf space needed for current material. Second, starting with volume 128 (January through June 1983) we hope to incorporate the semiannual index for CMAJ into the last issue of each volume rather than having it printed separately, as is now the case for the indexes of both the CMA's journals.

In addition to the library's holdings and the two journals, the CMA has available a number of publications. The Department of Communications offers the CMA Code of Ethics and "Becoming a Doctor" at no charge, "Basic Principles for the Provision of Occupational Health Services" for \$.40 and "To Drive? Or not to Drive? the Medical Answer. Guide for Physicians in Determining Fitness to Drive a Motor Vehicle" for \$.50. MD Management Limited has produced a wide range of publications to advise physicians on practice and financial management.

Reference: 1. MacDermot HE: History of the Canadian Medical Association, 1867-1921, vol 1, Canadian Medical Association, Ottawa, 1935: 33

THE HELEN K. MUSSALLEM LIBRARY OF THE CANADIAN NURSES ASSOCIATION

- LINDA SOLOMON SHIFF
Librarian, CNA

The Canadian Nurses Association (CNA), founded in 1908, is the official national organization for 135,000 professional, registered nurses who are members of the ten provincial nurses' associations, the Northwest Territories nurses' association or the Yukon nurses' association. CNA is a federation of these twelve member associations and is financially supported by membership fees collected by these associations. At the national and international level, CNA is the only body representing and speaking for the organized nursing profession in Canada.

All associations of professional nurses in Canada strive to promote health and conditions conducive to the best possible patient care. Thus, the CNA is continuously concerned with:

- quality and quantity of nurses available to the health team;
- standards of preparation and performance of professional nurses;
- social and economic welfare of nurses;
- advancement of knowledge, techniques and competence within the profession;
- promotion of understanding, unity and good professional citizenship among its members;
- representing and speaking for the organized nursing profession both nationally and internationally.¹

The affairs of the Association are managed by a 24-member Board of Directors composed of:

- nine directors: the president, president-elect, two vice-presidents and five members-at-large, one elected from each of the five specialized fields of: nursing education, nursing practice, nursing administration, nursing research and socio-economic welfare;
- twelve directors, one from each of the association members - usually the elected president of each association;
- three public representatives.

Implementation of the Canadian Nurses Association's program is delegated to the executive director and, through her, to the permanent staff of the Association, located at CNA House in Ottawa. All services are provided in the two official languages.

The Helen K. Mussallem Library is the national nursing library for the Canadian Nurses Association Board of Directors, committees, national office staff, association members, and individual members of the association members. Others with a need for resource literature on nursing may be provided assistance when staff time and resources permit. The Library consists of over 14,000 books and documents and subscribes to approximately 475 periodicals. The Canadian Nurses

Association Repository Collection of Nursing Studies, 1200 titles, is the collection of masters and doctoral studies carried out by Canadian nurses. Other special collections are biographical files of noted Canadian nurses, a pamphlet collection, Canadian nursing legislation, a photograph collection, listings of Canadian educational programs in nursing, and the archives/museum of the Canadian Nurses documents as well as artifacts and objects, e.g., pins, caps, uniforms on the history of the Association and of Canadian nursing. Another special collection is the bibliographies which have been compiled for the staff, board, and committees of the Association.

The Library's services include loans of library materials (excluding many items of the special collections), reference services by telephone, letter and personal visit, and photocopies of periodical articles at the prepaid charge of \$2.20, 1-10 pages; 22c per page for longer articles.

The Library also has an active publications program. The following titles are revised annually and available upon request:

1. Entrance Requirements for Diploma Schools of Nursing and Schools of Practical Nursing.
2. Nursing Programs and Entrance Requirements at Canadian Universities.
3. Continuing Education for Nurses: Short-Term Nursing Courses in Canada.
4. Suggested List of Periodicals in Nursing for the Health Science Library in Canada.
5. List of Canadian Periodicals in Nursing.
6. Index of Canadian Nursing Research (\$5.00).

The Library staff welcomes requests for these publications and for the brochures on the Library, the Canadian Nurses Association, and the CNA publications list in which are provided more details on services and publications. Please write to:

Helen K. Mussallem Library
Canadian Nurses Association
50 The Driveway
Ottawa, Ontario
K2P 1E2

¹ Canadian Nurses Association. The Canadian Nurses Association is.....
Ottawa, CNA, 1982. (Pamphlet)

* * * * *

LA BIBLIOTHEQUE HELEN K. MUSSALLEM DE L'ASSOCIATION DES INFIRMIERES ET INFIRMIERS DU CANADA

- LINDA SOLOMON SHIFF
Bibliothécaire, AIIC

L'Association des infirmières et infirmiers du Canada (AIIC) fondée en 1908, est l'organisme national officiel représentant les 135,000 infirmières professionnelles, membres des dix associations provinciales d'infirmières, de l'association des infirmières des Territoires du Nord-Ouest et de l'association des infirmières du Yukon. L'AIIC est une fédération de ces douze associations et est financée par leurs cotisations. Aux niveaux national et international, l'AIIC est le seul organisme représentant la profession infirmière du Canada et parlant en son nom.

Toutes les associations d'infirmières professionnelles du Canada cherchent à promouvoir la santé et tout ce qui peut contribuer à améliorer les soins au malade. L'AIIC se préoccupe donc continuellement:

- de la qualité et de l'importance numérique du personnel infirmier de l'équipe de santé;
- des normes de formation et de compétence des infirmières professionnelles;
- du bien-être socio-économique des infirmières;
- du progrès des connaissances, des techniques et de la compétence au sein de la profession;
- de la promotion, de la compréhension et de l'unité entre ses membres et du dévouement aux intérêts de la profession;
- de son rôle de représentante de la profession infirmière sur les plans national et international.¹

Les affaires de l'Association sont gérées par un Conseil d'administration de 24 membres formé de:

- neuf administratrices: la présidente, la présidente désignée, deux vice-présidentes et cinq représentantes élues, une pour chacun des domaines spécialisés suivants: formation infirmière, pratique infirmière, administration infirmière, recherche infirmière et bien-être socio-économique;
- douze administratrices, une pour chaque association membre - habituellement la présidente élue de chaque association;
- trois représentantes du public.

L'application du programme de l'Association des infirmières et infirmiers du Canada relève de la directrice générale ainsi que du personnel permanent de l'Association travaillant à la Maison de l'AIIC à Ottawa. Tous les services sont fournis dans les deux langues officielles. La Bibliothèque Helen K. Mussallem est la bibliothèque nationale des sciences infirmières desservant le conseil d'administration de l'Association, les comités, le personnel du siège social, les associations membres et les membres de celles-ci. Le personnel de la bibliothèque, s'il en a le temps et que ses ressources le lui permettent, est à la disposition des autres personnes qui seraient à la recherche de documents sur ces questions.

La bibliothèque contient plus de 14,000 volumes ou documents et environ 475 périodiques, ainsi que la Collection des études canadiennes en soins infirmiers de l'AIIC, comprenant plus de 1,200 titres. Il s'agit d'une collection d'études

de maîtrise et de doctorat réalisées par des infirmières canadiennes. On retrouve également parmi les collections spéciales des dossiers biographiques d'infirmières canadiennes renommées, des dépliants, les lois canadiennes touchant le domaine infirmier, des dossiers photographiques, des listes des programmes de formation infirmière et les archives de l'Association des infirmières et infirmiers du Canada (collection historique comprenant livres et documents, objets d'artisanat et uniformes etc., portant sur l'histoire de l'Association et des soins infirmiers au Canada) et, enfin, une collection spéciale de bibliographies, compilées à l'intention du personnel, du conseil, ainsi que des comités de l'AIIC.

La bibliothèque offre entre autres des services de prêts (sauf pour ce qui est de certains articles de collections spéciales), de consultation par téléphone, de lettres et de visites personnelles et de photocopie d'articles de périodiques au tarif de \$2.20 (1-10 pages); 22¢ par page pour les articles plus longs.

La bibliothèque a un programme de publications dynamique. Les titres suivants, révisés annuellement, sont disponibles sur demande:

1. Conditions d'admission aux écoles décernant le diplôme d'infirmière et d'infirmier et d'infirmière et d'infirmier auxiliaire.
2. Programmes d'admission des sciences infirmières et conditions d'admission aux universités du Canada.
3. Formation continue des infirmières et infirmiers: cours de durée limitée en sciences infirmières au Canada.
4. Liste des périodiques à l'intention des infirmières recommandés aux bibliothèques canadiennes des sciences de la santé.
5. Liste des périodiques canadiens de sciences infirmières.
6. Index de la recherche infirmière au Canada (\$5.00).

Le personnel de la bibliothèque vous enverra avec plaisir ces documents, les dépliants de l'AIIC ou de la bibliothèque et la liste des publications de l'AIIC. Prière de faire parvenir vos demandes à l'adresse suivante:

Bibliothèque Helen K. Mussallem
Association des infirmières et infirmiers du Canada
50 The Driveway
Ottawa (Ontario)
K2P 1E2

¹ Association des infirmières et infirmiers du Canada. Présence...., Ottawa, AIIC, 1982 (Dépliant).

SYDNEY WOOD BRADLEY MEMORIAL LIBRARY, CANADIAN DENTAL ASSOCIATION

- MARGO BERES HAWLEY
 Director, Library Services
 Children's Hospital of Eastern Ontario
 Formerly Librarian, Canadian Dental
 Association

TRUDI DITROLIO
 Librarian, Canadian Dental
 Association

The Canadian Dental Association was founded in 1902 in Montreal, at a meeting representing Canadian dentists from all provinces and territories. Over the past eighty years, the Association has grown to represent close to 12,000 dentists across Canada. Its main objectives are to promote the science of dentistry and to protect and maintain the interests of the dental profession. As well, the Association aims to encourage dental and oral research, dental education, and public understanding of oral hygiene and health. Dentists in eight provinces of Canada belong to both their provincial associations and the national body. In Ontario and Québec, membership in the Canadian Dental Association is voluntary, with approximately 65% of dentists opting for the dual allegiance.

The Association did not have library facilities until 1951, when it moved into its first national headquarters in Toronto. At that time, a library was established and continued to expand for the next 16 years. In 1967, a landmark date in its history, the library was officially named the Sydney Wood Bradley Memorial Library. This was to honour its benefactor Dr. Bradley, an Ottawa orthodontist, who left the library a \$50,000 bequest in his will. Needless to say, the library flourished in the late 1960's and early 1970's; it occupied three rooms in the headquarters building and counted nearly 6,000 monographs and 400 serial titles in its collection.

The mid-1970's brought about a serious reduction in the library's services and activities. The Association was moving to Ottawa, its new national location, and the future of the library became very uncertain. Libraries across Canada were approached to consider accepting parts of its holdings. Some current books and periodicals were simply given away to both individuals and institutions. What remained was transferred to Ottawa in 1976 and was placed on shelves under broad subject categories, with no regard for a classification scheme arrangement. For the next five years, there was no fully qualified librarian on staff. Except for occasional loans, no routine library activities were carried out in that period. Some serials were still turned over to CISTI and longstanding subscriptions were allowed to expire.

In the early 1980's, the Association held a Workshop on Priorities: it was decided that there was a need, if not for a library in the traditional sense of the word, then for what was termed a "resource centre". As a result of these deliberations, a librarian was hired in April of 1981. A year and a half later, the library finds itself in an altered state.

The library is now staffed by one full time professional librarian, who from time to time receives some clerical assistance from within the Association. There is no library budget per se. All requested purchases must be approved by senior administration, and so far they have stayed within the limits of the interest generated by the invested Bradley fund mentioned earlier.

A complete inventory of monographs was taken to determine just what the Ottawa collection contained. Over 5,000 volumes were identified, most of which were out of date. They cover the field of dentistry and allied specialties such as

pharmacology, radiology, microbiology, anatomy, etc. Many books will eventually be weeded; those designated for retention will at some point be recatalogued to conform with National Library of Medicine classification and subject headings, as well as AACR 2.

Serials are not yet under full control, although a kardex has been established and some titles have already been entered. The library receives close to 150 journals, newsletters and bulletins. Many, such as the publications of other dental associations, are obtained in exchange for the Canadian Dental Association Journal. For the most part, all journals collected concentrate specifically on dentistry - both its clinical and business aspects. It is hoped that a few more key titles will be added to the present holdings. At this stage, the only audio-visual component of the collection is the Dentafacts audio-cassettes. No clear plans have been made for future acquisitions in this area.

Three major groups of users are served by the library: staff in the building, corporate members including the Association's Councils, Committees and the provincial dental associations, and individual member dentists from all parts of Canada. To a lesser extent, the library also serves dental auxiliaries, other health associations and professionals, students and the general public.

The first key service offered to all groups is national lending of library materials. Books and copies of periodical articles are mailed to requesters, with the return postage paid by the Association. The second major service is the availability of computerized literature searches on the MEDLARS data bases. This system was implemented in February of 1982 and has grown in popularity ever since. A traditional reference service is also at the users' disposal. Some thought has been given to providing ordering assistance to dentists who wish to purchase dental publications.

In order to promote some awareness of its own existence and of the various services offered, the library has been involved in promotional work. A regular library column in the Association's Journal has been developed, together with a number of courtesy cards used in the mailings of library materials. Library tours and user orientations have been arranged for all interested members.

To date, all services including MEDLARS searches have been provided free of charge, both to internal and external users. Faced with a steadily increasing volume of requests and having absorbed to date all costs incurred through interlibrary loans, the Association is now contemplating the establishment of a fee structure for its library services.

The major publication of the Association is the monthly Canadian Dental Association Journal. An annual subscription for non-members costs \$35.00. The Association also prepares an annual National Dental Health Month kit available free to all health care professionals. Pamphlets cover many aspects of dental treatments and procedures and outline the steps to achieve optimum oral health; these are priced publications. Anyone interested in dental health films is referred to a distributor in the Toronto area. Further information about these publications can be obtained from:

Department of Communications
Canadian Dental Association
1815 Alta Vista Drive
Ottawa, Ontario
K1G 3Y6
Telephone: (613) 523-1770

RESUME

- FRANK DITROLIO

L'Association dentaire canadienne, fondée en 1902, a 12 000 dentistes comme membres. Son but principal est l'avancement de la science dentaire et la promotion des intérêts professionnels des membres.

Située originaire à Toronto, la bibliothèque a été nommée en 1967 la Sydney Wood Bradley Memorial Library en honneur de son donateur, un orthodontiste d'Ottawa, qui avait fait un legs de 50 000 \$ à la bibliothèque.

L'Association avait déménagé à Ottawa et une partie de la collection avait été donnée, à des individus et à d'autres institutions, le reste transféré à Ottawa. Ainsi il y a eu une réduction des services et des activités de la bibliothèque. Peu de service a été offert jusqu'à 1981 quand une bibliothécaire qualifiée a été engagée. Depuis cette date, on a fait un inventaire complet des monographies et la plupart des 5 000 volumes identifiés seront éventuellement élagués. Un kardex a été installé et on a commencé à y entrer les premiers titres.

Actuellement, comme personnel de la bibliothèque, il n'y a qu'une bibliothécaire professionnelle à plein temps. Il n'existe pas de budget séparé pour la bibliothèque.

La bibliothèque est responsable principalement pour trois groupes d'usagers: le personnel de l'Association, les membres de l'exécutif et les dentistes dans tout le Canada. Comme services, il y a le prêt entre bibliothèques mais il faut surtout souligner le service de téléréférence aux MEDLARS. Jusqu'ici ce service informatisé a été gratuit mais l'Association compte appliquer des frais pour chaque service.

La publication principale de l'Association est son Journal, une revue mensuelle. Pour ceux qui ne sont pas membres le prix d'abonnement est 35 \$ par année. L'Association prépare annuellement une trousse pour le "Mois national de santé dentaire," offerte gratuitement aux professionnels de services de santé. Des brochures sont aussi disponibles à des prix variés. Pour ce qui est des films sur la santé dentaire, on réfère les gens intéressés à un distributeur dans la région de Toronto. Pour tout renseignement, on est prié de s'adresser au:

Département de communication
Association dentaire canadienne
1815 Alta Vista Drive
Ottawa, Ontario
K1G 3Y6
Téléphone: (613) 523-1770

UN SERVICE DE DOCUMENTATION AU MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES SOCIALES DU QUÉBEC

- EDWARD A. COLLISTER
Bibliothécaire

Suite au rapport de la Commission d'enquête sur la santé et le bien-être social et la création du ministère des Affaires sociales en 1970¹, les deux centres de documentation du ministère de la Santé et du ministère de la Famille et du Bien-être social ont été regroupés en un seul centre de documentation. En 1973, le centre de documentation a pris l'appellation de "Service de l'informathèque"; qui, en plus du centre principal situé à Québec, comprend une succursale à Montréal.

En 1975, le rôle du Service de l'informathèque se modifiait quelque peu pour devenir un centre de documentation vraiment dynamique et centré sur les besoins d'information du personnel du Ministère. La diffusion sélective d'information, l'exploitation des banques automatisées (DIALOG, INFORMATECH QUEBEC, MEDLARS et ORBIT) aux fins de la recherche bibliographiques, les dossiers documentaires, l'indexation de la revue de presse et la préparation de bibliographies spécialisées faisaient maintenant partie des services offerts, en plus des services habituels que l'on retrouve dans tous les centres de documentation. Les services aux usagers prenaient ainsi une importance accrue.

Les objectifs du Service de l'informathèque sont: acquérir, organiser et exploiter la documentation pertinente aux affaires sociales et nécessaire aux tâches et activités du personnel du Ministère; agir comme centre de référence et d'information en ce qui a trait aux documents techniques québécois en affaires sociales; et conseiller et assister le personnel du Ministère dans ses démarches pour obtenir l'information dont il a besoin. La politique écrite du développement de la collection va de pair avec ces trois objectifs.

Le personnel du Ministère peut consulter approximativement 40 000 monographies et rapports et dépouiller environ 500 périodiques; sources d'information primordiales pour une clientèle qui nécessite l'information la plus à jour possible. Bref, tous les aspects du système socio-sanitaire se rapportant aux intérêts du Ministère, à savoir, la construction d'établissements, la fourniture d'équipements spécialisés, les problèmes de la santé publique et de la santé mentale, les problèmes sociaux affectant tous les groupes d'âges, des modèles de prévention qui visent ces problèmes, la main-d'oeuvre médicale et paramédicale, la législation sociale et sanitaire ainsi que les coûts d'opération. Les domaines des garderies et de la délinquance juvénile sont la responsabilité de la succursale de Montréal. Toute documentation concernant la réalité sociale québécoise est importante, mais les lecteurs comparent souvent divers aspects relatifs aux réalités sociales des provinces canadiennes avec les réalités sociales des États-Unis et celles des pays européens. Par conséquent, des efforts constants sont faits pour obtenir une documentation à point qui permettra cette recherche.

En considérant la nature de la collection et son cheminement, il est intéressant de noter certaines particularités. Grâce à une entente prise avec la Bibliothèque de la législature du Québec, le Service de l'informathèque reçoit en sous-dépôt la documentation produite par le "Department of Health and Human Services" aux États-Unis. De plus, il acquiert la plupart des publications de

l'Organisation mondiale de la santé. Enfin, un effort considérable est entrepris pour identifier et obtenir les documents produits par le ministère des Affaires sociales. Cet effort est appuyé par la politique du dépôt légal interne. Ces trois tranches de la collection constituent des sources d'information fort utiles.

Depuis 1979, les centres de documentation de quelques conseils régionaux de la santé et des services sociaux collaborent au fichier collectif des monographies du Service de l'informathèque en fournissant les données bibliographiques des volumes acquis et des documents produits par ces conseils. Egalement, le centre de documentation du Conseil des affaires sociales et de la famille participe à l'élaboration du fichier collectif. Ce fichier collectif sur microfiches, avec accès par auteur, titre, cote "Library of Congress" et descripteur, permet le repérage efficace d'une masse documentaire considérable spécialisée en affaires sociales.

Une décision administrative prise en 1981 a fait en sorte que la Direction générale de l'aide sociale et la Direction des politiques de sécurité du revenu sont parties du ministère des Affaires sociales pour se greffer au ministère du Travail et de la Main-d'oeuvre. Ce ministère, qui porte maintenant le nom de ministère du Travail, de la Main-d'oeuvre et de la Sécurité du revenu, recevra, dans un avenir rapproché, les parties de la collection du Service de l'informathèque touchant ces domaines.

Le Service de l'informathèque publie régulièrement des documents qui sont destinés aux usagers. Par l'entremise du Bulletin des périodiques et du Bulletin des monographies et publications officielles, le personnel prend connaissance des récentes acquisitions de volumes et du contenu des nouveaux numéros de périodiques. Les lecteurs peuvent emprunter les volumes signalés et demander des photocopies d'articles. Ces deux publications provoquent un nombre considérable de demandes. Le Service de l'informathèque prépare de temps en temps des bibliographies thématiques dans le cadre des Séries bibliographiques. Des sujets d'actualité dans le domaine des affaires sociales font l'objet de cette publication. Les textes des allocutions prononcées par les autorités du Ministère sont recueillis annuellement et publiés sous le titre de Discours officiels. Les publications du Service de l'informathèque lui permettent une bonne relation avec les usagers.

En résumé, le personnel du Service de l'Informathèque du ministère des Affaires sociales essaie toujours de mieux cerner les besoins documentaires, de toujours mieux organiser sa collection et d'évaluer régulièrement les services aux usagers.

¹ Grenier D., rédactrice. Les affaires sociales au Québec.
Québec: Ministère des Affaires sociales, 1980, pp 23-24

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LIBRARY SERVICES AT QUEBEC'S MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES SOCIALES

- EDWARD A. COLLISTER
Librarian

The work of the Commission of Inquiry on Health and Social Welfare and the subsequent creation of the "Ministère des Affaires sociales" in 1970¹ resulted in the merger of the libraries and collections of the "Ministère de la Santé" and the "Ministère de la Famille et du Bien-être social". In 1973, the newly formed library became the "Service de l'informathèque". Today, in addition to the main library situated in Québec City, there is a branch library in Montréal.

The appointment of a new director in 1975 set in motion a series of events that modified the library's role to that of a more dynamic information centre better prepared to respond to information needs. In addition to the existing services, the "Service de l'informathèque" proposed to develop new services such as the selective dissemination of information, the use of data bases marketed by DIALOG, INFORMATECH QUEBEC, MEDLARS and ORBIT for an in-depth reference service, the preparation of bibliographies and the organization and use of vertical file material and newspaper clippings. As a result, user services became better equipped to meet demands.

In accordance with its written collections development policy, the "Service de l'informathèque" has three objectives: to acquire, organize and use literature which is pertinent to the social affairs sector and thus vital to the work and activities of the Ministère; to act as a reference and information centre for documents about social affairs in Québec; and to assist and advise the personnel of the Ministère in the quest for needed information.

Information needs of the Ministère's staff are reflected in the nature of approximately 40,000 monographs and 500 periodicals that constitute the collection. Various aspects of the social-service and health-care delivery systems are important and include, for example, construction of facilities; standards for specialized instruments; public and mental health problems; social problems that affect all age groups and programmes designed to prevent these problems; medical and paramedical personnel; social and health legislation; and the cost of health and social services. The collection of the branch library in Montréal is specialized in the areas of day-care and juvenile delinquency. While the literature about the situation in Québec is important, most researchers wish to develop comparative studies using data about the other Canadian provinces, the United States and Europe. Therefore, constant efforts are made to acquire current, relevant monographs and periodicals which will enable such comparative studies.

The collection is characterized by a number of interesting features. For example, an agreement with the "Bibliothèque de la législature du Québec" enables the "Service de l'informathèque" to receive, through partial deposit, publications of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. In addition, the library purchases most publications of the World Health Organization. Considerable effort is made to identify and procure the reports prepared by the Ministère; this is supported by an internal deposit policy. These three segments provide useful sources of information for researchers.

In 1979, the libraries of some regional health and social service councils began to contribute their bibliographic data in microfiche format to the union catalogue. The library of the "Conseil des affaires sociales et de la famille" also contributes data to the union catalogue. This COM union catalogue, with access by author, title, Library of Congress call number and subject heading, is a well used reference work for identifying and locating documents in the

network. Certain reports produced by these councils are catalogued and provide valuable information for readers.

An administrative decision taken in 1981 resulted in the transfer of the social welfare and income security branches to the "Ministère du Travail et de la Main-d'oeuvre"; this library will receive relevant monographs and periodicals from the collection of the "Service de l'informathèque" in the near future.

The "Service de l'informathèque" regularly publishes documents intended for the researchers. The Bulletin des périodiques and the Bulletin des monographies et publications officielles enable researchers to identify recent monographic acquisitions and read the tables of contents of major periodicals received in the library. This service generates a considerable number of requests to borrow books and have photocopies of articles. From time to time, the "Service de l'informathèque" prepares and publishes bibliographies about topics of current interest in the social affairs sector. These bibliographies appear under the collected title Séries bibliographiques. Speeches delivered by senior civil servants and the Minister are collected annually and published in the Discours officiels. These publications enable the library to establish strong links with users.

To conclude, the "Service de l'informathèque" at the "Ministère des Affaires sociales" seeks to determine new information needs, improve the organization of the collection and evaluate the effectiveness of user services.

¹ Grenier D., Editor. Les affaires sociales au Québec.
Québec: Ministère des Affaires sociales, 1980, pp. 23-24

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CANADIAN MEDICAL SCHOOL LIBRARIANS - A GROUP WITH STRONG BACKING REPORT ON THE ACMC MEETING OCTOBER 1982

- GWYNNETH HEATON

Head, Science and Medicine Library
University of Toronto

The Canadian Medical School Librarians have successfully defended their Special Resource Committee of Medical School Libraries of the Association of Canadian Medical Colleges (ACMC). The librarians met in October 1982 at the ACMC annual meeting; a sub-committee met with the Task Force on Committees to explain why the Special Resource Committee should continue. The Task Force indicated that they were impressed by the Committee and the ACMC President announced the next day that the committee would continue. It was therefore agreed that since this group was to continue as a committee under ACMC, it would not attempt to establish a special group under CHLA.

At the Special Resource Committee meeting members decided to obtain outside reviewers for its proposed bibliography of medical and health materials for Canadian public libraries. The survey of granting agencies revealed that most of them do not have policies to grant funds for information programmes.

Teleconferencing was considered for future meetings but it was decided that members preferred to meet annually as long as possible.

Reports were received from the Health Sciences Resource Centre (HSRC) and from the Departmental Library of Health and Welfare Canada, as well as from the committee's representative on the HSRC Advisory Committee. There was some discussion about the role of the HSRC at CISTI. It was decided that members' ideas on the subject should be sent to a one-man committee, Audrey Kerr, who will report back to the Special Resource Committee.

It was agreed that Frances Groen will discuss the possibility with the American Association of Medical Colleges (AAMC) of their including all Canadian medical school libraries as a sub-set of their annual statistics.

As one of the members, Audrey Kerr, is currently on the Advisory Board for Scientific and Technical Information (ASTI) of CISTI, we heard a report from her. She indicated that the Advisory Board could be used better and that any library group has the right to bring forward its concerns.

Problems with the Hannah Foundation's microfiche of medical journals in Canada were considered, including difficulty in determining what is contained on the microfiche and the dates of publications beyond stated coverage. It was agreed that comments on problems would be sent to Phillip Teigen, a member of the Publications Committee at McGill's Osler Library.

The Chairman elected for 1982/3 - 1983/4 is Germain Chouinard with Frances Groen as Secretary and the Statistics Coordinator for 1982/3 is David Holmes.

As outgoing Chairwoman, I wish to express my thanks to all members and to all those who gave me assistance.

BASIC LIBRARY SKILLS WORKSHOP

- JAN GREENWOOD
Consulting Librarian, OMA

A two-day workshop entitled "Basic Library Skills for Hospital Personnel", sponsored by the Ontario Medical Association (OMA), was held at The Queen Elizabeth Hospital in Toronto on October 21 and 22. In spite of the difficulties inherent in marketing a workshop of this type - aimed primarily at part-time library staff whose primary duties lie elsewhere in their institutions - 40 people from Ontario and beyond registered. The speakers, apart from me, were Deidre Green, Staff Librarian at Queen Elizabeth Hospital and Verla Empey, Director, Library Services, at Wellesley Hospital in Toronto.

Thanks to the assistance of many people, including the staff in each of the three libraries involved, and the excellent facilities provided by The Queen Elizabeth Hospital, the workshop received an overwhelmingly enthusiastic response from the registrants, as indicated by their vigorous participation and evaluation forms. It is evident that there continues to be a real need for short continuing education courses of this type. For those who have asked in recent months for more information pertaining to our program, the outline is reproduced here. As can be seen, the workshop really did set out to provide a broad overview of hospital library operations; among the suggestions for future programs were a slightly more advanced version of the one given, a two-day concentrated cataloguing session and a day on physical planning. Given how rewarding (if exhausting!) it was to mount this workshop, the O.M.A. is considering all of these ideas with a view to next year's program. One registrant suggested that the O.M.A. begin a "seeding" program to place part-time library staff from small hospitals in professionally run libraries for short periods - any offers? Anyone interested should contact me at:

Ontario Medical Association
240 St. George Street
Toronto, Ontario M5R 2P4

WORKSHOP PROGRAM

Thursday, October 21, 1982

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| 0900 - 1015 | INTRODUCTION TO SPEAKERS AND PARTICIPANTS |
| | Panel: ADMINISTRATION OF THE HOSPITAL LIBRARY;
WHAT TO DO IF YOU INHERIT ONE |
| | - What is a hospital library? |
| | - The Library Committee |
| | - Establishing policies and procedures |
| | - How to promote the hospital library |
| | Moderator: JAN GREENWOOD |
| 1045 - 1200 | LIBRARY TOURS |
| | - Queen Elizabeth: DEIDRE GREEN |
| | - Mount Sinai: ELEANOR HAYES |
| 1330 - 1500 | SELECTION OF LIBRARY MATERIALS |
| | - What constitutes a basic collection? |
| | - Selection policies |
| | - Selection aids; core lists |
| | Speaker: JAN GREENWOOD |

1515 - 1600 THE ACQUISITIONS PROCESS

- Acquisition tools
- Policies
- Mechanics of ordering; how and where
- Getting the most for your money

Speaker: DEIDRE GREEN

Friday, October 22, 1982

0900 - 1030 ORGANIZATION OF LIBRARY MATERIALS

- Simplified cataloguing and classification procedures
- Other systems for arranging journals, reprints, etc.

Speaker: VERLA EMPEY

1100 - 1230 INTRODUCTION TO REFERENCE WORK

- Definition and purpose
- How to conduct a basic reference interview
- Hands-on experience with reference tools

Speaker: VERLA EMPEY

1400 - 1500 SHARING RESOURCES

- What is networking?
- Inter-library loans
- What is a union list?
- Who can help me?

Speaker: JAN GREENWOOD

1515 - 1630 Panel: TIME MANAGEMENT AND ASSERTIVENESS TRAINING

- But I'm only in the library five hours a week...
- What happens when I'm not there?
- The difficult patron
- Overdue books and other headaches

1630 - 1700 QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

FROM THE HEALTH SCIENCES RESOURCE CENTRE, CISTI

- MARILYN SCHAFER
Head, Health Sciences Resource Centre

MEDLINE Backfiles Online

The big news and the best news is that NLM is going to make all the MEDLINE Backfiles available online beginning December 13, 1982, the date the databases are reloaded with 1983 MeSH terms! This is all possible with the additional storage capacity NLM now has on its new IBM 3033 MP (multi-processor) system.

Training Schedule - Introductory Courses

	English	French
January	18 - 20	
February	22 - 24	
March	22 - 24	
April		12 - 14
May	3 - 5	
June	27 - 29	

Seminars are open to all who wish to attend at a cost of \$30.00 per registrant. Additional courses will be added in either official language as required. Please call us at (613) 993-1604 to register.

Canadian MEDLARS Program

The Canadian MEDLARS network has grown since January 1981 to its current level of 157 centres. To date this year more than 60 people have been trained to use MEDLARS, many from the 17 new centres.

The Introductory Course which formerly covered all MEDLARS databases in 4 days has been streamlined to a 3 day session dedicated to the MEDLINE database, use of the MeSH vocabulary, indexing principles, system commands and capabilities. All introductory courses will be held in CISTI's modern training facilities, which feature individual demonstration screens at each desk.

A new two-day Toxicology Course, centred on the TOXLINE, CHEMLINE, RTECS and TDB databases is being developed for presentation in 1983.

Since the number of changes to the system is minimal this year, our one-day Update Seminar will be replaced by an update package, to be mailed to all centres by early December.

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NOUVELLES DU CENTRE BIBLIOGRAPHIQUE DES SCIENCES DE LA SANTE, ICIST

- MARILYN SCHAFER
Chef, CBSS

Fichiers rétrospectifs de MEDLINE offerts en direct

Voici une bonne nouvelle. La NLM offrira en direct tous les fichiers rétrospectifs de MEDLINE à compter du 13 décembre 1982, date à laquelle les bases de données seront rechargées avec les descripteurs MeSH 1983. Cette amélioration du service est rendu possible grâce à la capacité de mémoire accrue du nouveau système IBM 3033 MP (multiprocesseur) de la NLM.

Calendrier des cours d'introduction

	Anglais	Français
Janvier	18 au 20	
Février	22 au 24	
Mars	22 au 24	
Avril		12 au 14
Mai	3 au 5	
Juin	27 au 29	

Ces séminaires s'adressent à toutes les personnes intéressées. L'inscription est de 30 \$ par personne. D'autres cours, dans chacune des deux langues officielles, pourront être offerts selon la demande. Vous pouvez vous inscrire à ces cours en nous téléphonant au (613) 993-1604.

Le programme MEDLARS au Canada

Le réseau canadien de MEDLARS a pris de l'essor depuis janvier 1981 et compte présentement 157 centres. Cette année, plus de 60 personnes, dont plusieurs provenaient des 17 nouveaux centres, ont suivi les séminaires d'introduction à MEDLARS.

Le cours d'introduction, qui auparavant portait sur tous les fichiers de MEDLARS en quatre jours, a été ramené à trois jours consacrés à la base de données MEDLINE. Le cours traitera de l'utilisation du vocabulaire MeSH, des principes d'indexation, des instructions et des possibilités du système. Tous les cours d'introduction seront donnés dans la salle de formation de l'ICIST qui est dotée d'écrans de démonstration individuels à chaque table de travail.

Un nouveau cours de deux jours sur la toxicologie, axé sur les bases de données TOXLINE, CHEMLINE, RTECS et TDB, est présentement en élaboration et sera offert en 1983.

En raison du nombre minime de changements apportés au système cette année, notre séminaire de mise à jour d'une journée sera remplacé par un dossier de mise à jour qui sera posté à tous les centres au début de décembre.

* * * * *

CHLA CONFERENCE PROGRAM - 1983

W H E N: June 14 - 15 1983
 W H E R E: Winnipeg
 T H E M E: Rights and Responsibilities

P R O G R A MTUESDAY, JUNE 14Morning:

Welcome address and response.

Keynote address: Daniel Le Touzé
 Vice President
 Canadian Hospital Association

Panel Discussion: Legal and Ethical Issues in Health Information

Moderator: Dr. John Wade
 Dean, Faculty of Medicine
 University of Manitoba

Panelists: A physician, lawyer, librarian,
 clergyman and consumer advocate

Afternoon:

Series of presentations by health professionals on Rights and Responsibilities.

1. Information as Preventive Medicine
2. Health Information Centres
3. Professional Associations and Patients
4. Role of the Pharmacist in the Provision of Information
5. Role of the Health Science Library in Patient Education
6. Role of Community Health Programs in the Provision of Information

Evening:

ANNUAL BANQUET
 Winnipeg Chamber of Commerce

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15Morning:

PUTTING IT ALL TOGETHER:

Public Libraries and the Provision of Health Information

Gaylene Pyryhora
 Head, Reference Department
 Winnipeg Public Library

Hospital libraries and the Provision of Health Information

Kathy Eagleton
 Director, Library Services
 Brandon General Hospital

Community Health Agencies and the Provision of Health Information

Mary Alice Sell
 Community Program Specialist
 Comprehensive Epilepsy Program
 Minneapolis, Minnesota

Afternoon:

Annual General Meeting

* * * * *

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library-related articles

ANECDOTES

chapter news

Announcements

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CHAPTER NEWS - NOVA SCOTIA

CORRESPONDENT: BILL OWEN

The Nova Scotia Health Libraries Association continued its meetings over the summer period. The elected officers for 1982-83 are Joyce Kublin (President), Liz Foy (Vice-President) and Hulda Trider (Secretary).

Work continued on the directory to hospital libraries in our area. The Directory Committee consists of Gene Pelchat, H. Trider and Verona Hall. The coding and entering of the data are halfway completed and we expect to have a draft by early 1983.

We voted to introduce a membership fee of \$5.00 to cover increases in our mailing and printing expenses.

In July we held our meeting at the Library of the Nova Scotia Commission on Drug Dependency where the librarian Pat MacNeil gave us an overview of the library's users, services and resources. The Commission puts out catalogues of both its serials and audiovisual holdings. It is the major collection on drug abuse in our area.

In August Libby Schumacher, a Dalhousie library school student, presented an interesting talk entitled 'Ephemeral materials - one organizational method and its rationale'. This covered her sterling efforts organizing the Kellogg Health Sciences Library's pamphlet collection during the summer.

In the Fall we held a workshop on budget restraints and traded ideas on selecting, implementing and coping with various economy measures.

We have a good series of discussion topics and visits lined up for the dreaded winter.

* * * * *

CHAPTER NEWS - ONTARIO

- CORRESPONDENT: SUDI SEDANI

The first meeting of the Toronto Medical Libraries Group (TMLG) was hosted by Eva Gulbinowicz, librarian of the Centre of Forensic Sciences, on October 25.

Ms. Gulbinowicz gave an informative and entertaining presentation on the activities of the centre. The purpose of the centre is to provide evidence to law enforcement and official investigative agencies, through scientific analysis, of cases involving injuries or death in unusual circumstances and in crime against persons and property. Expert testimony is provided, when required, to courts of law and coroners inquests. Research is continually conducted at the Centre to improve and expand forensic sciences services.

The guest speaker at the TMLG meeting was Ms. Robin Laperriere from the Overseas Book Centre (OBC). The OBC sends books, free of charge, to many organizations in developing countries. At the moment they send material to about 70 medical institutions. To qualify for aid, anyone can apply to the OBC via an assistance form available from them. The OBC has offices across Canada with its headquarters in Ottawa. (321 Chapel Street, Ottawa, Ontario, K1N 7Z2). If you have contacts with health libraries or librarians in developing countries, please inform them of the services provided by the OBC.

The OBC receives books from many publishers, frequently in large quantities. Unfortunately, Ms. Laperriere has encountered difficulties in persuading medical publishers to donate items. The OBC would welcome any donations of books and the key medical journals. Please think of them the next time you are weeding your collection.

UPCOMING MEETINGS

- MLA CHAPTER CONFERENCE IN TORONTO - 1983

Toronto has been selected as the site of the next annual meeting of the Upper New York State/Ontario Chapter of the Medical Library Association to be held in October, 1983. Verla Empey, Wellesley Hospital, is the conference chairperson.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

The Ontario Medical Association's (OMA) 1982 Booklists are now available from the Library at 240 St. George Street, Toronto M5R 2P4. A change in format has led to the publication of two rather than three lists: Suggested list of medical books and journals and Supplement one: suggested list of health sciences books and journals. Priority purchases in the medical listing are now denoted by an asterisk. ISBN numbers have been included whenever possible.

Pat Buczkowski, Library Technician at the O.M.A. was entirely responsible for the verification of hundreds of titles and also for the typing.

The library is grateful to many people who provided assistance, but welcomes any others who would be willing to lend their expertise to the 1984 edition; work begins again in a few months. Assistance with Supplement 1, in particular, was in very short supply this year.

A Health Sciences Library Basic Manual: for library staff in small health care institutions. 1982. \$13.00 plus postage and handling.



CANADIAN HEALTH LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION
ASSOCIATION DES BIBLIOTHEQUES DE LA SANTE DU CANADA

BIBLIOTHECA MEDICA CANADIANA

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3. Notable Library News, New Programs, Acquisitions, Grants, Buildings, Services:

4. Workshops, Continuing Education Activities in your area:

5. Brief Description of Article You are Writing for Future Submission (give estimated completion date):

Full length articles and news items contributed on this form should be submitted to:

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in many ways the academic libraries, in turn, are resources for the hospital libraries in their own areas. Out of these local interactions develop both formal and informal arrangements for cooperation, since no health collection is ever complete, or completely independent. This occurs most easily in the major medical centres, where staff and students are moving back and forth between the universities and the hospitals.

This sharing of resources may be as simple as an occasional telephone request. Or, it may result in the production of union lists of serials, regular meetings, and other forms of cooperation. With the emergence of the Canadian Health Libraries Association, some of these working groups have evolved into local Chapters of the national organization. The feature of this form of cooperation which is characteristically Canadian is its emergence from the grassroots. Unlike the United States, Canada has had no direct federal funding to encourage the development of regional consortia to serve the information needs of health professionals across the country. Cooperation here is voluntary and local.

Space between Canadian communities can be a formidable barrier, and so can the distance between librarians and other health professionals. For a library manager who may be the only one in a large institution, isolation can be a real threat. In the smaller communities isolation can put serious limitations on the available collection. Indeed, for some libraries the most important item of equipment may be the telephone, because it offers access to far more information than the library itself contains. The secret is to know who or where to call. This compendium attempts to provide some clues.

1. Russell, Phyllis. 1974. A Guide to Canadian health science: information services and sources. Canadian Library Association, Ottawa.

THE CONTEXT OF LIBRARY ORGANIZATION

Diversity

From a management point of view health libraries are essentially special libraries, but there is very little uniformity in style or shape among them in Canada. Certain kinds of health libraries do have characteristics in common. Pharmaceutical houses are profit-making organizations, and their libraries show the self-sufficient tendencies of research-oriented competition. Federal and provincial government libraries also show broad similarities which are characteristic of the civil service structure within which they operate.

Academic health libraries are, in a sense, the elite. There are sixteen in Canada. Most have been maintained as separate units in their university library systems. Some are situated in large health sciences centres located in teaching hospitals close to the campus. A few are integrated with their universities' science collections. There are, however, two features which distinguish Canadian academic health sciences libraries. Their librarians meet regularly and work closely together as a small interactive community. Most of these libraries also maintain special off-campus relationships with hospitals and health practitioners in the surrounding area.

Other health libraries in Canada have less in common. Although the subject field of health and disease embraces all kinds, each library derives its character from the organization which it serves, and each library is highly individual. Collective health manpower in Canada today includes at least 336,000 people.⁽¹⁾ Most of these health workers maintain separate associations to cater to their professional needs, including their information needs. When there are libraries in these associations, they vary widely in what they contain and how they are managed.

Even in hospitals there is a profound difference whether the institution is large or small, teaching in conjunction with a major university, or providing active treatment in a medium-sized community. In these various

settings the library may report to the administration, the education department, or even to a one-man library committee. The budget may be \$100,000 and include staff salaries, or \$500 and include nothing but medical books.

Role

A library in the health field has a very active role to play. There is a sense of urgency in health care which a simple storehouse of knowledge does not serve. The urgency is based primarily on two factors. Cost accountability is one; but books themselves cannot justify their purchase. It is the ideas inside them that are important, coupled with the time it takes to draw them out. Another factor is the sheer volume of the workload for practitioners involved in health care. The number of patients, consultations, reports, and commitments is always more than the day will hold; time is in short supply.

The role of the library is to absorb this time element as a component of information retrieval, and with it to transform books and journals into information packages. This means that the library must have staff, and staff with adequate knowledge of the organization and retrieval of information. It may be surprising, but this is not axiomatic in the health field.

Components

There are five elements in the composition of a health sciences library which can be managed in a number of different ways to contribute to the role it plays in the organization it is trying to serve. The most obvious of these is the collection. What is collected depends entirely on the purposes of the organization which is paying the bill, and on the activities which those purposes generate. There is really no "core" collection that will serve all types of health libraries as an adequate base.

The second most obvious element is the budget which is provided to augment the collection and to underwrite staff to manage it. The size of this budget, and the items included in it, are a very good indication of the stature which the library enjoys in the organization. This is most obvious at the lower end of the scale in the smaller libraries, which are often under-funded and under-staffed because of a complete misunderstanding of their role in the institution.

The facilities which are provided contribute to the functioning of the library in many more subtle ways. Location in the building, space, work area, reading area, equipment, and particularly arrangements for interaction between library staff and library patrons, are the details that make a library easy to use, or intensely frustrating. Usually the policies adopted by the library staff for information transactions and for organizing the collection are based almost entirely on the possibilities offered by their physical surroundings. Wherever physical limits are unnecessarily imposed, the value of the library to the organization is diminished.

The most important element in the library is, of course, the staff, who make all the other components work. The budget, the collection and the facilities all come together to produce information through the activities of the staff in charge. These people also provide access to other collections. In addition, they must overcome the ambiguity of their role by publicizing their library and marketing its services, not only to potential clients in the institution, but to the authorities as well.

Management and Marketing

Once a library is established in a health institution, the first consideration is its internal organization. Its layout, the services it hopes to offer, and its manner of coping with the influx of books and journals and their records all require planning. There is an abundance of literature for guidance, beginning with the new edition of the Handbook of Medical Practice published by the Medical Library Association,⁽²⁾ and two recent British publications. For the smaller units there are excellent manuals available which spell out the technical procedures in detail. The most up-to-date of these is the second edition of a Canadian one published by the Ontario Medical Association.⁽³⁾ In addition, the regional medical library networks in the United States have produced a variety of useful and inexpensive versions.

Because the role of health libraries is often so ambiguous, and because the status of a library in its own organization must often be renegotiated, there is a major need for a strong marketing strategy. The people who should use the library must be convinced, and the administrators who pay for the library must be converted. Publicity and good service may convince the patrons, but only good budget management will convince the administration.

The budget is the planning document by which the role and activities of the library are integrated into the organization. The literature on special libraries in the industrial sector contains a good deal of information on both promotion and budgeting, which can be readily transferred to health institutions by analogy. (4)

As it gathers momentum, it is often difficult to judge whether the library is fulfilling its role adequately. Not all types of health libraries have been provided with written standards. Most compare themselves with normal practice elsewhere in Canada by matching statistics on reference and circulation, and by exchanging acquisition lists. It takes a considerable amount of energy and footwork, however, to establish a library in a hospital in its rightful role as a department serving the other hospital departments on a basis of equality. Published standards can help by spelling out, in terms of books, staffing and dollars, what a library is designed to do. This represents not so much excellence as an irreducible minimum.

Canadian standards for hospitals were developed and published in the Canadian Medical Library Journal in 1975. (5) In Canada there have been no federal grants for regional development of health library services, as there have been in the United States, and most Canadian hospital libraries are operating in some isolation. The published standards have a unique feature which has not been reproduced in other countries. This is a set of specific minimums in collections, staff and budget. These minimums have been graduated according to the different types of hospitals operating in the community.

Matching hospital categories with the specifications outlined can provide a very useful rule-of-thumb for developing new library services, or for justifying additional staff and budget increments. Tables were subsequently produced by the Ontario Medical Association in its Medical Library Services Committee, and, with the support of the Canadian Health Libraries Association, these were presented to the Canadian Council on Hospital Accreditation for use by their accreditation teams. The Council confirms that they are in wide use across the country. Nevertheless, in hospitals, as well as in other health libraries, it is the satisfaction of patrons which is the real measure of excellence.

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4. Special Libraries. 1910- Published by the Special Library Association, New York. 11/year to 1980; quarterly, 1981- indexed.
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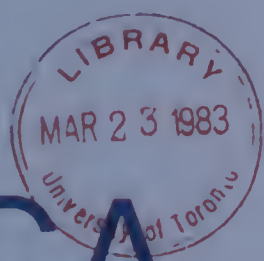
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INFORMATION FOR CONTRIBUTORS / AVERTISSEMENT AUX AUTEURS

The Bibliotheca Medica Canadiana is a vehicle for providing an increased communication among all health libraries and librarians in Canada, but has special commitment to reach and assist the smaller, isolated health library worker. Contributors should consult recent issues for examples of the types of material and general style sought by the publication. Queries to the editor are also welcome. Bibliographic references should conform to the format used in the Bulletin of the Medical Library Association whenever possible. Submissions in English or French are welcome, preferable in both languages. The deadline for the remaining issue in Volume 4 is April 22, 1983.

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Bibliotheca Medica Canadiana veut améliorer la communication entre toutes les bibliothèques eux-mêmes mais plus particulièrement rejoindre et aider ceux qui oeuvrent seuls dans les petites bibliothèques. La rédaction recevra avec plaisir commentaires et opinions. A ceux qui voudraient participer à la rédaction, on suggère de suivre pour les références bibliographiques le format utilisé dans le Bulletin of the Medical Library Association. Les articles, en français ou en anglais sont les bienvenus, mais il serait préférable de les rédiger dans les deux langues. La date limite pour le envoi à paraître est 22 avril, 1983.

FROM THE EDITORS

As noted in our last editorial, the library of the Canadian Hospital Association (CHA) had drastically reduced staff and services. The library has now been closed. In this issue, a letter from Diane Thomson, former CHA Librarian, describes the events leading up to this decision. This closure is of concern to everyone; however, it is even more disturbing to learn of the dissipation of this unique collection.

This unforeseen closure should serve as a warning to all of us. Libraries are becoming increasingly vulnerable, given the current recession and the dramatic increases in library costs. In the Library Journal's annual price index for American periodicals prices for medical periodicals increased by 19.1% in 1982. Promoting the cost-effectiveness of libraries to senior management is essential and finding alternate funding sources, such as cost recovery and/or grants, is no longer a luxury but a necessity.

Despite this gloom and doom, EMC is pleased to receive articles on two new Canadian databases - one for suicide information and one in the field of chiropractic. These are exciting developments and we look forward to hearing more about them in the future. The article by Philip Allan describes an inventive approach taken by hospital librarians in Eastern Ontario to gain support and visibility for their libraries. Their activities certainly strengthen the continued development of hospital libraries in this region and can serve as a model for other hospital librarians. A description of an association for addiction librarians and specialists, submitted by Betty Garland, shows that this sector of health science librarianship is thriving in Canada.

And last but not least, the editors wish to say a hearty "Thank you" to Mrs. Margaret Craig, Secretary to the Chief, Library Services, Health Protection Branch, for her enthusiastic and unfailing help in typing the last three issues of EMC.

Deborah Baillie
Assistant Editor

Bonita Stableford
Editor

FROM THE PRESIDENT

- ANN D. NEVILL MANNING
President, CHLA

In lieu of a President's report, I would ask all CHLA members to read and give close attention to the letter describing the closure of the Canadian Hospital Association Library. This closure was unexpected and has caught us all off guard.

Following the February Board meeting, I have written to the Canadian Hospital Association on behalf of CHLA, expressing our serious concern over the cessation of this much-needed service and the weeding of a valuable collection.

LETTER TO THE EDITORS: CANADIAN HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION LIBRARY

- DIANE THOMSON
formerly Director of Library Services
Canadian Hospital Association

My compliments to the editors on the excellent coverage of the libraries which serve the major Canadian health associations. (BMC. vol. 4 #3, 1982) Living and working in this milieu in Ottawa is definitely an asset to those of us involved in Canadian health care. In addition, these resources are very valuable to the entire country and your descriptions will be of great interest to those librarians outside the nation's capital.

It indeed disturbed me that, as the Director of Library Services of the Canadian Hospital Association (CHA), I could not write a similar article describing my library and its services. As mentioned in your editorial, the CHA Library was in a state of turmoil. In August of 1982, with no forewarning, we were forced to cut the staff of 2.5 (1 professional librarian and 1.5 library technicians) to that of a half-time librarian. The Association was experiencing budgetary problems and the Library, as a non-revenue producing department, suddenly came under the axe. It was hoped that, by the beginning of the next fiscal year (January 1983), the Library would again be able to offer full service. We anticipated the introduction of user charges for more of our services; but we felt this would be an acceptable alternative to providing no service at all to the many hospitals and health care organizations which depended heavily on our resources.

The CHA Library was established in 1945 and had grown over the years to a large and valuable collection of books, periodicals, documents and audiovisual materials aimed at the health care administration community in Canada. The Library served students enrolled in CHA education courses, hospital libraries, hospital administrators and virtually anyone requiring material relating to hospital and health care administration. Much of this specialized material was not readily available for interlibrary loan elsewhere within Canada. Thus, the services of the CHA Library were extremely well used by Canadians and its resources filled a necessary information requirement.

Unfortunately, a decision made in late November by the CHA Board of Directors, completely cut off the funding of the CHA Library. The Library was scheduled to close completely on December 31, 1982. While the work of the Library was supported in principle by the Board, they felt the funds would be better used in other CHA activities. This decision was hastened by the fact that the organization will move into new offices at the end of February and the floor space originally planned for the Library would be more lucrative when leased out. As a result, only a basement storage area will be available in the new building for the library collection. However, the Board did issue a directive to the CHA President to seek outside funding in order to operate the Library. As we all know, this takes time and, while a proposal was prepared the time continued to tick by. Early in January, the Library was "weeded" by the CHA executive with little consultation with me as their professional librarian, as the person familiar with collection usage. The lack of any future planning was most disturbing. A great deal of material that would have been valuable to other libraries went into the garbage because there was no time or money to give it away. I did make a few calls to some local librarians to come quickly if they wanted anything and I apologize to the rest of you.

What is the fate of the CHA Library? It is closed and it is thus not serving anyone. The materials that remain, about one-third of the original collection, will be moved to the CHA's new headquarters at 17 York Street in Ottawa. Whether they will remain in cartons or be put on shelves is still unknown. The upsetting truth is that much valuable material is no longer available to those in the health care field who often desperately need it.

THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON HOSPITAL LIBRARIES, REGIONAL COUNCIL #9 OF THE ONTARIO HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION

- PHILIP ALLAN
Librarian
National Defence Medical Centre

The Standing Committee on Hospital Libraries of O.H.A. Regional Council #9 was established on February 15, 1978, at the Riverside Hospital in Ottawa. O.H.A. Regional Council #9 represents the interests of twenty-eight public hospitals in Ottawa and thirteen towns and cities in eastern Ontario. A health libraries group already existed in the Ottawa area at that time under the name of Ottawa-Hull Health Libraries Group (OHHLG). That group had been formed in 1974 and achieved chapter status within CHLA in 1979; several hospital libraries in Ottawa were members of that group. The aim of the new O.H.A. Committee was not to replace the functions of the OHHLG for hospital libraries, but to respond to the special needs of hospital libraries and draw on the resources of the O.H.A. The formation of the O.H.A. Committee was seen as beneficial for the following reasons:

1. Committee meetings could concentrate on problems unique to hospital libraries without taking the time of librarians from non-hospital libraries with whom we also meet in the OHHLG.
2. The Committee would provide an open door to submit recommendations to Regional Council #9 and through this body to the Executive Director of the O.H.A. in Toronto. In addition, the Committee would report annually to the President of Regional Council.
3. The Committee would have direct access to hospital administrators to gain their interest and support in developing and improving hospital library service.
4. The machinery to establish special-interest committees within the O.H.A. was already established and there was a constitution ready to use. Other committees representing the interests of admissions officers, medical records officers, laboratory technologists, etc., had existed for some time.
5. There was the possibility of obtaining funding and support from the O.H.A.. Resource persons from member hospitals are available and willing to offer their expertise whenever this is requested by a committee.
6. The possibility of seeing the establishment of a true library service in hospitals of every size and the development of a network to support such service seemed very likely within the O.H.A. context.

The Committee is composed of the library managers of all the hospitals and institutions represented on Regional Council #9, but all library staff and any other interested persons are permitted and encouraged to attend the meetings. Committee meetings are held four times annually in different hospitals throughout the Region including the rural and small-town areas. The Committee Executive consists of a Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Secretary-Treasurer, and Immediate Past President. The main activities, both past and present, of the Committee are outlined below.

Union Catalogue of Monographs

A union catalogue of monographs held in Region #9 hospital libraries was commenced in 1978 and contains only items received and catalogued since that time. The catalogue is maintained and updated by the Riverside Hospital Medical Library; a locating service is available daily by telephone.

Union List of Serials

In September 1982, the Committee published the 4th edition of the union list of serials held in hospital libraries in Region #9 as well as in Hull, Quebec. The master file is similarly maintained and updated by the very capable staff of the Riverside Hospital Medical Library under the leadership of Mrs. Jean White. The list is published by the Ottawa Civic Hospital and is available to outside libraries. The list has greatly increased inter-library demand for journal articles and the speed of document delivery. All libraries who report their holdings to the union list provide photocopied articles to one another free of charge.

Participation in LDS Service

The feasibility of hospital libraries joining the Library Delivery Service (LDS) administered by the Council of Federal Libraries was studied by the Committee last winter. This service was organized six years ago to speed delivery of library materials between libraries in the National Capital Region. The results of the Committee's study were positive and several hospital libraries joined the Library Delivery Service last summer.

Ad Hoc Committee on Small Hospital Libraries

An ad hoc committee on small hospital libraries was set up in 1978 to review the literature on small hospital libraries and to report on current trends and developments in this area, as well as to make any recommendations that might be useful, especially in the area of cooperation and networking. The committee was chaired by Margaret Taylor, Librarian, Children's Hospital of Eastern Ontario. The committee submitted a 17-page report in February 1979 and it is available upon request. Many of the recommendations have already been implemented and a further review of the literature published since the report was issued is planned for next year.

Directory of Hospital Libraries

The first edition of the Directory of Hospital Libraries in O.H.A. Region #9 was published by the Committee in 1980. The directory contains data on library facilities, policies, staffing, budgets, collection size, subjects covered, services offered and statistics collected. The directory is currently being revised and the second edition is expected to be published this year. The directory is available for purchase by outside libraries.

Sub-Committee on Salaries of Library Staff

The sub-committee on salaries of library staff was established in 1978 and has published three reports since then, in 1979, 1981 and 1982. The committee has been chaired by Philip Allan since its inception and expects to publish an annual report from now on. The committee was set up to survey the salaries of librarians and library technicians in hospitals and health-related institutions in the Ottawa-Hull area and to compare these with the salaries of librarians and library technicians in other institutions in the same area. The salaries of librarians and library technicians in all the provincial governments were surveyed and published for the first time in our 1982 report. The primary purpose of the survey was to ascertain the base average remuneration of librarians and library technicians in hospitals and health-related institutions in the Ottawa-Hull area as well as in other institutions in the same area. It is our belief that librarians and library technicians in O.H.A. Region #9 hospitals should not be paid less than the base average remuneration for librarians and library technicians in the Ottawa-Hull area. The survey has helped a number of hospital librarians and library technicians to get their salaries raised to a level that compares with the regional average. All three reports published thus far are available upon request.

Annual Workshops

The Committee has sponsored a one-day annual workshop for hospital library managers since 1979. The workshop is held in May in conjunction with the annual convention of O.H.A. Regional Council #9 in order to ensure maximum attendance. The workshops provide continuing education opportunities for library staff and are seen as particularly helpful to library managers in small-town hospital libraries who usually lack professional training. Topics covered in our workshops thus far include the theory and practice of reference service, binding and conservation of library materials, as well as management and communications in the hospital library setting. The Committee has regularly received financial assistance from Regional Council for the workshop. Also since 1981, the President of Regional Council has undertaken to write personally to the administrators of all the hospitals represented on Regional Council and encourage them to send their library managers to the workshop and provide the necessary funds. This has greatly increased the attendance at the workshops.

In 1982, the Committee obtained the services of a professional consulting firm for the workshop. June Lemmex of Lemmex & Associates Ltd., an Ottawa-based consulting firm, conducted the workshop, the theme of which was management and communications in the hospital library setting. June has a background in the health sciences and has established a reputation for excellence in her field. We were delighted when she voluntarily decided to set her professional fee at \$500 in consideration of our limited financial resources. June has a strong interest in the health care field and workshop participants expressed a high degree of satisfaction with her presentation and the benefits derived from it.

In 1980 and 1981, the Committee organized an exhibit booth for the hospital libraries at the annual convention of Regional Council in order to make our presence more visible to hospital administrators and to familiarize them with our role in the health-care delivery system.

Committee Meetings

Besides necessary Committee business, Committee meetings attempt to focus on specific topics of interest and concern to hospital libraries. Some such topics covered thus far include hospital library budgeting, patient education, hospital accreditation and its impact on hospital libraries, sports medicine information resources, the merits of manual vs. computerized searches, the implications of microcomputer technology for small libraries and the implications of medical audit and peer review for performance evaluation. Speakers are usually sought out for each meeting and on two occasions the Committee has had hospital executive directors present their views on the role of hospital libraries in the health-care delivery system.

Miscellaneous Activities

For the past two years, the Committee has been invited to submit a paper to the Health Administration Forum sponsored annually by the University of Ottawa. The Committee has not yet submitted a paper, but we anticipate doing so in the near future.

Mabel Brown, Chief Librarian, Ottawa Civic Hospital, has recently completed a survey of the information needs of physicians in O.H.A. Region #9. The results and implications of this survey will be made available next fall after Mabel returns from her current sojourn in Norway.

The Committee has submitted an official recommendation to the Central Council of the O.H.A. in Toronto that there be a unique budgetary item for hospital libraries in the O.H.A. budget report, in order that comparative figures may be obtained on a province-wide basis.

The hospital libraries in O.H.A. Region #9 continue to be active members of the Ottawa-Hull Health Libraries Group. There is close cooperation between the OHHLG and the O.H.A. Committee; both groups are seriously considering holding a joint workshop in Ottawa in May of this year. The Secretary-Treasurer of the OHHLG during 1978-80 is currently serving as Chairman of the O.H.A. Committee.

Concluding Remarks

The members of the Committee on Hospital Libraries of O.H.A. Regional Council #9 have expressed great satisfaction with the work of the Committee since its inception five years ago. The President of Regional Council has expressed his satisfaction as well. The Committee has met some real needs; this has been due in no small way to the enthusiasm and active participation of all its members. We earnestly hope that the same degree of enthusiasm and participation will be manifested in the years ahead. As far as we know, we are the only group of hospital libraries in Ontario who have availed themselves of the mechanism in the O.H.A. constitution to set up a regional committee on hospital libraries. In the light of our experience, we would like to encourage hospital libraries in other regions to consider setting up similar committees.

THEME ISSUE: ONCOLOGY

Bibliotheca Medica Canadiana, vol 4 #5 will be devoted to this topic.

The Editors would like to receive articles or suggestions for articles in the broad field of oncology. These could be:

- descriptions of libraries serving cancer research and/or treatment;
- bibliographies of cancer-related publications;
- online searching techniques for cancer topics;
- descriptions of organizations involved in oncology.

The deadline for submission of articles is April 22, 1983.

BMC WANTS TO HEAR FROM YOU!

SUICIDE INFORMATION & EDUCATION CENTRE

- DEBBIE DURIE
Information Officer

The Suicide Information & Education Centre (S.I.E.C.) is a unique computer-assisted resource centre attempting to facilitate access to information in the fields of suicidal behaviour, suicide prevention and education. Established in 1982 with a grant from Alberta Social Services and Community Health, S.I.E.C. is administered by the Canadian Mental Health Association of Alberta and under the direction of the Suicide Prevention Provincial Advisory Committee.

Although funded provincially and primarily intended for the use of Albertans, the S.I.E.C. anticipates users from across the country, especially from the health care, education, library, helping and academic professions.

The aim of the Centre is ultimately to create a current and comprehensive online database of references to materials published on suicide in the English language since 1955. All types, formats and levels of materials will be entered including journal articles, monographs, pamphlets, video-tapes, films, unpublished manuscripts, conference papers, newspaper clippings, teaching materials, promotional materials, program outlines and theses. The S.I.E.C. database is modeled on similar commercially produced bibliographic databases with all items indexed by author and subject using a thesaurus of subject terms. The database will be marketed outside Alberta through QL Systems Ltd. starting in mid-1983.

In addition to the online database, the S.I.E.C. provides more traditional library services including basic reference, literature searches, interlibrary loans and document delivery. The Centre is also attempting to provide a forum for sharing information and exchanging ideas. This networking component could include identifying current research projects, registering and directing individuals to groups of similar interests, identifying available consultants or locating "fugitive" sources of interest and material.

Any materials forwarded to S.I.E.C. will be considered for entry into the database and your participation is encouraged in order to make this a 'world class' project.

The S.I.E.C. produces the Monthly Current Awareness Bulletin to list all new items entered into the database in the previous month; to provide details of forthcoming conferences and workshops; and to review significant films, pamphlets, and books. The S.I.E.C. Monthly Clippings Service covers the major Canadian newspapers, newsletters and bulletins. Subscriptions to the Bulletin or Clippings Service are available at a cost to cover handling and mailing charges.

For further information on the S.I.E.C., its database, services or publications, please contact me at:

Suicide Information & Education Centre
Suite 201, 723 - 14th Street N.W.
Calgary, Alberta T2N 2A4

(403) 283-3031 or 283-3044

CRAC - CHIROPRACTIC RESEARCH ARCHIVES COLLECTION

- J. CLAIRE CALLAGHAN
Director of the Library
Canadian Memorial Chiropractic College

In the last few years, research in chiropractic and related areas has resulted in a tremendous increase in chiropractic literature. Save for the Journal of Manipulative and Physiological Therapeutics which is indexed in Index Medicus, chiropractic journals are not indexed in any form. The Chiropractic Libraries Consortia, (CLIBCON) is in the process of compiling an index to 12 chiropractic journals from 1980 to the present. However, there is much valuable chiropractic literature in the other health sciences journals. The importance of providing access to the non-indexed, non-abstracted material and identifying relevant literature in a chiropractic data base was recognized.

In February 1982, Ronald Gitelman, D.C. and I submitted a rather lengthy application to the Foundation for Chiropractic Education and Research (FCER) in Arlington, Virginia to mount a database entitled "CRAC - Chiropractic Research Archives Collection". In July, we were notified that the Board of Trustees, FCER, accepted the proposal and had awarded us a \$22,000 (U.S.) grant. The project officially commenced in September 1982.

The grant allows for a full-time Project Manager, part-time staff as required, and the leasing of the AES Superplus IV word processor. The College is absorbing the internal costs such as supplies and equipment and, in return, the word processor is utilized by other College departments. The Library staff assists in the inter-library loan collection and offers guidance in indexing queries.

The project itself is quite complex. A chiropractic thesaurus of 60 subject headings was drawn up to supplement MeSH terms that may be inappropriate to the chiropractic literature. A basic collection of 2,600 to 2,800 articles is being assembled. Complete bibliographic information is included. As well, a copy of the original reference is kept for future reference and is filed by accession number. Each reference has been assigned a minimum of 2 and a maximum of 4 subject headings. Abstracts are being compiled for all of the references. The abstracts are then reviewed by the Library Editorial Board to eliminate any particular bias.

All of the references, including the abstracts, will be entered on diskettes using the word processor. The diskettes will then be transferred to magnetic tape for possible future access via the DIALOG Information Retrieval Service. The University of Toronto Computation Services are presently drawing up the programs for the Abstracts Section, the Author Index and the Subject Index. A hard copy index will be published by the University of Toronto Press and made available by late 1983. Relevant references will continue to be collected, numbered, indexed and abstracted with approximately 1000 references published annually. It is anticipated that additional grant funding will be received in 1983/84.

It is, indeed, a formidable task! Fortunately, several interested chiropractors with a sound understanding of both the chiropractic literature and the related health sciences literature have been able to give advice and support, as well as assist in the abstracting process. A bibliographic tool of selected

chiropractic and related health sciences references in both the journal and book literature is long overdue. This historical and research-oriented tool will serve as a vehicle for immediate information retrieval in the health sciences focusing on the chiropractic areas of interest and will save librarians, practitioners and researchers valuable searching time.

Anyone interested in knowing more about the project, its objectives, the grant application process, etc. should contact the author at:

C. C. Clemmer Library
Canadian Memorial Chiropractic College
1900 Bayview Avenue
Toronto, Ontario M4G 3E6

LIBRARY ON THE MOVE

The Workers' Compensation Board of British Columbia has erected a new building. Last fall, their library packed up books and journals and moved into their brand new facility. The latest report from Barbara Sanderson, Librarian, informs us that her staff have settled in at their new address:

Workers' Compensation Board of B. C.
6951 Westminster Highway
Richmond, B.C.
V7C 7C6

LIBRARIANS AND INFORMATION SPECIALISTS IN ADDICTION

- BETTY H. GARLAND
President of LISA

Chief Librarian
Health Services & Promotion Branch
Health and Welfare Canada

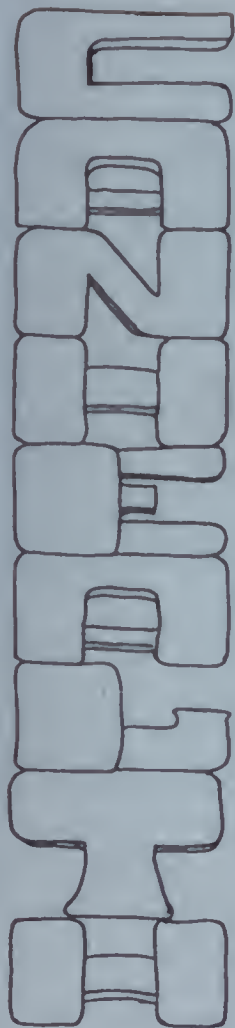
The Librarians and Information Specialists in Addiction (LISA), first met together as a group July 12 - 13, 1977, in Winnipeg as part of FUTURACTION '77, the twelfth annual conference of the Canadian Foundation on Alcohol and Drug Dependencies (CFADD). The delegates represented the provincial and federal government agencies involved with substance abuse. Preparatory to that meeting, a directory of Canadian addiction libraries and a union list of serials of those co-operating libraries were compiled, having been sponsored by the Vancouver Regional Office, Non-Medical Use of Drugs Directorate, Health and Welfare Canada.

The initial meeting had a very limited purpose, other than the obvious one of making the participants and their organizations known to one another. It was to provide a mechanism for the regular exchange of institutional publications among the libraries and to decide if we wanted to form a permanent organization which would meet on a regular basis. Both objectives were accomplished during the two day meeting. Officers were elected and it was decided to apply formally for membership as an interest group in CFADD, which was accepted by their Board in November of that year. We also compiled the report, Possible Co-operative Projects Among Addictions Librarians, as a result of this first meeting.

Since then, we have met every year except 1980, have broadened the membership of our organization to include information specialists as distinct from librarians and have adopted the present name of our organization, Librarians and Information Specialists in Addiction. We now have 41 members from institutions in the United States and Canada.

Over the years our emphasis has shifted somewhat at our conferences. For the last three conferences we developed themes which combined our concern for professional development with our continuing interest in the substance abuse field. For example, during the 1981 conference in Halifax, we had an excellent presentation on Library Operating Statistics as a Management Tool, by Barbara MacKenzie of the Nova Scotia Power Corporation Library; and at our 1982 conference recently concluded in Ottawa an interesting talk was given by Merle McConnell of the Banting Research Centre Library on Reference and Collection Development for Special Libraries.

CFADD changed its name to the Canadian Addiction Foundation (CAF), in 1978 and in 1979 - 1980 was in financial difficulty because of the cut in grants. During that period, no national conferences were held and the interest groups, with the exception of LISA, disbanded. LISA continued to meet and grow on its own. During 1981, however, there was some pressure from the Board of Directors of CAF for LISA to function as an interest group of that organization again. It was a difficult position for the members, as the heads of most of the provincial commissions were on the Board, and some of these were insisting on CAF membership for their libraries if funding was to be made available for LISA memberships and conferences. At our 1981 conference we invited a representative of CAF, Ed Fitzpatrick and Ann Nevill, president of CHLA, to speak to us on the advantages of our group joining their respective organizations as an interest group. We discussed this during the year through our newsletter, GAMUT, and members attending the 1982 conference voted unanimously not to join an umbrella organization at this time. We will poll our other members through GAMUT during the year, but do not expect the decision to be changed. This does not rule out further consideration of an umbrella organization at a later date.



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Le but envisagé par la publication de CANHEALTH est de fournir un recueil du "contenu canadien" du travail des bibliothèques canadiennes des sciences de la santé et de tenter de situer ces bibliothèques dans le plus large contexte canadien et nord-américain. CANHEALTH n'est pas un manuel de procédures et ne devrait pas être considéré comme remède universel à tous vos problèmes bibliothécaires. Cependant, on espère qu'il sera utile à ceux qui travaillent dans des bibliothèques canadiennes pour les aider à découvrir les rapprochements et les différences qui existent entre elles et vis à vis les bibliothèques des sciences de la santé aux Etats-Unis. Nous aimerions aussi répandre des renseignements qui touchent sur des ouvrages de référence, des fournisseurs et des modes de procéder particulièrement canadiens.

Cet ouvrage est basé sur le Guide to Canadian Health Science: Information Service and Sources écrit par Phyllis Russell et publié en 1974 par la Canadian Library Association, et sur des épreuves préparatoires à une révision rédigées par Martha Stone en 1978/79. Lorsque cette série d'articles aura paru au complet, l'Association des bibliothèques de la santé du Canada envisage d'en publier une édition révisée et de les réunir dans un volume. Ceci marquera l'occasion de la première publication d'un ouvrage exprès par l'Association et doit être vu comme un effort en commun qui exige la collaboration de tous les membres. Nous encourageons nos membres de chapitres de nous faire part de leurs commentaires et des corrections à apporter, pour assurer que les renseignements fournis sont à la fois exacts et utiles. Le produit final devrait être le résultat d'un effort coopératif, alors s'il vous plaît aidez-nous.

Nous sommes dans l'obligance de nous excuser auprès de nos collègues francophones pour la nature unilingue de cette publication. Nous avons l'intention de publier la version finale dans les deux langues. Cependant, le coût de traduction et le temps requis ne nous permettent pas de produire les chapitres préparatoires dans les deux langues.

P R E F A C E

The purpose of CANHEALTH is to provide Canadian health libraries with a source for the "Canadian content" of their work, and to attempt to show how health libraries in Canada fit into the wider Canadian and North American context. CANHEALTH is not a library manual, and it should not be seen as the panacea for all a library's problems. We hope, however, that it will help those who work in Canadian libraries to discover the many differences and similarities which exist between their own libraries and health libraries in the United States. We hope they will also become acquainted with particular Canadian reference tools, suppliers and procedures of which they were not aware.

The present work is based on the Guide to Canadian Health Science: Information Services and Sources written by Phyllis Russell and published by the Canadian Library Association in 1974, and on preliminary drafts of a revision prepared by Martha Stone in 1978/79. When this series of articles is completed the Canadian Health Libraries Association hopes to publish a revised edition in one volume. This will be the first "occasional paper" published by the Association, and it should be a joint effort shared by all membership. We urge Chapter members to take particular responsibility to send us corrections and comments, in order that the facts can be both correct and useful. The final product should be the result of a cooperative effort by all of us. Please help.

We apologize to our francophone colleagues for the unilingual nature of this work as it now appears. We intend that the final version will also appear in French. The costs of translation in both time and money, however, make it impractical to produce the draft chapters in both languages.

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DEVELOPMENT OF A HEALTH SCIENCES COLLECTION

Factors in Collection Decisions

The philosophy of developing a collection in the medical field in Canada is the universal one of matching what goes on the shelves to the activities and purposes of the institution housing the collection. Woven into the process are considerations such as other collections in the community, and the proximity of the more extensive collections in relevant disciplines. These factors have a bearing on the amount of duplication that is tolerable on the basis of the type of budget the library enjoys. The training and expertise of library personnel and the role of the library committee in the selection process also affect collection decisions. The literature on collection development is extensive, perhaps overwhelming, and not all of it is applicable to all types of health libraries. A good access to the range that is available, which includes Canadian references, is a selective bibliography produced by the Documentation Centre at the National Library of Canada. (1)

The major factor in developing a collection policy is the role of the institution it is meant to serve. Generally speaking, a library in an active treatment community hospital needs a broad clinical collection to serve the information needs of a staff dealing with the myriad of health problems that attack through any community. In addition, many such libraries must expand coverage beyond clinical specialties into a wide range of other areas, such as social work, numerous technologies, nutrition, and socio-economic and epidemiological statistics for health care planning.

Libraries serving professional associations may not purchase in clinical areas at all, but may devote their collections to socio-economic, ethical and legal information designed to deal with public affairs. It is in the academic libraries and the large teaching hospitals where broad-based in-depth collections are needed to support research in many medical areas. These may include an extensive range of specialty journals which will serve many levels of interest.

Periodicals are, if possible, even more important than books in a health collection, since advances in all fields are presented first in journal articles. There are several comprehensive lists of such titles, including those published by the National Library of Medicine and R.R. Bowker.⁽²⁾ These lists, however, give no indication of the quality or thrust of the journals. This must be gleaned from sample copies, and from consultation with field specialists. As budgets shrink and duplication becomes less justifiable, many of these journals are likely to be borrowed from an outside collection through the use of indexes and interlibrary loans. At the ultimate national level, the Canada Institute for Scientific and Technical Information (CISTI) has a mandate to add to its collection any unique journal title which other Canadian health institutions have been persuaded to drop, due either to budget restraints or to lack of use. CISTI also publishes a list of Canadian locations for these journals. The effort is to make available within Canadian borders as broad a coverage of the health field as possible.

In the health field collection development is significantly modified by the primary need for currency. By the time a medical textbook is published, it represents a consensus of average competent medical practice. This consensus point moves forward as research adds new information, and most standard texts meet such change by publishing a new edition about every five years. This means that five years is the shelf life of most medical textbooks, and, since each one costs in a range of \$30 to \$50, a small library with a limited budget must do some careful juggling to keep up-to-date. Indeed, if the hospital is small and engaged primarily in family medicine, the range of its collection may be quite narrow, and its need for interlibrary loans conversely extensive.

In developing a health collection a written policy is usually the easiest way to establish clear priorities which can be explained to selection committees and impatient patrons. Publishers in the health field are discouragingly prolific, and the range of possible clinical disciplines is wide. There are normally about four levels of coverage that are possible in any collection. These can be adjusted, if the institution changes its goals, or adds a new specialty. They can also be interpreted differently in different institutions.

- Exhaustive: might apply to a very specialized institution, or, to one institution's publications;
- Comprehensive: broad access to one or several fields, with enough depth to support research if necessary;
- Reference: access to information both in the collection and elsewhere through standard reference texts, indexes, abstracts, bibliographies, etc.
- Skeletal: minimal coverage of topics related to the central collection, such as one standard text, or a specifically Canadian publication.

"Core" Lists

There has been a good deal written about "core" lists, particularly for hospitals, but the diversity between primary, secondary and tertiary care renders hospital activities so many-sided that the concept is not easy to apply. There is a more general consensus that every hospital collection should start with certain journals, and these are the ones that are indexed in the Abridged Index Medicus (3) and listed in each issue. There are about 100 of these titles, and even the smallest hospitals purchase at least some of them. Brandoo's lists, which are published every other year in the April issue of the Bulletin of the Medical Library Association, (4) mark with an asterisk the books and journals which are appropriate for a very small clinical collection, and give some indication of costs. This may be one of the most authentic "core" lists available.

One list that continues to be relevant to Canadian hospitals is the biennial list produced by the Committee on Medical Library Services of the Ontario Medical Association. This comes out now in two parts: suggested medical books and journals, including essential indexes and reference tools; and a supplemental list of health sciences suggestions, including Canadian publications. (5) The Manitoba Health Library Association also publishes a selected list, and in addition, the Canadian Library of Family Medicine has recently announced a "core" list of its own. In Canada, of course, the costs of American books must be upgraded by at least twenty percent. This is a perennial budgetary problem in the development of Canadian collections. Medical books tend to be particularly expensive, but the differential applies in all collection fields, and is one of the reasons that interlibrary cooperation becomes more and more important.

Cooperation Between Libraries

Having established what information is essential for its own institution, and having developed this into a coherent collection, each health library will sooner or later find itself dealing with requests for materials which it does not carry. Cooperative library networks have not developed as extensively in Canada as they have in the United States, where funding from the National Library of Medicine has supported development of regional library consortia across the country. There are, however, some very effective health library networks in Canada. Most of them are centered on one of the Canadian medical school libraries, in teaching communities where staff and students move regularly back and forth between the teaching hospitals and the medical schools. Many of these interlibrary relationships are relatively stable and longlasting. They work out interlibrary lending arrangements of varying degrees of sophistication. The most important library network in Canada which is not of this type is probably the Medical Library Service sponsored by the College of Physicians and Surgeons in British Columbia. Established in 1960, and supported by practitioners' fees, it serves hospitals throughout the province out of a central library which buys, processes and ships books to each of the hospitals outside Greater Vancouver, and publishes an acquisitions list of medical books.

Selection Aids

There are a number of other professional associations in Canada which provide library services to their members out of a central collection which is a national resource in its field. Examples are the Canadian Nurses Association and the Canadian Hospital Association in Ottawa, whose acquisitions lists and bibliographic publications are rich sources of selection for other libraries. Both these Associations publish journals, as does the College of Family Physicians of Canada, which sponsors the Canadian Library of Family Medicine based at the University of Western Ontario, and serving members across the country. The Canadian Medical Association also publishes journals which are basic to many health collections in Canada. These and other titles are included in an extended list of Canadian medical publications appearing annually in the Canadian Medical Directory.⁽⁶⁾ Book reviews and acquisition lists published in such Canadian journals, and in specialty journals published elsewhere, are a major source of information for selection in developing Canadian collections.

Publishers' catalogs are also prime sources for selection of both books and journals, of course. Addressees for publishers' representatives and agents in Canada can be found in the Canadian Publishers' Directory, which is distributed semi-annually to subscribers of Quill & Quire, a publication for the Canadian book trade. (7) A selected list of combined publishers' offerings in the health field is also produced annually in a paperback volume called Medical Books: a Preferred List, which is used by the larger American purchasing agents as part of their publicity. These volumes can be acquired free at convention exhibits, and they are handy supplements in the selection process. They contain many thumbnail annotations, and they sometimes provide pre-publication details that are hard to track down in other places.

The most extensive information about specific titles in the medical field really comes from assorted publications emanating from the National Library of Medicine in Washington, D.C. The quarterly or annual Current Catalog, for instance, provides not only bibliographic information but also cataloging information reasonably soon after publication. Ordering information for this and the National Library of Medicine's indexes and recurring bibliographies is to be found in an annual publication entitled NLM Publications, which is issued each January as a supplement to the NLM News. (8) Recipients of this free newsletter automatically receive the publications brochure as well. Contained in it is a special reference to the pre-publication proof sheets from the Current Catalog, which can be purchased from the Medical Library Association to speed the victory.

Canadian government reports on health care planning and social concerns may also be important in individual collections. Many of these may be difficult to locate, since both provincial and federal catalogs sometimes omit whole departments, and can be confusing in other ways. On the other hand, government departments which have been distributing their own publications for years periodically undergo fits of economy, and change their policy. Departmental libraries at both levels of government are often depository libraries for these materials, and their acquisition lists are therefore frequently valuable for identifying reports that are relevant to other libraries. The best of these government collections in any geographical area can be most easily identified in a directory published and regularly updated by CISTI under the title, Health Sciences Information in Canada: Libraries. (9) In addition to

their free annual catalog, on the other hand, Statistics Canada has begun to produce useful access guides. The Directory of Health Division Information is the most specifically designed for health care purposes, but the small handbook, Finding and Using Statistica, is also very helpful.

It is plain from these comments that locating titles which fit into a health library collection is a little like following clues in a paper chase. These few suggestions are only the beginning.

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2. List of journals indexed in Index Medicus. 1960- National Library of Medicine, Bethesda, MD. annual.

See also Medical books and serials in print. 1978- and Books in print. 1948- R.R. Bowker, New York. annuals.

See also Canadian locations of journals indexed for Medline. 1970- CISTI/NRC, Ottawa.
3. Abridged index medicus. 1970- National Library of Medicine, Bethesda, MD. monthly and/or annual cumulation.
4. Brandon, A.N. 1981. Selected list of books and journals for the small medical library. Bulletin of the Medical Library Association 69:2:185-215, April. See also this author's Selected list of nursing books and journals. 1982. Nursing Outlook 30:3:186-199, March.
5. Selected list of medical books and journals, and Supplement one: suggested list of health sciences books and journals. 1982. Ontario Medical Association, Toronto. And, Selected books and journals for Manitoba health care facilities, 2nd ed. 1981. Manitoba Health Libraries Association, Winnipeg. And, Recent and recommended medical books: a selective list for hospital libraries. 1964- British Columbia Medical Library Service, Vancouver. annual.

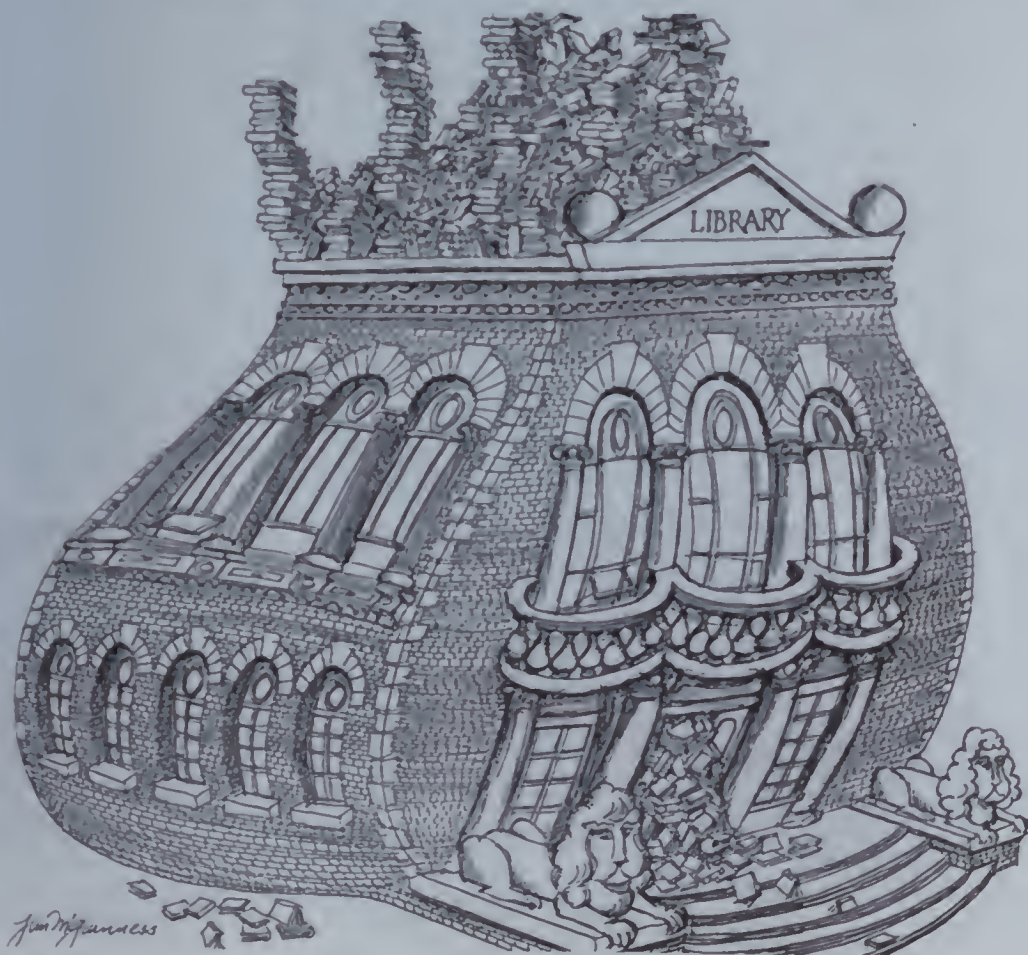
See also, Fitzgerald, D.D. Corbett and W.W. Weston. 1982. Basic library list for family medical centres and small hospitals, 1982. Canadian Family Physician 28:7:1305-12, July. And also such specialized lists as, - The Information needs of physiotherapists in the Atlantic Provinces, with selected physiotherapy working collections for small hospitals. 1977. Compiled by Hazel A. Lloyd and M. Doreen E. Fraser. Dalhousie University Libraries/School of Library Science, Halifax. (Occasional Paper, no.13)
6. Canadian medical directory. 1954/55- Southam, Toronto. annual.

7. Quill & Quire. 1935- Key Publishers, Toronto. monthly with supplements. Subscriptions include one copy of each edition of Canadian publishers' directory.

See also, Medical books: a preferred list. 1965- Medical Media, Flemington, N.J. annual.

8. NLM News. 1945- National Library of Medicine, Bethesda, MD. monthly. And its annual supplement, NLM Publications. To be put on the mailing list write to: Office of Inquiries, National Library of Medicine, 8600 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, MD. 20209.
9. Health sciences information in Canada: libraries. 1979- Health Sciences Resource Centre, CISTI/NRC, Ottawa. irregular.

Directory of health division information. 1980. And, Finding and using statistics: a basic guide from Statistics Canada. 1980. Statistics Canada, Ottawa.



To avoid this situation most libraries should also weed their collection,...

BOOKSELLERS AND SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS

This listing is of Canadian booksellers and subscription agents who specialize in health library material. Its accuracy is NOT guaranteed since it is based on a list prepared by Martha Stone in 1978. Comments and suggestions are invited and a revision will be published.

BOOKSELLERS

Book Centre Inc.
5168 Queen Mary Road
Montreal, Quebec H3W 1X9

Book Order Service of Canada
8 Gatewood Avenue
St. Albert, Alta. TBN 0Z9

Blackwell North America - Canada Ltd.
31 Hunter-Woods Cr.
London, Ontario N6J 2A9

John Coutts Library Services Ltd.
4290 Third Avenue
Niagara Falls, Ontario L2E 4K7

H. Foxman
160 Poplar Drive
Dollard des Ormeaux, Quebec
H9A 2A7

Lawlor Book Co. Ltd.
1421 Kensington Road, N.W.
Calgary, Alberta T2N 3R1

McAinsh and Company Ltd.
1835 Yonge Street
Toronto, Ontario M4S 1L6

McAinsh and Company Ltd.
730 West Broadway
Vancouver, B.C. V5Z 1G8

Renouf Publishing Co. Ltd.
2182 St. Catherine Street West
Montreal, Quebec H3H 1M7

Sager's Book Service
931 Baycrest Drive
North Vancouver, B.C. V7G 1N7

Serv-West Distribution Ltd.
8320 Prince Edward Street
Vancouver, B.C. V5X 3R9

Somabec Ltée
C.P. 295
2475 Avenue Sylva-Clapin
Saint - Hyacinthe, Quebec J2S 5T5

Wilson and Lafleur Ltée
39 Notre Dame West
Montreal, Quebec H2Y 1S5

SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS

CANEBSO Subscription Services
7 Thorncliffe Park Drive
Toronto, Ontario M4H 1H3

Faxon Canada Ltd.
3034 Palstan Road # 308
Mississauga, Ontario L4X 2Z6

Serials Management Services
P.O. BOX 2382
London, Ontario N6A 5A7

approximately \$20 and it contains at least one Canadian location for almost all the 3000 titles indexed in Index Medicus, Index to Dental Literature and the International Nursing Index. This listing is a spin-off of the much larger, and more expensive Union List of Scientific Serials in Canadian Libraries (4) which lists over 50,000 scientific serial titles (both living and dead) held by almost 300 Canadian libraries. The ULSSCL is available on the CAN/OLE searching system developed by CISTI.

In addition to these national union lists there are many regional listings of serial holdings in Canada. These are sometimes subsets of the national lists mentioned above, but more often also contain information from libraries which have decided not to report their holdings to CISTI or which only wish to lend within their own area. Local listings have been produced in Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg containing reports from health libraries but no definitive list of those available will be given here as they tend to be of particularly local interest. If a listing does not exist for your area you might discuss the possibility of starting one with a nearby colleague. Remember a combined listing of the holdings of only two libraries is a union list and additional libraries can be added as time and energy allow.

When you have found the location for a journal remember that it is faster and much cheaper to borrow from a local library and to rely on national resource libraries and on distant libraries only for items not easily obtained close at hand.

BOOKS. The locations for books are much more difficult to find as there is no printed union catalogue of books in Canada. The National Library of Canada does maintain a union catalogue based on reports it receives from larger libraries. In addition to this, both CISTI and the National Library have access to cooperative cataloguing records which give location information.

CISTI has been designated as the clearinghouse for scientific material and all requests for locations of scientific books should be sent to them. Requests for "loan or location" should be sent to the ILL Section of CISTI on a standard inter-library loan form. CISTI will either lend you the item from its own collection or will return the form with some possible Canadian locations noted in it. As the union lists of serials mentioned above are always somewhat out-of-date CISTI will also check for Canadian locations of serials which you have been unable to find.

If CISTI cannot locate a title in Canada it will return the request to you unless you ask them to try to provide locations in the United States. Though a Canadian library can request items directly from a foreign library it is strongly recommended that CISTI be approached first to confirm that there are no Canadian locations. Many foreign libraries (including the National Library of Medicine) will not fill foreign requests until local resources have been exhausted.

INTER-LIBRARY LOANS

No matter how large a library is or how well its collection has been chosen there will always be material required by a user which is not owned by the library. Sometimes the item required will be an item within the library's collection profile and it should be ordered but in many cases it will be an out-of-print monograph, an article in a journal or an item too specialised to be worth purchasing. In these cases it will be necessary to obtain the item from another library.

Fortunately libraries have developed a tradition of inter-library co-operation and this is strong in the health sciences where a sense of belonging to a "community" is particularly evident. Certain rules have been developed to ensure that this inter-lending system operates smoothly and in Canada these have been codified in the CLA/ASTED Interlibrary Loan Code (1). This code sets out the responsibilities of both the lending and the borrowing libraries and is based on the premise that "each library will provide the resources to meet the study, instructional, informational and normal research needs of its users." CLA/ASTED also publish the CLA/ASTED Interlibrary Loan Procedures Manual (2) which sets out the procedures to be followed by both borrowers and lenders and gives examples of how to complete standard inter-library loan forms. Since these two publications are both cheap and easily available they should be familiar to all working with inter-library loans in Canada. It is not the intention here to repeat their contents except to stress that requests made on non-standard forms or in conflict with the rules set down in the Code are likely to be delayed or not filled at all and that unverified requests are frequently returned to the originator without checking.

Verification is the term used to describe the process used when a library makes certain that the reference provided by its user is correct and that the item is correctly described. In the health sciences the most common sources for verifications are the major indexes such as Index Medicus, Hospital Literature Index, International Nursing Index, Index to Dental Literature or a MEDLINE search or catalogues such as the National Library of Medicine Current Catalog. If it is necessary to send an unverified request because your library does not own the necessary tools it is always a good idea to tell the lending library which tools you have tried and to note your user's source for the reference.

Having verified the request and made sure that the book or article exists it is necessary to find which other library owns it. The health sciences are well served by various finding aids and the most important are discussed below.

JOURNALS. The Canada Institute for Scientific and Technical Information (CISTI) publishes an annual edition of Canadian Locations of Journals Indexed for MEDLINE (3) and no health library in Canada should be without a current copy. The cost is

ONLINE REFERENCE WORK

Libraries are more than just stores of books, and librarians have tried to organize and categorize the information in their care for many years. The "information explosion" has increased the amount of information requiring organization but at the same time the development of computer technology has allowed libraries to maintain their ability to index, categorize and search this increasing flow of information.

The first public use of computers to process bibliographic information was in 1961 when the Chemical Abstracts Service produced Chemical Titles, a machine generated alphabetical subject index to the two most influential journals covered by Chemical Abstracts. The U.S. National Library of Medicine (NLM) was another pioneer in the development of computer-based bibliographic information storage and retrieval systems. In 1964 they used MEDLARS (Medical Literature Analysis and Retrieval System) to produce the Index Medicus. In 1966 the use of MEDLARS was expanded to produce the Current Catalog and at present the third major revision of MEDLARS - MEDLARS III - is under active development. MEDLARS III's basic purpose is "to introduce a higher degree of automation into NLM's internal processing and external services and to make their benefits available, wherever possible, to the health-science library community at large".

In the late 1960's NLM offered batch processing of literature searches on its MEDLARS data base. In 1970 an experimental service called AIT-TWX (Abridged Index Medicus via the Teletypewriter Exchange Network) was introduced, this allowed on-line searching of the Abridged Index Medicus data base of about 100 titles. This quickly led to the October, 1971 introduction of MEDLINE (MEDLARS on-line) which will be discussed further below.

There are two inter-related activities in the "information industry" and it is necessary to have an understanding of them in order to make the best use of their services and products.

A. The data base producers

The production of bibliographic data bases consists of selecting the most relevant journal articles, monographs and reports for inclusion in the data base. (Some data bases are restricted to only journal articles, only reports or only monographs). These articles are indexed either by using a controlled vocabulary, such as MeSH or key-word, by author and by title and by providing the necessary computer instructions (the "software") which allows searchers to access this information. Examples of data base producers are the National Library of Medicine, CISTI, Chemical Abstracts Service, Excerpta Medica and many others. Some of these are government organization, some not-for-profit corporations and others are for-profit companies.

B. On-line Vendors

Though some data base producers make their files available directly to searchers, most make them available through on-line vendors. These vendors change the access to the data bases in various ways to better serve their customers and to provide a standardized system of billing for the data bases they provide. An example of the former could be adding additional information but more often it is providing the software so that users can access several data bases using the same computer commands. Examples of on-line vendors are BRS (Bibliographic Retrieval Services), Lockheed DIALOG, the System Development Corporation (SDC) and the Canada Institute for Scientific and Technical Information (CISTI) which developed CAN/OLE.

Once a library decides to offer access to on-line data base and has bought or rented a terminal it is necessary to decide which data bases will be offered and which vendors they will be purchased from.

The excellent article "How to get started in Medline" by Linda McFarlane is essential reading for any librarian thinking of offering on-line services. Its advice on preparing a budget, buying or renting a terminal and training is invaluable. For a basic health sciences library there is no doubt that MEDLINE is the most useful single data base as it contains citations (plus many abstracts) to the literature in about 3000 of the world's major biomedical journals including all those indexed in Index Medicus, International Nursing Index and Index to Dental Literature. Until 1981 MEDLINE was available in Canada only through NLM whose Canadian "agent" is CISTI but is now also available through BRS and DIALOG. For a library starting to offer a service, it is probably best to sign-up first with CISTI and become a "Canadian MEDLINE Centre" since CISTI gives both training and advice. As demand for searches grows and expertise increases thought should be given to offering access to other data bases. Many of the other appropriate bases for Canadian health sciences libraries are offered by NLM only through CISTI and includes CATLINE which contains a record of all items catalogued by NLM since 1965, SERLINE a bibliographic file of serials also giving their major U.S. locations and TOXLINE which contains citations to the literature of toxicology and occupational health.

Once the NLM data bases have been mastered health science librarians should consider offering other data bases relevant to their users and to accessing these through a commercial vendor. As the services offered by vendors and the data bases they carry change rapidly these will not be dealt with here. Another library in your area which is using a vendor can often offer invaluable advice or you could take one of the Medical Library Association or CHLA Continuing Education courses which deal with on-line searching. Though most on-line vendors in the U.S. also

operate in Canada not all do and not all data bases offered in the United States are available in Canada.

Not all health libraries will want to offer on-line searching but all health science librarians should be aware of the data bases which exist in the field, as well as how the on-line versions differ from the print versions and which data bases do not have a print version at all. The best way to make oneself aware of developments in the field is to meet colleagues and this can be done either by attending conferences on a national or regional level or by becoming involved in a local health library group or on-line user group. These are often informal unstructured groups and if you are not certain of one in your area the best thing to do is to ask the Librarian at your nearest large health sciences library or medical school.

REFERENCE

McFarlane, Linda. How to get started in Medline. Bibliotheca Medica Canadiana. 2:2, 1980, p.37-43

USEFUL ADDRESSES

DIALOG - Lockheed

Micromedia Ltd.
144 Front Street West
Toronto, Ontario M5J 2L7 Tel: (416) 593-5211

ORBIT - System Development Corporation (SDC)

Infomart
164 Merton Street
Toronto, Ontario M4S 3A8 Tel: (416) 489-6640

BRS - Bibliographic Retrieval Services

1200 Route 7
Latham, New York 12110 Tel: (518) 783-1161

CISTI -Canada Institute for Scientific and Technical Information

National Research Council of Canada
Building M-55, Montreal Road
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0S2 Tel: (613) 993-1604

Most governments in Canada publish health related information and reports and these are often only obtainable from their own Publishing Centre or Queen's Printer. Their addresses are as follows:

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Canadian Government Publishing Centre
Supply and Services Canada
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0S9

ALBERTA

Publications Services
Public Affairs Bureau
11510 Kingsway Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta T5G 2Y5

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Queen's Printer
Parliament Buildings
Victoria, B.C. V8V 4R6

MANITOBA

Office of the Queen's Printer
200 Vaughan Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 1T5

NEW BRUNSWICK

Queen's Printer
Box. 6000
Fredericton, N.B. E3B 5H1

NEWFOUNDLAND

Queen's Printer
Box 4750
St. John's, Newfoundland A1C 5T7

NOVA SCOTIA

Nova Scotia Bookstore
Box 637
Halifax, Nova Scotia B3J 2T3
or
Queen's Printer
Box 368
Halifax, Nova Scotia B3J 1V9

ONTARIO

Ontario Government Bookstore
880 Bay Street
Toronto, Ontario M7A 1N8

QUEBEC

Quebec Official Publisher
1283 boul. Charest ouest
Québec, P.Q. G1N 2C9

SASKATCHEWAN

Queen's Printer of Saskatchewan
14th fl., Avond Tower
Regina, Saskatchewan S4P 3V7

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Publications and Production
Department of Information
Government of Northwest Territories
Yellowknife, N.W.T. X1A 2L9

YUKON TERRITORY

Public Affairs Bureau
Department of Government Services
Whitehorse, Yukon Territory
Y1A 2B0

or

Queen's Printer
Government of the Yukon Territory
Whitehorse, Yukon Territory
Y1A 2B0

Inter-library LoansReferences

1. Canadian Library Association. CLA-ASTED Inter-Library Loan Code. Ottawa. C.L.A. 1980.
2. Canadian Library Association. CLA-ASTED Inter-Library Loan Procedures Manual. Ottawa. C.L.A. 1981.
3. List of Journals Indexed for MEDLINE. Ottawa, CISTI. Annual
4. Union List of Scientific Serials in Canadian Libraries. Ottawa, CISTI. Biennial.

LISA compiles an annual directory with detailed information about the libraries and other units participating in our organization as well as a membership listing. We have issued a crackerjack good newsletter since 1979, edited by Ron Hall of the Addiction Research Foundation. It is now quarterly. We are in the process of revising our union list of serials and expect to distribute it sometime in 1983.

During 1980 - 1981, LISA cooperated with the National Planning Committee on Training for Alcohol and Drug Services in a joint project, Selected Addictions Training Resources in Canada. The terms of reference for the joint LISA/NPC committee were: to develop systems for gathering uniform training information from the participating provinces and territories; to determine the format and layout of a catalogue containing the relevant information; to assist the Health Promotion Directorate, Health and Welfare Canada, in assembling and editing the information into a quality reference document; to advise on the circulation of the catalogue to key individuals in the provinces and territories; and to develop systems for the regular updating of information contained in the catalogue. The questionnaires and scope notes were tested by the Canadian members of LISA. The catalogue was published in March 1981.

In 1979 a similar group was formed in the United States, now known as Substance Abuse Librarians and Information Specialists (SALIS). Two of the founding LISA members attended their first meeting and some of our members have attended each subsequent meeting. LISA has supported the SALIS group from the beginning and a number of people are members of both groups. This double membership has extended geographically to include representatives from Mexico, Australia, New Zealand, England, Finland and Sweden.

We are hoping to have a joint conference with SALIS this year in Toronto but the final decision has not been made by SALIS as yet. Our Swedish member is also hoping to arrange an international conference with support from LISA and SALIS. It will be wonderful for the librarians in this very specialized field if we are able to successfully organize either or both such meetings.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE HISTORY OF CANADIAN MEDICAL SCHOOL LIBRARIANS

- GWYNNETH HEATON

Head, Science and Medicine Library
University of Toronto

- 1961 First meeting in Ottawa, February, 1961.
- 1962 The group was formally constituted as: the Canadian Library Association Committee on Medical Science Libraries (CLA/CMSL).
- 1962 Brief:
Canadian Library Association. Committee on Medical Science Libraries. A Brief Presented to the Royal Commission on Health Services. Ottawa, 1962.
- 1964 Publication by a committee member:
Simon, Beatrice V. Library support of medical education and research in Canada. Ottawa, Association of Canadian Medical Colleges, 1964.
For this publication, a survey of health science libraries in Canadian universities was conducted in 1962 at the instigation of the CLA/CMSL and was financed by the Association of Canadian Medical Colleges (ACMC). This publication led to the creation of the Firstbrook Committee in 1965.
- 1965 Lists distributed:
Canadian Library Association Committee on Medical Science Libraries. List of recommended periodicals for University Medical Libraries. Quebec City, 1965.
List of obligatory periodicals for University Medical Libraries. Quebec City, 1965.
- 1965 A committee was established consisting of a representative from ACMC, the Canadian Association of College and University Libraries (CACUL), the Canadian Library Association Committee on Medical Science Libraries and a clinical researcher. This committee was charged with investigating the establishment of a National Medical Centre Library. This led to the publication of a report in 1966.
- 1966 Report:
A National Library Resources Centre for the Health Sciences in Canada. The report of a Committee to the Association of Canadian Medical Colleges and to the Committee on Medical Science Libraries of the Canadian Library Association. May, 1966. John B. Firstbrook of Queen's University was the chairman. The report recommended the establishment of the centre concerned with health sciences information within the National Science Library.
- 1966 List distributed:
Canadian Library Association. Committee on Medical Science Libraries. A list of recommended periodicals, indexing and abstracting services in the Medical Sciences. Ottawa, 1966.
This list was revised at least twice, in 1967 and 1969.
- 1967 The Standing Committee on Medical School Libraries was established under the auspices of ACMC.
- 1968 First meeting of the Standing Committee was held in Halifax at the ACMC meeting.
- 1969 The name of the Committee was changed to the Associate Committee on Medical School Libraries.

- 1969 D. Fraser and A. Kerr were called as members of the ACMC Associate Committee on Medical School Libraries, by the then Deputy Minister of Health Dr. Maurice LeClair, to discuss how and where the Health Sciences Resource Centre should be established.
- 1970 The Health Sciences Resource Centre at the National Science Library, now the Canada Institute for Scientific and Technical Information (CISTI), was established as a result of the Firstbrook Report of 1966.
- 1974 Publication:
Guide to Canadian Health Science Information Services and Sources, edited by Phyllis Russell on behalf of the Canadian Association of Special Libraries and Information Services, Health Sciences Division and the Association of Canadian Medical Colleges Associate Committee on Medical School Libraries. Ottawa, Canadian Library Association, 1974.
- 1974 Since this date, the Associate Committee of ACMC has served as an informal advisory committee to the Head of the Health Sciences Resource Centre at CISTI. This was at the request of the Head, Ann Nevill.
- 1975 The ACMC committee became the Special Resource Committee on Medical School Libraries when ACMC revised its committee structure.
- 1975 Publication:
 "Canadian Standards for Hospital Libraries". Prepared by the Ontario Medical Association in co-operation with other health agencies including the ACMC committee. The standards were approved in 1975 by the Canadian Medical Association. (In Canadian Medical Association Journal, vol.112, May 17, 1975, p. 1271-1274.)
- Mid 1970's The Committee worked with the Special Resource Committee on instructional Media and the Health Sciences Resource Centre to devise an audio-visual catalogue. This unsuccessful effort was later overshadowed by the development of A/V cataloguing rules in the revised Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules and the insertion of A/V materials in the automated data bases of most libraries.
- 1977 Briefs:
 "Brief to the National Librarian of Canada submitted by Special Resource Committee on Medical School Libraries of the Association of Canadian Medical Colleges for Consideration in the Review of the Objectives of the National Library".
 "Brief to the Director of the Canada Institute for Scientific and Technical Information, submitted by the Special Resource Committee on Medical School Libraries of the Association of Canadian Medical Colleges".
- 1978 On January 10, 1978 the first meeting of the Advisory Committee to the Health Sciences Resource Centre, CISTI, was held. The establishment of such a committee was one of the recommendations in the 1977 brief to the Director of CISTI.
- 1979 As requested by the Committee, the Health Sciences Resource Centre negotiated with the U.S. National Library of Medicine to make the Toxicology Data Bank available in Canada and to ensure that sufficient MEDLINE codes would be provided for all Canadian users.
- 1979 A representative of the Committee was asked to sit on the selection board for the position of Departmental Librarian at National Health and Welfare. The Committee had urged the Department to open the competition nationally.

1979 At the October 1979 meeting, we agreed to prepare a bibliography of medical books and journals for Canadian public libraries.

1980 Brief:

A brief was sent to Francis Fox, the Minister of Communications in response to a report entitled The Future of the National Library of Canada, endorsing the idea of support for library collections of significance and for a decentralized bibliographic network. Mr. Fox later replied that the government had authorized funds for a pilot project with a view to creating a decentralized bibliographic communications network.

1981 Since the availability of statistical information from the Department of National Health and Welfare has been a problem, the Committee communicated its concerns to Miss Pamela McDougall, Deputy Minister, to encourage the development of a master list of statistical information compiled by the Department.

1982 The Committee wrote to the Director of the Canada Institute for Scientific and Technical Information (CISTI) to outline the need for CISTI to maintain a high level of interlibrary loan service.

1982 Information was requested from various fund granting agencies about their policies for the purchase of books, journals and other information formats from research funds, and whether grants-in-aid to support information programmes would be considered.

1982 The Committee hoped to submit to the ACMC executive for approval the bibliography of medical and health materials for Canadian public libraries. It is now considering whether or not to proceed with this work.

CONGRÈS DE L'ABSC - WINNIPEG '83: UNUM CUM VIRTUTE MULTORUM

La nouvelle devise figurant sur les armoiries de la Ville de Winnipeg signifie en latin "Dont l'union fait la force". Cette devise est le juste reflet de deux aspects de Winnipeg, qui est à la fois une ville composée de gens de toutes races et une ville née de la fusion de nombreuses petites villes. Winnipeg connaît la plus grande proportion de groupes ethniques de toutes les villes canadiennes et Folklorama, sa plus grande festivité, rend hommage à sa population en donnant l'occasion à tous les groupes ethniques de faire connaître leurs richesses artistiques et artisanales, de partager leurs spécialités culinaires, leur musique et leurs danses au cours de ce festival qui se déroule chaque année pendant une semaine.

Winnipeg, qui compte plus de 600,000 habitants, est la sixième ville du Canada. Lorsque les 13 municipalités adjacentes se sont jointes à Winnipeg en 1972, certaines aux noms aussi illustres et connus que Saint-Boniface, Fort Garry, St. James, East Kildonan et West Kildonan, pour n'en citer que quelques unes, ont perdu leur ancienne identité mais ont gagné, grâce à cette fusion, une nouvelle unité.

Winnipeg est située au confluent de deux grandes rivières la Rouge et l'Assiniboine. Les premiers colons se sont installés à la fourche formée par ces deux rivières, sur des parcelles de terre au bord de l'eau et leur faisant face. Tous les sentiers menaient à cette fourche où s'élevait autrefois le poste de traite du Fort Garry; les rues de Winnipeg conservent d'ailleurs encore cette orientation vers les rivières. Malgré sa position géographique très proche du centre de l'Amérique du Nord, Winnipeg se trouve relativement loin de la ville la plus proche, Regina qui est à 350 miles à l'ouest.

Cet isolement a profondément influencé le style de vie de ses habitants et a donné naissance à une vie culturelle particulièrement riche, s'illustrant par un corps de ballet de mondiale, une des meilleures troupes de théâtre du Canada, un bon orchestre symphonique et une galerie d'art remarquable. Winnipeg exporte également de grands talents et beaucoup d'entre eux connaissent ailleurs une réputation mondiale dans des domaines aussi divers que les communications, le spectacle, la musique et le théâtre.

De son fertile passé historique, en passant par les années pittoresques du début du siècle où Winnipeg était vraiment la porte de l'Ouest canadien, à la ville d'aujourd'hui, moderne, industrielle, riche de culture et dynamique, Winnipeg offre au visiteur beaucoup d'endroits intéressants à voir et une vaste gamme de distractions stimulantes. Le Palais législatif, bâtiment impressionnant dominé par le célèbre Golden Boy à la torche allumée, est caractéristique de la ville et reflète remarquablement l'architecture néo-classique. Deux bisons d'Amérique du Nord, grandeur nature, montent la garde au pied du magnifique escalier intérieur, symboles des millions de bisons qui autrefois parcouraient les prairies. La résidence Dalmavert, construite en 1895 pour Hugh John Macdonald, un des premiers ministres de la province et le fils unique de Sir John A. Macdonald, a été restaurée par la Société historique du Manitoba et les visiteurs peuvent maintenant en admirer l'élégance.

Parmi les nombreux musées intéressants nous retiendrons la Maison "Ross", le tout premier bureau de poste de la colonie de la rivière Rouge; la maison de Seven Oaks et la maison Inkster construite en rondins en 1835; le Fort Garry d'en-bas, le seul fort de pierres de la région des prairies, situé au nord de la ville, sur la Rouge, et le Musée de l'homme et de la nature dont la réputation est bien connue. Le Musée de Saint-Boniface se trouve à Saint-Boniface, vaste communauté francophone de Winnipeg. Louis Riel, chef des Métis du Manitoba et "père" de la province, est enterré dans le cimetière de la Cathédrale de Saint-Boniface et la Maison Riel a été restaurée et

classée site historique national, rappelant ainsi le rôle que ce héros a joué dans l'histoire du Manitoba.

D'autres activités peuvent s'avérer fort agréables pour les visiteurs: les croisières offertes sur les deux rivières, les courses de chevaux de l'hippodrome "Assiniboia Downs", une visite de la serre et des jardins anglais du Parc Assiniboine, une promenade dans le quartier des vieux entrepôts maintenant restauré et appelé "Old Market Square" et dans le village Osborne riche en boutiques et en magasins spécialisés. Si vous désirez faire des courses, il y a à votre disposition Birks, Eatons et Eaton Place, Holt Renfrew et la Baie, situés sur l'avenue Portage entre la rue Main et le boulevard Memorial. Les quelques 700 restaurants de Winnipeg offrent également un vaste choix de spécialités gastronomiques. Des noms comme Bungees (cuisine indienne d'Amérique du Nord), d'8 Shtove (cuisine mennonite), Dubrovnik et Victor's (cuisine européenne) et la Grenouillère (cuisine française) vous mettent l'eau à la bouche et vous font rêver.

Le mois de juin est un mois fort agréable à Winnipeg: les journées sont chaudes, lumineuses et ensoleillées, et les nuits sont fraîches. Les parcs et les jardins regorgeant d'arbres et d'arbustes en fleurs constituent un ravissement pour les sens. Soyez des nôtres à l'assemblée de l'A.B.S.C. qui a lieu à Winnipeg au mois de juin. Inscrivez-vous de bonne heure et faites vos réservations pour le voyage aussitôt que possible, puis préparez-vous à un congrès extraordinaire, des activités sociales formidables, tout en profitant de vos moments de liberté pour partir à la découverte de notre ville si accueillante.

CHLA CONFERENCE - WINNIPEG '83: UNUM CUM VIRTUTE MULTORUM

The new motto on the City of Winnipeg crest is the Latin translation of "One with the strength of many". Behind this motto are the two concepts that Winnipeg is a city formed of peoples of all races and that it is one city formed from many cities. Winnipeg has the largest proportion of ethnic groups of any Canadian city; its biggest event is the celebration of its people when Folklorama gives every ethnic group an opportunity to display their arts and crafts and to share their food, music and dance in an annual week-long festival. With a population of over 600,000, Winnipeg is Canada's sixth largest city. When it was united with its 13 adjacent municipalities in 1972 such illustrious and well-known names as St. Boniface, Fort Garry, St. James and East and West Kildonan, among others, lost their formal identity but gained a new unity with amalgamation.

Winnipeg lies at the confluence of two great rivers, the Red and the Assiniboine. Settlement began at the forks with river-front lots facing towards the rivers. Trails led to the forks where the trading post, Fort Garry, once stood and the streets of Winnipeg still preserve this orientation to the rivers. Despite the fact that it is located very close to the geographical centre of North America, it is relatively isolated with its closest major city, Regina, 350 miles to the west. Its isolation has had a great influence on the Winnipeg lifestyle and has resulted in an unusually rich cultural life, with a world class ballet company, one of the best theatre companies in Canada, a good symphony, and an impressive art gallery. Winnipeg is also a great exporter of talent, with many of its progeny gaining worldwide recognition elsewhere in the fields of communications, entertainment, music and theatre.

From Winnipeg's historic past through its colorful early years when it was truly Canada's Gateway to the West to the present modern industrial, cultural, dynamic city, many points of interest and exciting attractions are available to stimulate the visitor. The impressive Legislative Building, with its famous Golden Boy holding high a lighted torch, is the main landmark and is an outstanding example of neoclassical architecture. At the base of the magnificent interior staircase are two life-size North American bison, symbolic of the millions that once roamed the prairies. Dalnavert, built in 1895 for Hugh John MacDonald, a premier of the province and only son of Sir John A. MacDonald has been restored by the Manitoba Historical Society and its elegance is on display for visitors. Among numerous other museums of interest are Ross House, originally the Red River Settlement's first post-office; Seven Oaks House, the Inkster home built of logs in 1835; Lower Fort Garry, the only standing stone fort on the prairies, situated on the Red River north of the city; and the highly rated Museum of Man and Nature. St. Boniface Museum is located in St. Boniface, Winnipeg's large French-speaking community. Louis Riel, Manitoba's Métis leader and founder of the province, is buried in the churchyard of St. Boniface Cathedral and Riel House has been restored as a national historic site commemorating his place in Manitoba's history.

Other activities to charm the visitor are riverboat cruises, horseracing at Assiniboia Downs, a visit to the Conservatory and English Gardens at Assiniboine Park and walking tours of the restored Old Market Square warehouse district and Osborne Village with its boutiques and specialty shops. For more shopping try Birks, Eaton and Eaton Place, Holt Renfrew and the Bay: all are located on Portage Avenue between Main Street and Memorial Boulevard. Winnipeg's more than 700 restaurants offer a great variety of gastronomic specialties. Mere mention of Bungees (North American Indian) d's Shtove (Mennonite) Dubrovnik and Victor's (Continental) and La Grenouillère (French) whet the appetite and entice the imagination.

June in Winnipeg is a lovely month, with warm days, cool nights and sunny skies. Its parks and gardens are a joy to the senses, with masses of flowering shrubs and blossoming trees. Don't miss CHLA in Winnipeg in June! Send in your registration early, and book your transportation as soon as possible, then look forward to an outstanding meeting, the exciting social events and use your spare moments to explore and enjoy our friendly city.

ADVICE TO JOINT CHLA AND CLA REGISTRANTS

Rooms have been booked at the Marlborough Inn for CHLA delegates from Sunday, June 12, to Wednesday, June 15, only. If you plan to attend the CLA meeting and wish to retain your Marlborough Inn room past Wednesday, June 15, you must still register with CLA. The same conference bedroom rates apply. Please register early. Reservations are allocated on a first come, first serve basis.

1. MURPHY'S LAW: If anything can go wrong, it will.
2. O'TOOLE'S COMMENTARY ON MURPHY'S LAW: Murphy was an optimist.
3. THE UNSPEAKABLE LAW: As soon as you mention something, if it's good, it goes away; if it's bad, it happens.
4. NONRECIPROCAL LAWS OF EXPECTATIONS: Negative expectations yield negative results. Positive expectations yield negative results.
5. HOWE'S LAW: Every man has a scheme that will not work.
6. ZYMRGY'S FIRST LAW OF EVOLVING SYSTEMS DYNAMICS: Once you open a can of worms, the only way to recan them is to use a larger can.
7. ETORRE'S OBSERVATION: The other line moves faster.
8. SKINNER'S CONSTANT (FLANNAGAN'S FACTOR): That quantity which, when multiplied by, divided by, added to or subtracted from the answer you get, gives you the answer you should have gotten.
9. LAW OF SELECTIVE GRAVITY: An object will fall so as to do the most damage.
10. JENNING'S COROLLARY: The chance of the bread falling with the buttered side down is directly proportional to the cost of the carpet.
11. GORDON'S FIRST LAW: If a research project is not worth doing, it is not worth doing well.
12. MAIER'S LAW: If the facts do not conform to the theory, they must be disposed of.
13. HOARE'S LAW OF LARGER PROBLEMS: Inside every large problem is a small problem struggling to get out.
14. BOREN'S FIRST LAW: When in doubt, mumble.
15. THE GOLDEN RULE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES: Whoever has the gold makes the rule.
16. SEGAL'S LAW: A man with one watch knows what time it is. A man with two watches is never sure.
17. 90-90 RULE OF PROJECT SCHEDULES: The first 90% of the project takes 90% of the time, and the last 10% takes the other 90%.

CHLA VIDEO-TELECONFERENCE

- DORTHY FITZGERALD
Librarian
The College of Family Physicians of Canada

To enable health professionals further access to important information and education, without costly time spent in travel, University Hospital, London, is actively studying the feasibility of developing video-teleconferencing services. Video-teleconferencing is the communications tool which will allow professionals to attend important conferences or meetings without travelling to the city of origin, thereby saving untold travel hours and dollars in the years ahead. Staff at University Hospital call it the 'electronic highway'.

To assist University Hospital in this developmental project, Bell Canada generously agreed to provide a series of demonstration video-teleconferences. The Canadian Health Libraries Association was offered one of the demonstration video-teleconferences and it took place on January 18, 1983. The program originated from University Hospital, London and was televised to the Bell conference studios in Toronto, Ottawa and Montreal. The program was designed to introduce the full potential of video-teleconferencing to health librarians, and the agenda follows. Hopefully there will be a full report on the teleconference at the Annual Meeting in Winnipeg.

HEALTH LIBRARIES VIDEO-TELECONFERENCE
 LONDON - MONTREAL - OTTAWA - TORONTO
 1300 - 1600 HOURS
 JANUARY 18, 1983
 ORIGINATING FROM
 UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL, LONDON, ONTARIO

ORGANIZERS AND MODERATORS

Dorothy Fitzgerald
 The College of Family Physicians
 of Canada

Sue Gillespie
 University Hospital,
 London

1300 Hours I. Opening remarks - Sue Gillespie

II. Canadian Health Libraries Association

1305 Hours 1. Introduction - Sandra Langlands, Toronto

2. Committee Activities:

1315 Hours a) Education - Gale Moore, Toronto

1325 Hours b) Consumer education - Josanne Marshall, Toronto

1335 Hours c) HSRC - Dorothy Fitzgerald, London

1345 Hours d) Publications - David Crawford, Montreal

1355 Hours AUDIENCE PARTICIPATION

3. Regional Groups

1410 Hours a) Toronto - Carol Morriaon

1420 Hours b) Ottawa-Hull - Margaret Taylor

1430 Hours c) Montreal - David Crawford

1440 Hours d) London - Sue Gillespie/Asta Hansen

1450 Hours AUDIENCE PARTICIPATION

III. Audiovisual Resources - Acquisition - Cataloguing - Storage -
 Retrieval

1500 Hours 1. From the Library - Claire Callaghan, Toronto

1520 Hours 2. From the A/V Department - Julia Blaszkow/Gary Pettigrew

1540 Hours AUDIENCE PARTICIPATION

1555 Hours IV. CLOSING REMARKS - Dorothy Fitzgerald

BRITISH COLUMBIA

- CORRESPONDENT: PATTI-REAY STAHL

Greetings from sunny B.C.! We are enjoying unseasonably warm temperatures (crocus in January???) , as you probably know (hail Winnipeg, land of ice and snow) and an equally unseasonable dryness. This makes it doubly difficult to take pen in hand and write away (nervously) on my first ever report. Here goes!

Much activity here in the West as we prepare to host the 1983 annual meeting of the Pacific Northwest Chapter of the Medical Library Association next October. Our committee consists of the following: David Noble and Barbara Sanderson, co-chairpersons, aided and abetted by Pat Lysyk, Judy Chrysler and Bill Fraser. This fearless crowd is doing a great job organizing accommodation, speakers, all the usual A.G.M. activities as well as drawing up lists of restaurants and tourist attractions from our members' suggestions. Chapter members attending from five states and two provinces can expect a meeting that will be both valuable and memorable.

On a smaller scale, the next meeting of the Health Libraries Association of British Columbia (HLABC) will be held in Victoria on March 18. Dorothy Grieve is organizing the meeting to be held at the University of Victoria. My next report should contain a "blooming" account of our jaunt to the garden city of British Columbia.

We are pleased to announce HLABC's first separate publication. Consumer Health: a selected list is the baby of the Health Education Committee, consisting of Kathy Ellis, Ilka Abbot, Diana Kent, Pat Lysyk and Judy Chrysler. The result of this committee's dedicated effort is now available to B.C. libraries and librarians for the cost of postage.

In recognition of the alarming threat that nuclear war presents to the health and well-being of Canadians, the HLABC has chosen to take a stand against the build-up of nuclear arms. A letter is being drafted to be sent to the federal government expressing the members' concern. This letter is the result of a motion passed at our last meeting.

MANITOBA

- CORRESPONDENT: KATHY EAGLETON

The regular Fall meeting of the Manitoba Health Libraries Association took a different shape this year in that a joint meeting was held with the Health Care Section of the North Dakota Library Association (NDLA) in Grand Forks, N.D.

Members took advantage of the full range of NDLA Conference activities including some notable speakers and exhibits. This was our first excursion "over the border" and hopefully not the last of such exchanges. North Dakota, like Manitoba, tends to be "lost in the middle" and such mutual support is always welcome. We hope to see some North Dakota visitors during CHLA week in June.

The Association also planned a very successful day's programme in the annual MHO Conference. The Conference theme was "Focus on Aging", it being the International Year on Aging, and MHLA's session was entitled "Information-- a two way street." The Committee excelled itself in obtaining notable contributors to the day's sessions, including the Director of the newly organized Research Centre on Aging, University of Manitoba; the editor of a local senior's paper; a well-known local occupational therapist who works regularly with the elderly; and the Director of a local Foundation working with seniors. A panel of seniors brought the day to a close.

The February meeting will feature Kathy Eagleton discussing her study trip to Great Britain and her findings in some of the regional library services of the National Health Service.

In between these meetings, the Winnipeg Local Arrangements Committee for CHLA '83 is hard at work and is currently firming up details of the programme. We are looking forward to lots of visitors and hope you will be one of them.

* * * * *

PEOPLE ON THE MOVE

Joanne Gard Marshall, formerly Librarian/Researcher for the Program for Educational Development at McMaster University, has been appointed Director of Information Services for the Palliative Care Foundation effective January 1, 1983. Joanne is now responsible for developing an information service on palliative care for health consumers and professionals. This will include the development of a bibliographic database as well as a database of human resources.

UBC Libraries have announced the appointment of Heather Keate to Assistant University Librarian for Public Service (Branch Libraries), effective November 1982. Heather has served as Interim Planning Coordinator on the Health Science Library Network in the last year; as well, she has held positions as the Assistant and Deputy Biomedical Librarian (Woodward Library).

Elsie de Bruijn has been appointed Associate Head of Woodward Library, UBC, replacing Heather Keate.

Fleurette Grégoire, formerly Canadian MEDLINE Coordinator at CISTI, has recently been appointed Reference Librarian at the Health Sciences Library, Université d' Ottawa. Félicitations, Fleurette.

* * * * *

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VOL.4 NO.5 1983 ISSN 0707-3674



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The Bibliotheca Medica Canadiana is a vehicle for providing an increased communication among all health libraries and librarians in Canada, but has special commitment to reach and assist the smaller, isolated health library worker. Contributors should consult recent issues for examples of the types of material and general style sought by the publication. Queries to the editor are also welcome. Bibliographic references should conform to the format used in the Bulletin of the Medical Library Association whenever possible. Submissions in English or French are welcome, preferably in both languages.

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Bibliotheca Medica Canadiana veut améliorer la communication entre toutes les bibliothèques eux-mêmes mais plus particulièrement rejoindre et aider ceux qui oeuvrent seuls dans les petites bibliothèques. La rédaction recevra avec plaisir commentaires et opinions. A ceux qui voudraient participer à la rédaction, on suggère de suivre pour les références bibliographiques le format utilisé dans le Bulletin of the Medical Library Association. Les articles, en français ou en anglais sont les bienvenus, mais il serait préférable de les rédiger dans les deux langues.

PUBLISHING SCHEDULE

1983/84

The deadlines for submission of articles to v.5 are as follows:

5:1	July 4, 1983
5:2	September 12, 1983
5:3	November 1, 1983
5:4	January 20, 1984
5:5	April 6, 1984

CALENDRIER DE PUBLICATION

Les dates limites pour des articles pour les envois à paraître:

5:1	4 juillet 1983
5:2	12 septembre 1983
5:3	1 novembre 1983
5:4	20 janvier 1984
5:4	6 avril 1984

FROM THE EDITORS

In view of the enthusiastic response of BMC readers to previous theme issues, the editors recommended to the CHLA Board that BMC publish future issues devoted to specific themes on a regular basis. At its February 1982 meeting, the Board gave unanimous approval to this suggestion. It was agreed that a maximum of two theme issues would be published per volume, as a means of providing in-depth coverage on topics of interest to practising health librarians in Canada.

The month of April is traditionally associated with spring flowers and the annual fund-raising campaign by the Canadian Cancer Society. The editors have, therefore, chosen to devote the first regular theme issue to oncology. But why start with cancer? It has been our experience that, unless working in an oncology library, most librarians (ourselves included) feel somewhat overwhelmed when dealing with cancer information. This may be caused by the sheer complexity and variety of cancer-related diseases, coupled with the enormous volume of research and publication in this field. At some time all health librarians, regardless of the size or affiliation of their library, will be required to deal with oncology information.

As cancer is a multi-faceted and wide-ranging topic, BMC's coverage of it is correspondingly broad. This issue contains articles describing organizations and/or libraries which serve oncologists and cancer patients. In addition, two excellent bibliographies on cancer statistics and patient education will provide the non-specialist librarian with a much-needed entry point into the cancer literature. We had planned to include information on cancer databases as well as national cancer organizations; however, dreaming in technicolour is an editor's occupational hazard. We hope that this issue will provide practical information which is often difficult to obtain unless you work regularly with this specialized subject.

We have been encouraged in this ambitious undertaking to publish regular theme issues by the response from the CHLA membership and, in particular, by the number of suggestions and well-written articles which we have received. To provide you with more theme issues in the future, we now need to hear your suggestions for topics. Please keep the cards and letters coming!

DEBORAH BAILLIE
ASSISTANT EDITOR

BONITA STABLEFORD
EDITOR

FROM THE PRESIDENT

- ANN D. MANNING
President, CHLA

This is my final President's column. The two years have flown by, but I feel no regret that they are coming to an end. Since in my second year of the CHLA presidency I was also president of the Canadian Association of College and University Libraries (CACUL), I fear both organizations may have suffered. We have converted CHLA to a one-year presidency, effective with the coming year, while at the same time CACUL has converted from a one-year to a two-year term. Time will tell which organization was right.

I cannot point with pride to any major accomplishments during this term of office, but CHLA is financially solvent; the concern with regional representation on the Board of Directors has been, at least temporarily, laid to rest; two new committees have been formed; and one successful conference is behind us, with another immediately ahead.

The Board at its last meeting voted life membership to two of our founding members, Babs Flower and Eileen Bradley. Both retired last year, and both have been very active in the Association, Babs as president from 1977-79, and Eileen in committee work, particularly with the by-laws. I hope we shall continue to hear from them, and to see them at annual meetings.

Finally, I should like to thank the executive, the committee convenors and members, the B.M.C. editors, and all the people who have worked so hard on the last two conferences. As long as the Association continues to have members as dedicated as you, it will, I am sure, grow and prosper.

* * * * *

UN MOT DE LA PRÉSIDENTE

- ANN D. MANNING
Président ABSC

C'est la dernière fois que je vous écris à titre de présidente. Deux années se sont envolées, mais je ne regrette pas leur disparition. Durant la deuxième année de mon mandat à la présidence de l'ABSC, j'ai été présidente également de l'Association canadienne des bibliothèques de collège et d'université (ACBCU), et je crains que l'une et l'autre association n'en aient souffert. La présidence de l'ABSC s'exercera par mandats d'un an à compter de l'année qui vient, tandis que celle de l'ACBCU durera désormais deux ans. Le temps décidera qui avait raison.

Je ne peux me vanter d'aucune réalisation majeure durant mon mandat, mais l'ABSC est solide financièrement. Les inquiétudes au sujet de la représentation régionale au sein du Conseil d'administration sont assouviées, du moins pour le moment. Deux nouveaux comités ont été constitués et nous avons une conférence bien réussie à notre crédit, puis une autre très bientôt.

À sa dernière réunion, le Conseil d'administration a admis deux membres fondatrices, Babs Flower et Eileen Bradley, au rang de membres à vie. Toutes deux ont pris leur retraite l'an dernier et toutes deux ont été très actives au sein de l'Association, Babs à titre de présidente de 1977 à 1979 et Eileen au sein des comités, celui du règlement en particulier. J'espère que nous aurons le plaisir de les revoir, à l'occasion des assemblées annuelles entre autres.

Pour terminer, je tiens à remercier le Bureau, les responsables et les membres des comités, la rédaction de B.M.C. et tous ceux et celles qui ont participé si activement aux deux dernières conférences. Tant que l'Association aura des membres aussi actifs, elle pourra, j'en suis sûre, croître et prospérer.

CANADIAN CANCER STATISTICS: A SOURCE LIST

- CAROL MORRISON

Librarian, Ontario Cancer Institute

Statistics play an important role in cancer research. Epidemiological studies have led to the association of smoking and lung cancer, the recognition of industrial carcinogens and the connections that are now being made between diet and cancer. Although most statistical work focuses on the prevention of cancer, the effectiveness of various treatment methods can also be measured by the analysis of statistics.

The following is not a definitive list of all Canadian material on cancer statistics. I have tried to indicate the type of material available by including some international publications, the important national compilations and selected provincial reports. Most cancer clinics and provincial registries have produced statistical reviews or annual reports and the directories cited will provide the addresses and phone numbers of these centres. Vital statistics, published annually by the provinces and federal government, also have information on cancer deaths. Information on the Ontario Cancer Registry system is included, along with the national system because Ontario is not yet participating fully in the national programme.

A. DIRECTORIES AND GUIDES

1. Statistics Canada. Directory of Health Division information. Ottawa, 1980.
2. Statistics Canada. Finding and using statistics: a basic guide from Statistics Canada. Ottawa, 1980.
3. Statistics Canada. Historical catalogue of Statistics Canada publications 1918-1980. Ottawa, 1981.
4. Statistics Canada. Statistics Canada catalogue, 1983. Ottawa, 1983.
- published annually with supplements.
5. Union Internationale Contre le Cancer. International directory of specialized cancer research and treatment establishments. 3rd. ed. Geneva: UICC, 1982
- there are twenty-one Canadian entries in the third edition. Data is included under sixteen headings including annual cancer patient statistics, projected expenditures and fields of activity.
6. U.S. National Cancer Institute. Directory of cancer research information resources. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981.
- published every two years, this directory covers worldwide sources of cancer information.

B. CANCER REGISTRIES

Cancer registries are collections and analyses of data on cancer patients. They are the foundation of most statistical reports on cancer and their accessibility has been greatly increased by the use of the computer to store and manipulate the data. Canada established a national cancer registry in 1969; all provinces and territories, with the exception of Ontario, participate in this national reporting system.

1. NATIONAL CANCER INCIDENCE REPORTING SYSTEM

Vital Statistics and Disease Registries Section
 Health Division, Statistics Canada
 Tunney's Pasture
 Ottawa, K1A 0Z5 Phone: (613) 995-9593

- established January, 1969.
- collects data from all provincial cancer registries, the Northwest Territories and the Yukon.
- contains data for all of Canada from 1969 - 1971; Canada, excluding Ontario, from 1972 to the present.
- will provide special tabulations and analyses of cases.
- responsible for the Statistics Canada publication Cancer in Canada. The incidence data for Cancer in Canada comes from the provincial cancer registries, the morbidity data from the Hospital Services Commission, and mortality data from Vital Statistics.

2. ONTARIO CANCER REGISTRY

The Ontario Cancer Treatment and Research Foundation
 7 Overlea Boulevard
 Toronto, Ontario
 M4H 1A8 Phone: (416) 423-4240

- established 1964.
- collects data for the province from the six Foundation Regional Treatment Centres, the Princess Margaret Hospital, the Ontario Ministry of Health, the Hospital Medical Records Institute, The Ontario Registrar General, and departments of pathology.
- will provide special tabulations, case identification and survival analyses.
- a report is published in the Ontario Cancer Treatment and Research Foundation annual report Cancer in Ontario.

C. CANSIM

Cancer morbidity and mortality statistics are available through the Canadian Socio-economic Information System (CANSIM), a cross-classified data base. The data on this file is more current than that available through published reports. Access can be obtained through the regional offices of Statistics Canada or from CANSIM Headquarters.

CANSIM
 Statistics Canada
 R. H. Coats Building
 Tunney's Pasture
 Ottawa, K1A 0T6 Phone: (613) 995-0575

D. INTERNATIONAL PUBLICATIONS

(include data from all provinces except Ontario)

1. Doll, R., Payne, P., and Waterhouse, J., ed. Cancer incidence in five continents, Volume I. Geneva: International Union Against Cancer, 1966.

2. Doll, R., Muir, C.S., and Waterhouse, J., ed. Cancer incidence in five continents, Volume II. Geneva: International Union Against Cancer, 1970.
3. Waterhouse, J.A.H., Muir, C.S., Correa, P., and Powell, J., ed. Cancer incidence in five continents, Volume III. IARC Scientific Publications No. 15. Lyon, France: International Agency for Research on Cancer, 1976.
4. Hirayama, T., Waterhouse, J.A.H., and Fraumeni Jr., J.F., ed. Cancer risks by site. UICC Technical Report Series - Volume 41. Geneva: International Union Against Cancer, 1980.
5. Stukonis, M.K. Cancer cumulative risk based on the three volumes of Cancer incidence in five continents. IARC Internal Technical Report No. 79/004. Lyon, France: International Agency for Research on Cancer, 1979.
6. Stukonis, M.K. Cancer incidence cumulative rates. International comparison based on data from Cancer incidence in five continents. IARC Internal Technical Report No. 78/002. Lyon, France: International Agency for Research on Cancer, 1978.

E. NATIONAL PUBLICATIONS

1. Statistics Canada publications
(listed chronologically with Statistics Canada catalogue numbers)
2. Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Cancer mortality in Canada and the provinces, 1921 - 1944. Ottawa, 1947. (84-D-50)
3. Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Cancer mortality by site 1950 - 1963. Ottawa, 1966. (84-521)
4. Statistics Canada. Vital statistics: cancer mortality by site, 1960 - 1973. Ottawa, 1977. (84-534)
5. Statistics Canada. Cancer mortality by sub-provincial areas, 1960 - 62, 1965 - 67, 1970 - 72. Ottawa, 1976. (84-535)
6. Statistics Canada. New primary sites of malignant neoplasms in Canada. Ottawa, 1969 - 1975. (82-207)
- published annually from 1969 to 1975.
7. Statistics Canada. Cancer in Canada. Ottawa, 1969/70 - (82-207)
- supersedes 'New Primary sites of malignant neoplasms in Canada'.
- published annually from 1969/70 to present. (Latest available 1978.)
- Selected Others
8. Canada. Bureau of Epidemiology. Laboratory Centre for Disease Control. Health Protection Branch. Cancer patterns in Canada, 1931 - 1974. Ottawa, 1977.
9. Canada. Bureau of Epidemiology, Health and Welfare Canada. Mortality atlas of Canada. Vol. 1 - Cancer; Vol. 2 - General mortality. Ottawa, 1980.
Vol. 3 - Urban Mortality - Due October 1983.
10. Howe, G. R., Lindsay, J., and Miller, A.B. "Cancer incidence and mortality in relation to occupation in 700,000 members of the Canadian labour force." Cancer Detect Prev 1980; 3(2):487-97.
11. Phillips, A.J. Cancer mortality trends in Canada and the provinces 1944 - 1963. Toronto: The National Cancer Institute of Canada, 1965.

12. Phillips, A.J. "Mortality from cancer of the lung in Canada, 1931 - 1952." Can Med Assoc J 1954; 71:242-244.
13. Phillips, A.J., and Owchar, M. Mortality trends in Canada for various sites of cancer. Toronto: The National Cancer Institute of Canada, 1955.
14. Seidman, H., Selikoff, I.J., and Hammond, E.C. "Mortality of brain tumors among asbestos insulation workers in the United States and Canada." Ann NY Acad Sci 1982; 381:160-71.
15. Selikoff, I.J., Hammond, E.C., and Seidman, H. "Latency of asbestoa disease among insulation workers in the United States and Canada." Cancer 1980; 46(12):2736-40.

Mortality and Morbidity

16. Statistics Canada. Causes of death. Provinces by sex and Canada by sex and age. Ottawa, 1965 - (84-203)
 - published annually since 1965.
 - provides detailed data on cancer mortality listed according to the categories of the International Classification of Diseases.
17. Statistics Canada. Hospital morbidity. Ottawa, 1968 - (82-206)
 - published annually since 1968.
 - contains data on hospital separations with a primary diagnosis of cancer.

Further information on mortality and morbidity data can be found in the Statistics Canada catalogues.

F. PROVINCIAL PUBLICATIONS

1. Alberta. Provincial Cancer Hospitals Board. Cancer statistics, Alberta, Canada, 1969/70. Edmonton, 1970
2. Alberta. Provincial Cancer Hospitals Board. The incidence of cancer in Alberta, 1968 report. Edmonton, 1968.
3. Barclay, T.H.C. Gastric cancer in Saskatchewan, 1932 - 1955. Regina: Saskatchewan Cancer Commission, 1958.
4. British Columbia Cancer Institute. British Columbia Cancer Institute, Vancouver; Five year results of treatment 1946 - 1954, with synopsis of treatment policy. Vancouver, 1961.
5. King, H.S., Wigle, D.T., Hill, G.B., and Silins, J. "Uterine cancers in Alberta; trends of incidence and mortality." Can Med Assoc J 1982; 127(7):591-4.
6. Ontario. Department of Health. Division of Medical Statistics. Cancer mortality by age and sex, Ontario, 1924 - 1958. Toronto, 1960.
7. Ontario. Department of Health. Division of Medical Statistics. Mortality trends for certain sites of cancer, Ontario, 1950 - 1959. Toronto, 1960.
8. Ontario. Department of Health. Medical Statistics Branch. Cancer mortality by age, sex, and site of disease, Ontario, 1931 - 1960. Toronto, 1962.
9. Saskatchewan. Cancer Commission. Results of treatment of cancer in Saskatchewan, 1932 - 1944 (inclusive). Regina: King's Printer, 1951.
10. Saskatchewan. Cancer Commission. Results of treatment of cancer in Saskatchewan, 1945 - 1952. Regina: Queen's Printer, 1958.

11. Spitzer, W.O., Shenker, S.C., and Hill, G.B. "Cancer in a Montreal suburb: the investigation of a nonepidemic." Can Med Assoc J 1982; 127(10):971-4.
12. Starreveld, A.A., Hill, G.B., Brown, L.B., and Koch, M. "Effect of screening on the incidence of cervical cancer in Alberta." Can Med Assoc J 1981; 125(10):1105-9.
13. Thouez, J.P., Beauchamp, Y., Dubois, A., and Simard, A. "Cartography and incidence of certain malignant tumors in the Province of Quebec (1971 - 1975)." Union Med Can 1981; 110(9):798-802.
14. Wigle, D.T., Mao, Y., and Smith, M.H. Cancer incidence trends, Saskatchewan, 1955 - 1975. Ottawa: Bureau of Epidemiology, Health Protection Branch 1979.

FURTHER ADVICE TO JOINT CHLA AND CLA REGISTRANTS

All CHLA registrants who will also attend the CLA conference and continue their reservations at the Marlborough Inn should be aware that the hotel rates will remain the same, despite the fact that those delegates who will stay at the Marlborough and register for the CLA conference only will be paying higher rates.

If you require further information contact the

Marlborough Inn,

331 Smith Street,

Winnipeg, Man.

R3B 2G9

Telephone: (204) 942-6411

THE PALLIATIVE CARE FOUNDATION INFORMATION SERVICES

- JOANNE MARSHALL
Director of Information Services
Palliative Care Foundation

The Palliative Care and Hospice Movement

Dr. Dorothy Ley, the Executive Director of the Palliative Care Foundation, has defined palliative care as the active, compassionate care of the terminally ill at a time when their disease is no longer responsive to traditional treatment aimed at cure or prolongation of life, and when the control of symptoms -- physical and emotional -- is paramount. It is multidisciplinary in its approach and encompasses the patient, the family and the community in its scope. (1) Because of the importance of pain and symptom control in cancer patients, many of the patients who receive or who would benefit from palliative care do, in fact, have cancer. However palliative care should not be thought of as being restricted to cancer patients since any patient at the terminal stages can potentially benefit from the palliative care approach.

The concept of the hospice originated as a place where travellers could find rest and protection at the time of the Crusades. This old idea was revived through the work of Elizabeth Kubler-Ross and Dame Cicely Saunders during the sixties and seventies as they strove to reawaken society's concern about the humane care of the dying. St. Christopher's Hospice, outside London, England was developed by Cicely Saunders and represents the prototype of the modern, free-standing hospice. As well as providing inpatient services, St. Christopher's offers a variety of ancillary services such as home care advisory services to general practitioners, consultation to local hospitals and a study centre which does research into pain relief and symptom control.

While a number of free-standing hospices have been set up in both Britain and the United States, several other models of palliative care have also emerged. In North America one of the most successful and extensive palliative care programs is the McGill Palliative Care Program, formerly known as the Royal Victoria Hospital Program. The program started as a Palliative Care Unit in a public general hospital in which inpatient services were complemented by an extensive home care and bereavement follow-up program. More recently, through an affiliation with McGill University Medical School and through an emerging network of institutions, the program provides a wide range of services and professional training opportunities. The palliative care unit approach has been followed in a number of other Canadian centres although some hospitals are attempting to integrate palliative care throughout their institutions by using specially trained health care teams or nurse specialists. In some cases, certain beds on a ward will be allocated for palliative care while in others such beds will be scattered throughout the hospital. (2) A recent survey conducted by the Foundation found over 120 palliative care programs in operation throughout Canada.

The Foundation

The Palliative Care Foundation was established in 1981 to provide a non-partisan, apolitical, non-profit source of assistance for the development of the field of palliative care. Although there have been many "grass roots" efforts in the palliative care field, there has been a lack of coordination and services at the national and international levels which have hampered progress. The Foundation began by conducting an international review of the field in order to study the different approaches to the care of the terminally ill that have been developed in Canada and elsewhere. This review affirmed the need for an independent, objective

non-governmental organization which could improve communication among workers in palliative care, provide comprehensive information about activities in the field, assist in the development of educational tools for providers and recipients of care and inform the community at large. At this point the Foundation decided to develop programs in three areas: education, research, and information services. At the present time, the Foundation is privately funded; however, it is expected that additional sources of support will be forthcoming over the next few months.

The Information Services

Originally a small-scale bibliography was planned to support the international review of palliative care undertaken by the Foundation. However, it soon became obvious that lack of bibliographic control and wide dispersion of the literature among different disciplines were major problems in the field. The bibliography project was subsequently enlarged to include the compilation of a major bibliography that would be of use to the health care community at large and to explore the possibility of developing an online database. In addition to the bibliographic needs that were identified, there was also a need for professionals and consumers in the palliative care field to have a mechanism for getting in touch with one another. Hence the idea of a human resources databank was formed.

Since palliative care is a movement which involves the patient, the family and the community in addition to health professionals, it was clear from the outset that any information services that were developed should be suitable for all of these groups. The information service, which has been in operation since January 1983, has the following objectives:

1. to assess the information needs of health care providers, consumers, policy makers, administrators, and researchers in the field;
2. to provide a set of information services which will eventually include:
 - a computerized online bibliographic database;
 - a printed bibliography;
 - a human resources databank in computerized form which can be used to generate a series of directories;
 - information packages on various aspects of palliative care for both professionals and consumers;
3. to develop a specialized library collection of books, reprints, and fugitive materials in palliative care to support the Information Services; and
4. to evaluate the effectiveness of the Information Services.

The offices of the Palliative Care Foundation are located in the same building as the Toronto Academy of Medicine. Thus the Information Services can rely on the basic medical collection in the Academy Library for answering information requests. An arrangement is being made with the Academy to augment the collection in the area of palliative care and a reprint collection is being planned. The first edition of The Canadian Palliative Care Directory is about to be published and a 2500 reference international bibliography will be issued later in the summer. Various options are currently being considered for mounting an online database. A number of these activities are being planned in cooperation with other groups in the field such as the National Hospice Organization in the United States and the recently formed British Hospice Information Service. It is hoped that the activities of the Foundation will provide the leadership and communication that is necessary to support and facilitate the growth of the palliative care movement in Canada and abroad.

For further information, contact the Palliative Care Foundation by writing to 288 Bloor Street West, Toronto, Ontario M5S 1V8.

References

1. Ley, DCH. Palliative Care Foundation source of support and help. Ontario Medical Review 1982 Nov.; 49(11): 726-27.
2. HEIDEMANN, E.G. Services for the dying: The planners approach to models of care. Paper presented Oct. 20, 1981 at the 22nd International Hospital Federation Congress, Sydney, Australia.

LIBRARY SERVICE TO THE TORONTO BAYVIEW CLINIC

- LINDA McFARLANE,
Manager, Health Sciences Library
Sunnybrook Medical Centre

On November 30, 1981, the Toronto Bayview Clinic (TBC) was opened at Sunnybrook Medical Centre. Care is offered to oncology patients by both TBC, a clinic of the Ontario Cancer Treatment and Research Foundation, and Sunnybrook Medical Centre. There are facilities within the clinic for patients to receive chemotherapy or radiation therapy on an outpatient basis; those patients receiving surgical treatment or for other reasons needing hospital care are admitted to Sunnybrook Medical Centre. Physicians holding appointments to the Toronto Bayview Clinic are also appointed to the staff of Sunnybrook Medical Centre.

Sunnybrook Medical Centre is a teaching hospital owned by the University of Toronto with approximately 1100 beds. It has for many years offered an extensive library service. Holdings currently amount to 20,000 volumes and approximately 7,000 volumes a year are borrowed on interlibrary loan. Sunnybrook was one of the first hospital libraries in Canada to offer MEDLINE searches and last year ran more than 500 searches.

Because of the close interrelationship of the clinic and the hospital, it seemed reasonable to offer an integrated library service. The mechanism adopted was to create a new position for a Library Technician who would work in the clinic and report to the Manager of the Health Sciences Library of Sunnybrook Medical Centre. Peggy Kee, who had already worked at Sunnybrook for several years, was appointed to this position.

Sixteen months after its opening, the TBC library has 500 books and 64 current subscriptions. An integrated catalogue and the exchange of acquisitions lists help to avoid unnecessary duplication and make the maximum use of available resources. Access to the hospital's library collection and services is freely available to all members of the TBC staff. The objective is to provide the staff of the Toronto Bayview Clinic with a high quality library service with the least duplication of resources and effort.

ONCOLOGY INFORMATION SERVICE: UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS (UK)

- CATHERINE HARE
Assistant Oncology Information Officer
University of Leeds (UK)

The Oncology Information Service (OIS) was set up in 1974 to satisfy the information needs of clinicians and researchers working on cancer in the Yorkshire Regional Health Authority. It is funded by the Department of Health and Social Security through the Yorkshire Regional Cancer Organization and now provides a national service within the UK via Regional Health Authority centres, as well as having a considerable number of subscribers world wide.

The service is based in the Medical and Dental Library at the University of Leeds and is staffed by people who are trained in information work but who are not medically qualified. There are four main strands to the work of the OIS.

Production of Current Awareness Bulletins (CAB's)

By scanning approximately 1700 journals, the OIS produces a series of 17 monthly clinical CAB's each devoted to a different aspect of cancer and two bi-monthly titles, one designed for nursing staff and the other on aspects of pain and pain relief. Each bulletin lists up-to-date references, in most cases with further subdivisions (e.g. aetiology, diagnosis, and endocrine aspects of breast cancer) and includes book reviews and announcements of forthcoming conferences. The subjects of the bulletins are as follows:

Breast cancer	Haematological cancer	Paediatric cancers
Bone and soft tissue	Head and neck cancers	Cancer radiotherapy
Gynaecological cancers	Immunological aspects	Thoracic cancers
Cancer chemotherapy	Community medicine aspects*	Tumour markers
Genetics and cancer	Skin cancer	Urogenital cancers
Brain and nervous system cancers	Digestive tract cancers	
BI-MONTHLY:	Relief of pain in cancer	
	Cancer information bulletin for nursing staff	

* This includes: health education and prevention of cancer, screening and early diagnosis, environmental causes and industrial hazards, smoking, cancer registration, epidemiology and aetiology, terminal care, rehabilitation and psychological aspects. The Nursing and Pain bulletins include abstracts.

A spiral-bound library edition made up of a complete set of monthly bulletins (plus the Nursing and Pain bulletins every 2 months) is now available.

Computerised Retrospective Searches

Retrospective searches are done in response to requests from individuals with more specific information requirements. The majority of searches are carried out on the MEDLINE databases.

Selective Dissemination of Information (SDI)

Either monthly or quarterly SDI enables the individual to keep up-to-date with the literature relating to his particular interest, and is a logical follow-up to a retrospective search.

General Enquiry Service

The OIS also carries out straightforward manual searches and attempts to fulfil other, more general information needs, such as requests for addresses, verification of references, etc.

If you would like to know any more about the OIS or would like to subscribe to our CAB's or need help with a particular enquiry, please contact us. The address is:

Oncology Information Service
Medical and Dental Library
University of Leeds
LEEDS
LS2 9JT
England

* * * * *

NEW PUBLICATION

The Impact of CME: An Annotated Bibliography

This bibliography brings together 179 reports and articles on evaluated CME (Continuing Medical Education) programs. CME is broadly defined to include formal and informal programs from journal reading to administrative interventions such as audit to annual conferences. It is intended for CME providers, educators, researchers and any other individual interested in his own CME.

CME and its effectiveness is a very important medical question because of shrinking education budgets, growing body of knowledge and possible clinical obsolescence and mandatory participation for recertification. The bibliography has the usual tables, indexes and annotations and includes a score for each article in the five categories of study design, health care professional, intervention, evaluation, and significance. This scoring is an attempt to evaluate the literature. The scoring system was devised by clinicians, educators, and epidemiologists and done by a librarian.

Copies are available at a cost of \$20 from:

Sales & Rental Department
163 Health Sciences Centre
McMaster University
1200 Main Street, West,
Hamilton, Ontario,
L8N 3Z5
Canada.

* * * * *

PATIENT CANCER INFORMATION LIBRARY CANCER CONTROL AGENCY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA (CCABC)

- DAVID NOBLE

Librarian - Cancer Control Agency of British Columbia

CCABC PATIENT INFORMATION LIBRARY LIST (Revised February, 1983)

This list of books and pamphlets for the adult cancer patient, their families and the general public has been divided into two parts:

- I The first lists material which is current and which has received the highest recommendation from a committee of cancer specialists: physician, nurse, chaplain, social worker, librarian;
- II The second lists material that deserves mention and is worthwhile but which may be partially unsuitable for various reasons: includes harsh prognostic information; is somewhat dated; is biographical and of less general interest.

Many books on cancer for the public are not included in these lists as they were considered after screening by our CCABC committee of health professionals to be inaccurate or unsuitable. U.S. National Cancer Institute pamphlets and American Cancer Society pamphlets on various cancer sites are useful but may be dated.

1. RECOMMENDED

BRAIN

About meningiomas. pamphlet. Source: Association for Brain Tumor Research. 6232 North Pulaski Road. Chicago, Illinois. 60646.

About shunts. pamphlet. Source: as above.

Radiation therapy of brain tumors. pamphlet. Source: as above.

BREAST

Breast exams: what you should know. (NIH) 80-2000. By the U.S. National Cancer Institute, 1980. pamphlet. Source: U.S. National Cancer Institute, Office of Cancer Communications. Bethesda, M.D. 20205.

Breast reconstruction: creating a new breast contour after mastectomy. (NIH) 81-2151. By the U.S. National Cancer Institute, 1981. pamphlet. Source: as above.

EDITORS' NOTE:

Only the first part of the bibliography is enclosed. The second part is available upon request from:

Library
Cancer Control Agency of British Columbia
2656 Heather Street
Vancouver, B.C. V5Z 3J3

Breast self-examination: it could save your life. By the Canadian Cancer Society, 130 Bloor St. West, Suite 1001, Toronto, Ont. M5S 2V7 or your local CCS office.

Canadian Cancer Society: Facts on Breast Cancer. 1982. pamphlet. An illustrated pamphlet giving recent treatment information.
Source: Provincial CCS offices or head office: Canadian Cancer Society, 130 Bloor St. West, Suite 1001, Toronto, Ontario. M5S 2V7.

The Facts about cancer... By C.E. McKhann - see chapter on breast cancer. Listed in full under "GENERAL" in this list.

Post-mastectomy: a personal guide to physical and emotional recovery. by Win Ann Winkler. 1976. 197pp. index. illus. A good practical guide, includes rehabilitative exercises and an illustrated chapter on clothing suggestions by a mastectomy patient.
Source: Hawthorn Books Inc., New York. (NOW OUT OF PRINT)

Why me? What every woman should know about breast cancer to save her life. By Rose Kushner. Revised ed. 1982. 427 pp; index, paperback, illus. This is a factual, well-indexed book written by a post-mastectomy patient. Lacks full coverage of rehabilitative exercises.
Source: W.B. Saunders, Toronto, Philadelphia.

CHEMOTHERAPY

Chemotherapy and you: a guide to self-help during treatment. (NIH) 80-1136. By the U.S. National Cancer Institute. 1980. Source: as above.

The Facts about cancer... BY C.E. McKhann - see chapter on drug therapy. Listed in full under "General" in this list.

Medicine for the Layman: cancer treatment. By Vincent de Vita. (NIH 81-1807). pamphlet, illus. This pamphlet has a good section on all aspects of cancer treatment with a particularly useful description with illustrations of cancer chemotherapy effect at the cellular level.
Source: U.S. National Cancer Institute. Office of Cancer Communications, Bethesda, MD 20205.

GASTROINTESTINAL

Ileal pouch procedure: a new outlook for the person with an ileostomy. By Barbara Cox and Arlene Wentworth (Mayo Foundation) 2nd ed., 1977. This booklet provides complete information required by the person who has undergone lower intestinal surgery. Source: Schmidt Printing, Rochester, MN.

The Ostomy book: living comfortably with colostomies, ileostomies and urostomies. By Barbara Mullen and Kerry McGinn. 1980. illus., glossary. 236 pp. This is a recent and uaeul book for ostomy patients and family.
Source: Bull Publishing Co. P.O. Box 208, Palo Alto, CA 94302.

GENERAL

And a time to live: toward emotional well-being during the crisis of cancer. By Robert C. Cantor, M.D. 1978. bibliog., 280 pp. This book written by an oncology specialist is to be recommended particularly for its sections on coping with marriage and sexual problems in the family with cancer. Source: Harper and Row, New York.

Cancer care: a personal guide. By Howard Glucksberg, M.D. and Jack Singer, M.D. 1980. glossary, index. 414 pp.
Although certain parts of this book include specific information on prognosis which may not be suitable for all patients, it is to be recommended for its accuracy, readability and completeness.
Source: John's Hopkins Univ. Press, Baltimore

A Comprehensive guide for cancer patients and their families. By Ernest H. Rosenbaum, M.D. 1979. paperback. illus. 279 pp.
This book is a major achievement in publishing for cancer patients and their families. It brings together most of the problems needing attention: psychological, nutritional, sexual, rehabilitative, etc. Chapters may be conveniently purchased separately. Excludes information on treatment for which "The Facts about cancer..." is recommended.
Source: Bull Publishing Co. P.O. Box 208, Palo Alto, CA 94302.

The Facts about cancer: a guide for patients, family and friends.

By Charles E. McKhann, M.D. 1981. illus., Glossary. Index. paperback.
This is the best all around book on all aspects of cancer that is currently available for the patient. It is very informative and complete and is not upsetting to the patient. The first choice for cancer patient libraries. Source: Prentice-Hall, Toronto. New York.

Getting well again. By O. Simonton, et al. 1980. illus. biblio. index. paperback. 245 pp.
This is a controversial but worthwhile "guide to overcome cancer for patients and their families." It teaches relaxation and positive mental imagery which may be beneficial to some cancer patients if referred to the book by a health professional. Patients like the book.
Source: Bantam Books, Toronto, New York.

In the company of others. By Jory Graham. 1982. index. appendices. Autobiographical. Emotions, reactions well-described. Good chapter on anger. Source: Harcourt, Brace, Jovanovich, New York.

The Indispensable cancer handbook. By Kathryn Salisbury and Eleanor Johnson. 1981. Contents. appendices. illus. paperback. 378pp.
Well-illustrated and including excellent appendices not available elsewhere on diagnostic tests, drugs listed for treatment of cancer types etc. Good for quick reference like "Choices" with some inaccuracies, e.g. Methotrexate must be given in hospital e.g. side effect of radiation - hair-loss, no indication that hair-loss is common only for head irradiation. Otherwise recommended as a good reference source book. Source: Wideview Books, New York.

Relaxation and mental imagery as applied to cancer therapy. (AUDIO-CASSETTE) By O. Carl Simonton. 1974.
Similar to Getting well again but in audiocassette format. Particularly good for relaxation exercises. Source: Cancer Counselling and Research Center, Fort Worth, Texas.

GENITO-URINARY

The Facts about cancer... By C.E. McKhann. see chapters on prostate, gynecology, testes, kidney, bladder, etc. Listed in full under "GENERAL" in this list.

New Choices, new chances: a woman's guide to conquering cancer.

By Rita Esposito-Watson and Robert C. Wallach, 1981. 273 pp.
One of the few books providing recent and reliable information

for women on gynecologic cancer, with some coverage of breast cancer.

Source: St. Martin's Press, New York

GRIEF, DEATH

a. FOR ADULTS

Healing grief. By Amy J. Jensen. 1980. illus. pamphlet. 22pp.

A very helpful and loving pamphlet encouraging acceptance of grief.

Source: Medic Publ. Co. P.O. Box 0, Issaquah, WA 98027.

How to survive the loss of a love. By Melba Colgrove et al. 1976. 119 pp.

Written by a psychologist, this is a practical manual for emotional survival, a guide for overcoming grief.

Source: Leo Press (Bantam), N.J.

Someone you love is dying: a guide for helping and coping. By Martin Shepard. 1975. illus. bibliog. 219pp.

This excellent book encourages family sharing of death, and covers practical and emotional problems in coping and bereavement.

Source: Harmony Books, New York.

b. FOR CHILDREN

Learning to say goodbye: when a parent dies. By Eda LeShan. 1977. illus.

This is one of the few books which helps terminally ill parents to explain to their children about dying. For children aged eight and up.

Source: MacMillan, New York; Toronto.

Loss and how to cope with it. By Joanne Bernstein, 1977. index. illus. bibliog. 151pp.

Also written for children, this book explains grief well, in simple terms so that it makes sense in a non-threatening way.

Source: Houghton Mifflin / Clarion Books, New York.

HEAD AND NECK

Looking forward: a guide book for the laryngectomee. By R.L. Keith et al. (Mayo Foundation) 1977. glossary, illus. 54 pp.

Another of the excellent Mayo booklets for patients.

Source: Schmidt Printing Inc. P.O. Box 6006, Rochester, MN 55901.

LEUKEMIA, LYMPHOMA (INCLUDING HODGKIN'S) AND MULTIPLE MYELOMA

The Facts about cancer... By C.E. McKhann. see chapter on leukemia, Hodgkin's, etc. Listed in full under "GENERAL" on this list.

Hodgkin's disease: a patient teaching tool. By Charlotte Jacobs. 14pp. illus.

A well-presented, accurate teaching tool for the more curious patient.

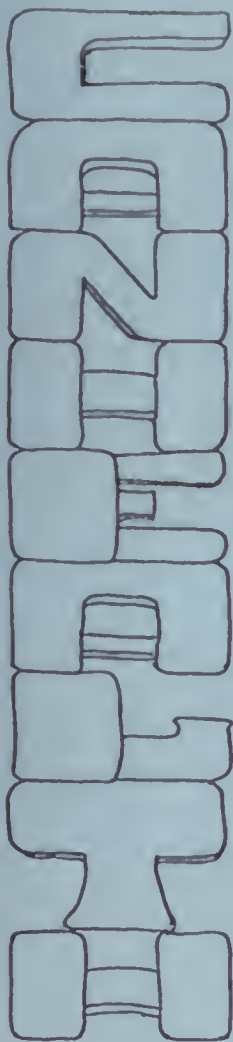
Recommended. Source: An article reprinted from Cancer Nursing / April 1979 issue. pp.153-166.

Leukemia: looking towards tomorrow: a patient's handbook. 1977. By the American Cancer Society. 1977. pamphlet.

Source: American Cancer Society, New York.

What you need to know about adult leukemia. (NIH) 80-1572. By the U.S. National Cancer Institute. 1980. pamphlet. Source: as above.

What you need to know about multiple myeloma. (NIH) 80-1575. By the U.S. National Cancer Institute. 1980. pamphlet. Source: as above.



3

AVANT-PROPOS

Le but envisagé par la publication de CANHEALTH est de fournir un recueil du "contenu canadien" du travail des bibliothèques canadiennes des sciences de la santé et de tenter de situer ces bibliothèques dans le plus large contexte canadien et nord-américain. CANHEALTH n'est pas un manuel de procédures et ne devrait pas être considéré comme remède universel à tous vos problèmes bibliothécaires. Cependant, on espère qu'il sera utile à ceux qui travaillent dans des bibliothèques canadiennes pour les aider à découvrir les rapprochements et les différences qui existent entre elles et vis à vis les bibliothèques des sciences de la santé aux Etats-Unis. Nous aimerions aussi répandre des renseignements qui touchent sur des ouvrages de référence, des fournisseurs et des modes de procéder particulièrement canadiens.

Cet ouvrage est basé sur le Guide to Canadian Health Science: Information Service and Sources écrit par Phyllis Russell et publié en 1974 par la Canadian Library Association, et sur des épreuves préparatoires à une révision rédigées par Martha Stone en 1978/79. Lorsque cette série d'articles aura paru au complet, l'Association des bibliothèques de la santé du Canada envisage d'en publier une édition révisée et de les réunir dans un volume. Ceci marquera l'occasion de la première publication d'un ouvrage exprès par l'Association et doit être vu comme un effort en commun qui exige la collaboration de tous les membres. Nous encourageons nos membres de chapitres de nous faire part de leurs commentaires et des corrections à apporter, pour assurer que les renseignements fournis sont à la fois exacts et utiles. Le produit final devrait être le résultat d'un effort coopératif, alors s'il vous plaît aidez-nous.

Nous sommes dans l'obligance de nous excuser auprès de nos collègues francophones pour la nature unilingue de cette publication. Nous avons l'intention de publier la version finale dans les deux langues. Cependant, le coût de traduction et le temps requis ne nous permettent pas de produire les chapitres préparatoires dans les deux langues.

P R E F A C E

The purpose of CANHEALTH is to provide Canadian health libraries with a source for the "Canadian content" of their work, and to attempt to show how health libraries in Canada fit into the wider Canadian and North American context. CANHEALTH is not a library manual, and it should not be seen as the panacea for all a library's problems. We hope, however, that it will help those who work in Canadian libraries to discover the many differences and similarities which exist between their own libraries and health libraries in the United States. We hope they will also become acquainted with particular Canadian reference tools, suppliers and procedures of which they were not aware.

The present work is based on the Guide to Canadian Health Science: Information Services and Sources written by Phyllis Russell and published by the Canadian Library Association in 1974, and on preliminary drafts of a revision prepared by Martha Stone in 1978/79. When this series of articles is completed the Canadian Health Libraries Association hopes to publish a revised edition in one volume. This will be the first "occasional paper" published by the Association, and it should be a joint effort shared by all membership. We urge Chapter members to take particular responsibility to send us corrections and comments, in order that the facts can be both correct and useful. The final product should be the result of a cooperative effort by all of us. Please help.

We apologize to our francophone colleagues for the unilingual nature of this work as it now appears. We intend that the final version will also appear in French. The costs of translation in both time and money, however, make it impractical to produce the draft chapters in both languages.

David S. Crawford
Medical Library
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3655 Drummond
Montréal H3G 1Y6

M. A. Flower
380 Olivier
Westmount, Québec
H3Z 2C9

RESOURCE LIBRARIES

As has been mentioned in earlier chapters no library can expect to provide for all the information needs of its users. All libraries will, from time to time, have need of material they do not own and to seek information held elsewhere. The lending of materials has been dealt with under Interlibrary Loan but there is another kind of sharing which is also vital to the provision of high quality library service, the sharing of expertise.

In the health field the major national resource is CISTI (the Canada Institute for Scientific and Technical Information). CISTI, to quote their annual report, is "a national resource for scientific, technical and medical information for industry, universities and government". CISTI attempts to ensure that all titles indexed for MEDLINE are held by a Canadian library: picking up unique subscriptions cancelled elsewhere.

The easiest way for health libraries to access CISTI's information is to contact the Health Sciences Resource Centre. The HSRC is a section within CISTI which provides information services and support to the Canadian health science community. If you have a reference question you are unable to answer or want to find an expert or a scientific translation in a particular subject the HSRC can help you. They can also help in advising you on the establishment of a Medlars Centre as the HSRC is a Canadian co-ordinator for the NLM's Medlars service. (Further information on the establishment of Medlars centers was given in the chapter on On-line Services). Full information on the services of CISTI in general and the HSRC in particular can be obtained from HSRC.

In 1978 CISTI established an Advisory Committee on the Health Sciences Resource Centre. This Committee provides advice and recommendations to the Director of CISTI on the programmes and services of HSRC. The membership consists of three members appointed by CHLA/ABSC, one member appointed by the ACMC/AFMC Special Resource Committee on Medical School Libraries and one member appointed by the Section de la Santé of ASTED. The present Chairman is M. Bernard Bédard, Chef Services Externes, Bibliothèque de la Santé, Université de Montréal (CP 6128, Succ. A, Montréal H3C 3J7). Reports of meetings of the Advisory Committee are given regularly in Bibliotheca Medica Canadiana.

The National Library of Canada was established in 1953 and, as a legal deposit library, is entitled to receive two copies of all Canadian publications. Apart from the legal deposit items the library's collection is concentrated in the areas of social and behavioural sciences and the humanities. Though the collection is not strong in the health sciences it has a very large collection of Canadian government documents - both Federal and Provincial.

The National Library is also responsible for the operation of the Canadian Book Exchange Centre (CBEC). CBEC "functions as a national clearinghouse into which institutions can channel library materials they do not need and from which they can obtain a variety of publications". CBEC prepares list of items (usually serials which it has available) but will also accept requests for specific issues if these are made on 5" x 3" cards. Application forms for participation in the centre's activities are available from CBEC. The National Library also publishes National Library News which keeps one up-to-date on activities in the National Library and copies of this are available free on request.

Another service of the National Library of value to health science libraries is the Library Documentation Centre which was established

in 1970. The Centre's basic mandate is "to ... facilitate the use of the library science resources of the National Library to meet the needs of Canadian librarians and researchers". (National Library News 14:7, July/August 1982). The Centre publishes bibliographies on various topics and those available are listed in National Library News from time to time.

Another National resource library is the Departmental Library of the Department of National Health and Welfare in Ottawa. Although the mandate of the Health and Welfare Library is to serve the information needs of the Department, it does have a collection in public health which is of great value to the Canadian health library community and makes it available through photocopy and inter-library loan. The Library publishes a number of bibliographies and acquisitions lists which are available on request.

Apart from these three national resource libraries in Ottawa there are a number of large and/or specialized collections throughout the country which serve as resource libraries. Chief among these are the 16 medical school libraries which act as resources for their regions. Some, such as Dalhousie and Manitoba, have staff specializing in regional outreach while others such as McGill University, allow local health professionals to borrow material and to request on-line searches. A list of the Medical School Libraries is appended to this chapter.

A listing of other specialized collections could be never ending and the brief list below is designed to encourage further requests for listing in our revised edition. Please send your suggestions to the Editors of CanHealth. It is also useful to check the subject index to Health Sciences Information in Canada, Libraries published by CISTI. (The 1982 edition costs \$15.)

Useful addresses

Health Sciences Resource Centre
CISTI
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0S2
(613) 993-1604

National Library of Canada
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0N4
Documentation Centre (613) 995-8717
Reference (613) 995-9481

Departmental Library
National Health and Welfare
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0K9
(613) 992-5743

ALBERTA

Medical Library
University of Calgary
Calgary, Alberta T2N 2T9

Heath Sciences Library
University of Alberta
Edmonton, Alberta T6G 2E1

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Woodward Biomedical Library
University of British Columbia
2075 Westbrook Place
Vancouver, B.C. V6T 1W5

MANITOBA

Medical Library
University of Manitoba
770 Bannatyne Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba R3E 0W3

NEWFOUNDLAND

Health Sciences Library
Health Sciences Centre
Memorial University of
Newfoundland
St. John's, Newfoundland
A1B 3V6

NOVA SCOTIA

Health Sciences Library
W.K. Kellogg Health Sciences
Library
Dalhousie University
Halifax, Nova Scotia B3H 4H7

ONTARIO

Bracken Library
Queen's University
Kingston, Ontario K7L 3N6

Vanier Library
University of Ottawa
11 Somerset Street East
Ottawa, Ontario K1N 9A4

ONTARIO

Science and Medicine Library
University of Toronto
Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A5

Health Sciences Library
Medical Sciences Building
University of Western Ontario
London, Ontario N6A 5C1

Health Sciences Library
Health Sciences Centre
McMaster University
Hamilton, Ontario L8N 3Z5

QUEBEC

Bibliothèque Scientifique
Université Laval
Cité Universitaire
Québec, Québec G1K 7P4

Medical Library
McGill University
3655 Drummond Street
Montréal, Québec H3G 1Y6

Bibliothèque de la Santé
Université de Montréal
C. P. 6128
Montréal, Québec

Bibliothèque des Sciences
de la Santé - CHUS
Université de Sherbrooke
Sherbrooke, Québec J1H 5N4

SASKATCHEWAN

Health Sciences Library
University of Saskatchewan
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan S7N 0W0

Specialized CollectionsAddictions

The Library, Addiction
Research Foundation
33 Russell Street
Toronto, Ontario
M5S 2S1
(416) 595-6144

Cancer

The Library, Cancer
Control Agency of B.C.
2656 Heather Street
Vancouver, B.C.
V5Z 3J3
(604) 873-6212

Chiropractic

C.C. Clemmer Library
Canadian Memorial
Chiropractic College
1900 Bayview Avenue
Toronto, Ontario
M4G 2E6
(416) 482-2340

Dentistry

Sydney Wood Bradley
Memorial Library
Canadian Dental Association
1815 Alta Vista Drive
Ottawa, Ontario
K1G 3Y6
(613) 523-1770

Family Medicine

Canadian Library of Family
Medicine, Science Library
University of Western Ontario
London, Ontario
N6A 5B7
(519) 679-2537

History of Medicine

Academy of Medicine
William Boyd Library
288 Bloor Street West
Toronto, Ontario
M5S 1V8
(416) 964-7088

Oaler Library
McGill University
3655 Drummond Street
Montreal, P.Q. H3G 1Y6
(514) 392-4331

Nursing

Helen K. Musselmen Library
Canadian Nurses Association
50 The Driveway
Ottawa, Ontario
K2P 1E3
(613) 237-2133

Occupational Health

The Library
Canadian Centre for
Occupational Health and Safety
250 Main Street East
Hamilton, Ontario L8N 1H6
(416) 527-6590

Prevention of Handicaps

Saskatchewan Institute on
Prevention of Handicaps
Box 81, University Hospital of
Saskatchewan, Saskatoon,
Sask. S7N 040
(306) 343-3630

Statistics

Statistics Canada has public
statistical information offices
in many parts of the country.
Consult your local telephone
directory under Government of
Canada - Statistics Canada

H E L P - H E L P - H E L P - H E L P

This guide depends for both accuracy and completeness on your help. Please send the Editors your suggestions for further chapters and corrections to those already published. In particular we welcome comments on the lists we have already published and names to include in a listing of library binders and equipment suppliers we hope to publish soon.

PLEASE HELP!

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3655 Drummond Street
Montreal H3G 1Y6

M.A. Flower
380 Olivier
Westmount, Quebec
H3Z 2C9

LUNG

Canadian Cancer Society: facts on lung cancer. 1982. pamphlet.

An illustrated pamphlet giving recent treatment information on lung cancer. Source: Canadian Cancer Society as above.

Living with lung cancer. By Barbara C. Cox. (with M.D. collaboration)

1977. 81 pp. paperback. index. glossary. illus.

This book is highly recommended to help patients and their families live with lung cancer: should be mandatory reading. From the Mayo Clinic. Source: Schmidt Printing Inc. P.O. Box 6006, Rochester, MN 55901.

NUTRITION

Eating Hints: recipes and tips for better nutrition during treatment.

(NIH) 80-279. By the U.S. National Cancer Institute. 1980. booklet. index. illus. 86pp.

This, in addition to the Aker book, is very useful and readable, particularly as it provides tips for patients undergoing treatment, experiencing appetite loss, nausea, soreness of mouth, etc. Recipes included. Based on interviews with cancer patients.

Source: The U.S. National Cancer Institute as above.

A Guide to good nutrition during and after chemotherapy and radiation.

By Sandra Aker et al. 2nd ed. 1978. booklet. illus. 133pp.

This booklet provides information for the patient on dealing with side effects from therapy, as does "Eating hints..." Recipes included.

Source: Research Dietary Sources. Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center. 1124 Columbia Street, Seattle, WA 98104.

Something's got to taste good: the cancer patient's cookbook. By Joan

Fishman and Barbara Anrod. 1981. paperback. 222pp.

This book stresses imaginative, well-tolerated recipes. The recipes are particularly suitable because they are designed to be easy-to-prepare. For the whole family. Treatment information excluded.

Source: Andrews and McMeal, Inc. Time and Life Bldg. Suite 3717, 1271 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10020.

RADIATION THERAPY

The Facts about cancer... By C.E. McKahn. see chapter on radiation therapy. Listed in full under "GENERAL" in this list.

Radiation therapy and you: a guide to self help during treatment. (NIH)

80-2227. By the U.S. National Cancer Institute. 1980. booklet.

illus. 17pp. Source: The U.S. National Cancer Institute, as above.

SKIN

Canadian Cancer Society: facts on skin cancer. 1982. pamphlet.

An illustrated pamphlet giving recent treatment information on skin cancer. Source: Canadian Cancer Society as above.

FOR MORE INFORMATION, CONTACT: David Noble, Librarian
Cancer Control Agency of B.C.
2656 Heather Street
Vancouver, B.C. V5Z 3J3
PHONE (604) 873-6212

RAPPORT - LA SECTION DE LA SANTÉ, ASTED

- LOUISE DESCHAMPS,
Présidente, La Section de la Santé

Depuis le dernier congrès, les membres de la section santé de l'Aated ne sont pas restés inactifs. Le comité pour la section santé est composé des personnes suivantes: Louise Deschamps, présidente (bibliothèque médicale de l'hôpital Notre-Dame de Montréal), Camil Lemire, vice-président (bibliothèque médicale de l'hôpital Louis-H. Lafontaine), Robert Aubin, secrétaire (bibliothèque médicale de l'hôpital Rivière-des-Prairies), Johanne Hopper, conseillère (bibliothèque para-médicale de l'Université de Montréal) et Maryse Boyer, conseillère (bibliothèque médicale de l'Institut de réadaptation de Montréal).

Présentement, nous avons déjà accompli quelques tâches. Par exemple, monsieur Camil Lemire a préparé un projet de lettre pour inciter le gouvernement fédéral à choisir Montréal comme site d'un éventuel centre international de bio-technologie. Cette lettre a été soumise au président de l'ASTED monsieur Richard Green, pour approbation et signature.

Lorsque cet article paraîtra nous aurons probablement tenu notre journée d'étude (le 27 mai 1983) sur la télé-référence. Cette journée avait pour but d'informer les personnes oeuvrant dans les bibliothèques de la santé sur les différentes banques de données mises à leur disposition, leurs coûts, leurs possibilités, etc.

Pour l'année 1982/1983, nous nous sommes fixés certains buts. Nous allons offrir notre aide aux bibliothèques publiques afin des les aider dans l'acquisition de la documentation médicale pouvant être utile à la population. Nous avons aussi l'intention de réviser les statuts de la section santé de l'Aated.

De plus, nous voulons favoriser la collaboration entre les hôpitaux et les bibliothèques universitaires d'une même région.

Très bientôt nous allons commencer à préparer l'atelier pour le prochain congrès de l'Aated qui se tiendra à Montréal à la fin du mois d'octobre 1983. Nous pensons que le thème général de cet atelier sera: "promouvoir le rôle du spécialiste de la documentation auprès des autres professionnels de la santé".

Et voilà pour la liste des activités de la section santé; nous tâcherons de vous tenir au courant de leur déroulement.

TOWARDS COMMUNICATION IN INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL LIBRARIANSHIP - PLANNING FOR THE FIFTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON MEDICAL LIBRARIANSHIP

- FRANCES GROEN,
Representative
Canadian Health Libraries Association
Working Group
Section of Biological and Medical Sciences Libraries, IFLA

Readers of the Bibliotheca may recall the report on the Canadian contribution to the fourth International Medical Library Congress (Bibliotheca Medica Canadensis, v.2, no.6) which described uses of a grant from the Canadian International Development Agency to support congress participation from the developing world. In the interval since September, 1980 when the Fourth International Medical Congress was held in Belgrade, health librarians have been working to evaluate the results of this congress and to implement the recommendations of the general assembly. The recommendations were made available to all members of the Canadian Health Libraries Association at the CHLA meeting in Montreal in 1981.

These recommendations were action-oriented, designed to shape health information delivery in support of the goal of the World Health Organization - "Health for All". The recommendations concerned the role of health librarians as members of the health care delivery team, the education and training of health librarians, material and resources development, and information transfer. These recommendations were drafted by an international committee with special emphasis on their use amongst medical librarians from the developing world. During a recent meeting of the Section of Biological and Medical Sciences Libraries of the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions, Montreal, 1982, they were re-evaluated and their progress towards implementation was reviewed.

The section of Biological and Medical Sciences of IFLA is responsible for the planning of the 5th International Congress on Medical Librarianship to be held in Tokyo, Japan, 1985. The Organizing Committee for this Congress, chaired by Irwin Pizer (University of Illinois at the Medical Center) is made up of representatives from IFLA, the Medical Library Association of India, The Library Association (UK), the National Library of Medicine, the Canadian Health Libraries Association, the New Zealand Library Association, the World Health Organization, the Medical Library Association, Bibliothecarii Medicinae Fenniae, the International Development Research Centre (Canada), the Japan Medical Library Association, the Association of African Medical Librarians, the Institute for Scientific Information in Medicine (DDR), and the Institute for Military Documentation (Yugoslavia).

In early 1982, the Japan Medical Library Association extended an invitation to hold the Congress in Tokyo, and the dates selected were September 30 to October 4.

During the recent IFLA meeting in Montreal, the members of the Japanese local Organizing Committee met with the Working Group to continue planning for the 1985 meeting. The theme of this congress will be "One World: Resources, Cooperation, Services". The President of the Japanese Organizing Committee is Dr. Kazuyo Shimai, M.D., Professor of Keio University School of Medicine, and President of the Japan Medical Library Association.

The Congress sessions will occupy four full days. The day preceeding the Congress opening will be devoted to training (continuing education) opportunities

and tours of local libraries. An Exhibits program will be arranged offering attendees the opportunity to review the latest available library technology, supplies, equipment and services.

It is expected that the Congress registration fee will be between \$150 and \$200 US.

To be kept informed of further Congress developments, and to receive registration materials when they are issued, please send your name, institutional affiliation and mailing address to:

Irwin H. Pizer
Chairman, SICML Organizing Committee
Library of the Health Sciences
University of Illinois at the Medical Center
P.O. Box 7509
Chicago, Illinois 60680 USA

TELEX: 20 6243

CINQUIEME CONGRÈS INTERNATIONAL DE BIBLIOTHÉCONOMIE MÉDICALE

La Japan Medical Association sera l'hôte du congrès qui se tiendra à Tokyo le 30 septembre jusqu'au 4 octobre de 1985. Le thème du congrès est la suivant: "Les bibliothèques médicales - Un monde: ressources, coopération et services."

Les séances du congrès occuperont quatre jours entiers et le journée précédent l'ouverture du congrès sera consacrée à la formation (éducation permanente) et à la visite de bibliothèques locales. Il y aura un programme d'expositions pour permettre aux participants du congrès de se mettre au fait des plus récents progrès en bibliothéconomie - techniques, fournitures, équipement et services notamment.

Les frais d'inscription au congrès se situeront entre \$150 et \$200 U.S.

Pour être tenu au courant de l'organisation du congrès et pour recevoir les documents d'inscription lorsqu'ils seront prêts, veuillez faire parvenir votre nom, le nom de votre institution et son adresse à:

Irwin H. Pizer
Chairman, SICML Organizing Committee
Library of the Health Sciences
University of Illinois at the Medical Center
P.O. Box 7509
Chicago, Illinois 60680 U.S.A.

TELEX: 20 6243

FROM THE HEALTH SCIENCES RESOURCE CENTRE, CISTI

- MARILYN E. SCHAFER

Head,

Health Sciences Resource Centre

In Canada we have one organization charged by legislation and cabinet directive to develop and maintain one decentralized information network for the natural sciences, technology and health sciences. That organization is the National Research Council of Canada, which delegated the operational responsibilities of the scientific and technical information program to one of its divisions, the Canada Institute for Scientific and Technical Information (CISTI).

Within CISTI, the Health Sciences Resource Centre since its creation in 1968, has served and continues to serve as a focal point for the bio-medical community into the full range of CISTI services. Functionally, it is a section within CISTI reporting to the Assistant Director along with Information Services, Document Delivery, Cataloguing and Acquisitions. However, unlike the other sections, the HSRC reports to the Director of CISTI on policy matters.

HSRC was established in response to the "Firstbrook Report" which is noted in the list of accomplishments of the Special Resource Committee on Medical School Libraries of the Association of Canadian Medical Colleges published in v.4/4 of this journal. One of the three major recommendations of the Firstbrook Report was that the HSRC provide coordination and support of reference services, including MEDLARS. Locations services, interlibrary loan and photocopy services and translations indexing services are all provided by other sections in CISTI, with HSRC often being the first point of contact for the user in the biomedical community. In 1969 the Canadian MEDLARS network began.

Included under the provision of MEDLARS services in Canada are a variety of functions such as training Canadians to use MEDLARS, a hot-line service for MEDLARS Centres and a monthly bulletin for Canadian users. The HSRC also provides biomedical reference service and is responsible for two publications:

Canadian Locations of Journals Indexed for MEDLINE (annual)
Health Sciences Information in Canada: Libraries (biennial)

Since its inception the MEDLARS network in Canada has grown to over 160 Centres using over 6000 connect hours annually on the system. While universities and government departments form the highest percentage of online clientele, industry and government are the highest users of the reference services.

The HSRC has an Advisory Committee with representation from the Association of Canadian Medical Colleges (1), the Canadian Health Libraries Association (3) and the Association pour l'avancement des sciences et techniques de la documentation (1). This is a CISTI committee which has been set up to give the user community greater input into the priorities of the Centre. Both the Head of the HSRC and the Director of CISTI are ex-officio members of the committee.

Through this column the Head of the HSRC is able to give you information about the activities of the Centre and new and interesting glimpses into CISTI's other services and its collections. We will continue to keep you posted on new developments.

LE CENTRE BIBLIOGRAPHIQUE DES SCIENCES DE LA SANTÉ, ICIST

- MARILYN E. SCHAFER

Chef, Centre bibliographique des sciences
de la santé

Par législation et par directive du cabinet, le gouvernement a mandaté un organisme, de développer et maintenir un réseau d'information décentralisé dans le domaine des sciences naturelles, de la technologie et des sciences de la santé au Canada. Le Conseil national de recherches du Canada a reçu ce mandat et délègue les responsabilités opérationnelles du programme d'information scientifique et technique à une de ses divisions, l'Institut canadien de l'information scientifique et technique (ICIST).

À l'intérieur de l'ICIST, le Centre bibliographique des sciences de la santé agit, depuis sa création en 1968, comme point de convergence de la collectivité biomédicale pour tous les services de l'ICIST. En fait, cette section à l'intérieur de l'ICIST se rapporte au directeur adjoint comme le font les services d'information, de fourniture des documents, de catalogage et des acquisitions. Toutefois, à la différence de ces autres services, le CBSS se rapporte au directeur de l'ICIST pour toute question de politique générale.

Le CBSS a été mis sur pied en réponse au "Firstbrook Report", dont on fait mention, dans le V. 4:4 de la présente revue, dans la liste des réalisations du Comité consultatif des bibliothèques des facultés de médecine de l'Association des facultés de médecine du Canada. L'une des trois principales recommandations du rapport Firstbrook était que le CBSS coordonne et appuie les services de recherche bibliographique, y compris le service MEDLARS. Les services de repérage, de prêt entre bibliothèques, de reproduction et le répertoire des traductions sont tous mis à la disposition des utilisateurs par d'autres sections de l'ICIST. Le CBSS est souvent le premier point d'accès des membres de la collectivité biomédicale à ces services. Le réseau canadien MEDLARS voyait le jour en 1969.

Les services MEDLARS au Canada ont diverses fonctions, notamment de former les Canadiens dans l'utilisation du système, de maintenir un service de dépannage téléphonique à l'intention de tous les centres et de faire paraître un bulletin mensuel s'adressant aux utilisateurs canadiens. Le CBSS offre également un service de recherche bibliographique en biomédecine et se trouve à l'origine de deux publications:

Dépôts canadiens des revues indexées pour MEDLINE (publication annuelle)
Information en sciences de la santé au Canada: bibliothèques (publié
une fois à tous les deux ans.)

Le réseau MEDLARS au Canada compte maintenant plus de 160 centres qui représentent plus de 6000 heures de connexion au système par année. Les universités et les ministères du gouvernement ont le pourcentage le plus élevé d'utilisation mais, l'industrie et le gouvernement utilisent le plus fréquemment les services de recherche bibliographique.

Le CBSS se fait conseiller par un Comité consultatif composé d'un représentant de l'Association des facultés de médecine du Canada, de trois représentants de l'Association des bibliothèques de la santé du Canada et d'un représentant de l'Association pour l'avancement des sciences et techniques de la documentation. Ce Comité a été mis sur pied par l'ICIST afin de permettre un plus grand apport de la collectivité dans les priorités du Centre. Le chef du CBSS et le directeur de l'ICIST sont, tous deux, membres d'office du Comité.

Grâce à la présente rubrique, le chef du CBSS peut vous informer sur les activités du Centre et donner un aperçu valable des autres services offerts à l'ICIST. Nous vous tiendrons au courant des nouveaux développements.

CHLA MEMBERS SPEAK OUT...

NUCLEAR ARMS PROTEST FROM B.C.

The Health Libraries Association of British Columbia recently spoke out on the subject of nuclear arms. A letter from the fifty-three members of the association to Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau and to other Canadian government officials had three proposals:

1. that Canada and its federal government do all possible to bring about a global nuclear arms freeze
2. that Canada refuse to allow the testing of the cruise missile or any other weapons of war on its soil
3. that Canada declare itself a nuclear-free zone.

Working with health information, members are very aware of the appalling medical consequences of nuclear war. Writing letters to politicians was felt to be a concrete and useful way of protesting the nuclear arms buildup.

GROUP WANTS WITCH DOCTOR

FROM: THE CHRONICLE-HERALD
Thursday, March 10, 1983.

The legislature's select committee on health Wednesday heard a most unusual suggestion to improve the province's health care system.

In a written submission to the all-party committee, the Nova Scotia division of the Canadian Pensioners Incorporated suggested a witch doctor should be brought to the province.

Prof. Doreen Fraser told the committee witch doctors are "making a comeback in African countries because of the inadequacies of Western medicine."

She said witch doctors have been proven "not to be quacks and are teaching western doctors a great deal."

"Perhaps we should bring one to Nova Scotia," she suggested.

Prof. Fraser said later in an interview she was being serious in her proposal.

The group presented a total of 47 recommendations to the legislature committee dealing with a variety of health-care issues for senior citizens.

ANNUAL REPORTS: CHLA CHAPTERS AND COMMITTEES 1982 - 1983

HEALTH LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA (HLABC)

Submitted by: SHARON ROBERTSON,
President

This past year of recession and retrenchment has made itself felt in many HLABC member libraries through cut-backs, curtailments, and compromise. Our Association has reacted to the challenges imposed by these restrictions by rallying with an increased spirit of cooperation and commitment.

Cooperation has been the main theme of all our meetings this year whether general, executive or committee. It was with the intent of promoting greater cooperation among our membership that the executive experimented with an informal, non-structured "Rap" session at our general meeting in December. During the break between the formal business meeting and the programme/social portion of the evening, we opened the floor to any and all queries, complaints or kudos that anyone cared to air. Several surprising bits of information came to light, problems were identified, discussed and in some cases solved then and there. In general, the whole experience was so successful we plan to make it a scheduled part of at least two of our quarterly meetings.

Cooperation has also been the keynote of our various committee endeavors. The hard-working Health Education Committee headed by Kathy Ellis, compiled, published and distributed to all public libraries in B.C., a selected bibliography of lay-oriented health guides. This committee is now investigating ways of assisting the Patient Education Service at the new Childrens' Hospital in Vancouver.

The Union Serials List Committee, under chairman David Noble, has spent considerable time this year examining the usefulness, scope and ways and means of establishing such a work. The latest report is that the project is "Go".

Our newest committee on Library Cooperation was formed chiefly to promote various projects that would involve inter-library cooperation not only among the health libraries of B.C. but, hopefully, between the health library network and those of other library systems in the province and across Canada. Towards this goal, the committee is now working on several projects: a B.C. health library directory, a union list of new serials based on the acquisitions of our larger/special health libraries, a compilation of the various sources for statistics relevant to the B.C. and Canadian health scene, and perhaps most important, ways of serving the information needs of special user groups such as hospital pharmacists, physiotherapists, etc.

Our Continuing Education Committee hopes to sponsor a workshop in May on the American Medical Association service, AMA Net.

Programmes at this year's meetings have covered a range of topics. In September, Jane Price, Co-ordinator of the UBC Teaching Hospitals Network, brought us up to date on the development of the newly inaugurated system. We were entertained at our December meeting by two management films from the John Cleese (of Monte Python fame) organization. In March at our annual Victoria meeting, Mr. Rick McFadden, Co-ordinator of University of Victoria's new Health Information Science programme, the first of its kind in Canada, gave us an over-view of the programme and its first year of operation.

As mentioned in an earlier report, Vancouver will be the host city for the Pacific Northwest Regional Chapter of the Medical Library Association's annual meeting to be held in October 1983. The Vancouver planning committee of PNRC/MLA, most of whom are MLABC members, have planned an interesting and exciting schedule of events for the occasion -- cocktails in the famous Vancouver Aquarium for openers.

The Nominating Committee is preparing for our elections in May (the provincial elections will, I am sure, be anticlimactic) and the members of the 1983/84 executive will be announced at our AGM on June 10. Diana Kent, our present President-Elect, will at this time become our 1983/84 President.

OTTAWA/HULL HEALTH LIBRARIES GROUP (OHHLG) LA GROUPE DES BIBLIOTHEQUES DE LA SANTE D'OTTAWA/HULL

Submitted by: DORIS FOSTER
President

Four meetings were held during 1982-83 with an average attendance of eighteen. Speakers gave interesting talks on such varied subjects as videodisc technology, microprocessors in the library, and the history and mission of the Health Sciences Resource Centre at CISTI. A tour of the new Health Sciences Library at the University of Ottawa was given at one meeting and a talk on cancer treatment and research by a member of the Ontario Cancer Foundation's medical staff will complete the year's programme. The Annual Meeting and final one of the year will be held on May 19, 1983.

There have been two innovations of note this year for the OHHLG. At the Annual Meeting in May, 1982, the group voted in favour of collecting a fee of \$10.00 per member per year. This was done at the September meeting and has provided not only a petty cash fund but a small financial cushion which can be used when special activities such as workshops are being planned. The other innovation is that the group will co-host, with the Ontario Hospital Association Region 9 Hospital Libraries Group, an MLA Continuing Education Course on May 4, 1983. The course selected is CE 128 "Management of Reference Services." A Continuing Education Committee has been struck which will consider the possibility of hosting a one-day course or workshop annually.

Executive 1982-83:

President:	Doris Foster, Health Protection Branch Library Services, Health and Welfare Canada.
Vice-President:	Margo Beres Hawley, Children's Hospital of Eastern Ontario.
Secretary:	Kyunga Shin, Ottawa Civic Hospital.

TORONTO MEDICAL LIBRARIES GROUP

Submitted by: CAROL MORRISON,
Past President, TMLG

The enthusiasm and participation of our membership made 1982/83 a busy and productive year for the Toronto Medical Libraries Group (TMLG). We now have 131 members from over seventy institutions.

Our first meeting in October was hosted by Eva Gulbinowicz at the Forensic Sciences Centre where we learned about the work of the Centre and also heard from

Robin Laperriere about the many programmes of the Overseas Book Centre. Our Christmas Party at the Ontario Cancer Institute Staff House has become an annual tradition. Once again our members enjoyed dinner, wine, and good cheer. In January, Margaret Robins welcomed us to the Women's College Hospital. Our guest speaker was Dr. Edward Fish who brought us up to date on research in diseases of the breast. Tsai-o Wong hosted our March meeting at the Mississauga Hospital. Mrs. Nancy Myers gave an excellent presentation on time management. At our annual dinner meeting in May we were very fortunate to have Professor Michael Bliss, author of the award winning book "The Discover of Insulin"; as our guest speaker.

The group is now in the midst of computerizing our Union List of Serials and, if all goes according to schedule, the new edition should be available in early summer. As the Union List will be an ongoing project with possible annual revisions, a Standing Committee on the Union List has been established.

A Committee on the Constitution has been charged with the task of reviewing/ revising the TMLG Constitution to ensure that it accurately states the purpose, principles, and laws of TMLG.

The Academy of Medicine Library, an excellent clinical collection in the city, changed its policies in 1981 limiting the privileges allowed under its institutional memberships. Representatives from TMLG met with the Academy of Medicine Executive to discuss the problems this change caused. We also submitted a position paper to the Academy Board containing our comments on the situation and recommendations. The Academy has since revised its policy and we have met with their Library Committee to discuss revised institutional fee schedules.

Many of our members have expressed interest in starting an online users group. A computer use survey has been conducted and we hope to have a meeting early next year.

The Executive for 1983/84 are:

President	Elizabeth Uleryk, McMaster University Health Sciences Library
President-Elect & Programme Co-ordinator	Jan Greenwood, Ontario Medical Association Library
Secretsry	Beverly Brown, Canadian Memorial Chiropractic College Library
Treasurer	Margaret Robins, Women's College Hospital Medical Library (elected for a third term)
Past President	Carol Morrison, Ontario Cancer Institute Library

I wish to thank the 1982/83 Executive for the excellent job they have done this year. It was a joy working with them and with the many other TMLG members who contributed to our meetings and special projects. I have thoroughly enjoyed my year as President and I wish our President-Elect Elizabeth Uleryk an equally active and productive term of office.

WINDSOR AREA HEALTH LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION

Submitted by: ANNA HENSHAW,
Secretary

It has again been a busy year for our small group. This year a new meeting pattern was tried. All 13 members (including Windsor, Chatham and Sarnia) met at quarterly meetings, with the core group (3-6 members) meeting in between to

discuss the business of the Windsor institutions only. This has worked well so far.

The serials list was again revised, group purchasing of journals again reviewed and a new program for a repository journals collection within the city was finalized.

This program designates one institution as the repositior for one core serial (either as repositior from 1950 forward or current repositior for 15 years). This allows the other institutions to discard their back serials as per their policies, knowing that it is available free from the repositior. Each institution has been designated for 5-10 journals, and agreements are signed with the administrator to keep these.

Meetings attended included the Metropolitan Detroit Medical Library Group, with which the Interlibrary Loan Agreement is in effect. We were also represented at the Michigan Library Consortia meetings concerned with inputting a Michigan state-wide serials listing (including Windsor) into OCLC.

Two members attended the OMA Health Librarians Conference in October in Toronto and reported to the association.

JOB CLASSIFICATION COMMITTEE

Submitted by: ELIZABETH A. REID,
Chairperson

The committee has spent the year gathering information on job descriptions. It was felt that descriptions were basic to the subject of job classification and might explain some of the irregularities in classification, especially in the hospital setting. The focus of this committee is the small health sciences library, as it is less likely to be considered as a separate specialized staffing area when surveys are conducted among the institution's personnel. Preliminary results show that the lack of good job descriptions leads to problems such as incorrect assumptions about level of duties, misunderstanding of abilities of trained library staff, etc. The library staff member is at a disadvantage relative to other health professionals with whom the personnel officer must deal. Also, other health professionals, tending to belong to larger more visible groups, make it their business to be well understood. Library staff have the challenge of being recognized as one of these groups, let alone dealing with the other problems mentioned. Therefore, several factors affect job classification and job classification affects various job benefits and ultimately, the quality of service provided.

The committee has eastern and central representation and is looking for western contributions. Next year (June '83-May '84) the committee will go on to another activity, upon direction from the CHLA Board. Anyone interested in joining the committee or in forwarding ideas for the committee to consider, please contact the chairperson as soon as possible. A commentary on job descriptions may be published in the BMC at a later date; perhaps this could include several "case reports", showing our diagnostic and therapeutic (or palliative) efforts!

CHAPTER NEWS

BRITISH COLUMBIA

- CORRESPONDENT: PATTI-REAY STAHL

What lovelier spot to celebrate spring in British Columbia than flowering Victoria? And who better to share a spring evening with than friends and colleagues of the Health Libraries Association of B.C.? This was the consensus among those who gathered at the University of Victoria for the March 18 meeting. Dorothy Grieve and the Island members hosted a friendly and informative evening, featuring guest speaker Mr. Denis Protti, director of the new Health Information Science program at the University of Victoria.

Many members took full advantage of the setting, turning the excursion into an overnight stay and enjoying a bit of shopping and sight-seeing before catching the ferry home.

The next meeting is our AGM and pre-summer round-up, an almost purely social extravaganza, to be held June 10 in Vancouver. The serious side will show during the election of the new executive that evening.

In B.C., as in the rest of the country, the "news" is lay-offs and cut-backs. Well, we had a break from the bleak here recently with the announcement of three part-time library positions becoming full-time. Sharon Robertson, librarian at Lion's Gate Hospital in North Vancouver is now full-time, as are Hoong Lim at Burnaby General and Linda Einblau at the British Columbia Medical Library Services.

SCIENCE AND MEDICINE LIBRARY, UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO HOSTS "REFERENCE REFRESHER"

- CORRESPONDENT: SANDRA LANGLANDS,
Reference Librarian, Science and Medicine Library

While most people were suffering mid-February blahs, librarians in Toronto teaching hospital had a brief respite from their usual routine. They were invited to visit the Science and Medicine Library at the end of a working day to participate in a "Reference Refresher", where they viewed a selection of reference materials of interest to hospital librarians.

As a research library with responsibility to a large faculty of medicine and 25 affiliated teaching hospitals, the Science and Medicine Library acquires a wide variety of reference tools. Hospital librarians may be unable to purchase many of these tools for their own collections due to space and/or budget constraints. However, knowledge of the available tools helps local hospital librarians to utilize the Library's reference assistance more effectively when their own resources do not unearth the required information.

Titles for the session were selected by Elizabeth Reid, Toronto Western Hospital, and Reference Staff ¹ at the Science and Medicine Library from back issues of "New Reference Titles Received", a bimonthly list prepared in-house.² All materials were displayed in a conference room equipped with comfortable chairs and a coffee percolator. Hospital librarians dropped in to browse. No formal remarks were made and no program, other than that defined by individual preference, was followed.

Participants agreed that the session had been useful and enjoyable. In addition to looking at the reference resources, people took the opportunity to chat and to transact other business. Most notably, Verly Empey could be seen seeking nominations for CHLA spring elections.

This type of session is recommended as one way in which a university library can assist hospital librarians. The session took relatively little time to prepare and was beneficial to participants.

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1. Thanks to S. Sedani and M. Conchelos.
 2. Available only to University of Toronto teaching hospitals. No requests please.

PEOPLE ON THE MOVE

MARJORIE MORPHY, formerly the Reference Librarian at the Academy of Medicine Library, has been appointed Librarian at the North York General Hospital.

MISS CATHERINE WISENBERG has been appointed Reference Librarian at the Academy of Medicine Library.

ANGELLA LAMBROU, presently the Assistant Medical Librarian at Montreal Children's Hospital, has been appointed to the position of Reference Librarian-Computer Services at the McGill University Medical Library. She succeeds Susan Hamrell.

DOROTHY FITZGERALD has been appointed Health Sciences Librarian at McMaster University effective August 1, 1983. Dorothy is currently the Librarian, Canadian Library of Family Medicine which serves the College of Family Physicians of Canada.

PHYLLIS RUSSELL plans to take an early retirement from her position as Head, Health Sciences Library, University of Alberta effective September 1, 1983. Phyllis will remain at the University in the capacity of Special Assistant to the University Librarian until December 31, 1983.

UPCOMING COURSES

MODERN DEVELOPMENTS IN MEDICAL LIBRARIANSHIP

OFFERED BY: The British Council
 PLACE: London, England
 DATES: 23 October - 4 November, 1983

This course is designed for senior medical librarians, especially in Europe and the developing world. The emphasis of the course will be on the organisation and management of all types and sizes of medical libraries whether part of university systems, medical schools, research establishments or independent institutions, and will take full account of recent technical advances, concentrating on automation, networking, staff training, reader services and medical library research. It will be so structured as to consist of a blend of seminars, exchange of experience and discussion, practical work studies and carefully selected visits. With over 500 medical libraries in the United Kingdom, a wide variety of methods, problems and solutions will be explored. Course members should therefore expect to find either solutions applicable to their own situations or sufficient stimulus to generate fresh ideas relating to their own unique or specific problems.

The course will be held at the Postgraduate Medical Centre, Charing Cross Hospital, under the direction of Fiona Mackay Picken, Regional Librarian to the North West Thames Regional Health Authority.

The following topics will be included in the course:

- automation in management
- networking
- staff training
- reader services
- research.

It is hoped that the programme will include visits to the British Library (Research and Development Department), University of London Library Resources Co-ordinating Committee (including the Central Information Service), the City University and various libraries where automation is part of the day to day work. Where appropriate course members will be given the opportunity to have 'hands-on' experience in various fields of automation.

Qualifications of members:

Members should be medical and health librarians in senior managerial and executive positions, from countries where medical librarianship is already established.

Fees: £695 (Residential), £405 (Non-residential)

Applications: APPLICANTS ARE ADVISED TO APPLY BEFORE 30 JUNE 1983.

The British Council has been developing its successful programme of short specialist courses over the last 30 years as part of its role of encouraging cultural exchanges between Britain and other countries. Distinguished British specialists, many with world-wide reputations, are invited to direct these courses and are responsible for their professional content.

Applicants resident in Britain and candidates from the United States of America and from Switzerland should apply to the Director, Courses Department, The British Council, 65 Davies Street, London W1Y 2AA. Telephone: 01-499 8011.

Proficiency in English:

Members of the course must be proficient in written and spoken English in order to derive the maximum benefit from attendance.

Travel to and from Britain:

Members must make their own travel arrangements to and from the course centre. Return reservations should be made whenever possible before members leave their own country as it may be difficult to make them while in Britain.

Accommodation:

No provision is made for accommodation before or after the course. The British Council may be able to assist if sufficient notice is given but it can accept no financial obligations for this service.

While this is mainly a residential course, there will be limited provision for some non-resident members. Non-residents must make their own arrangements for accommodation and for daily travel to and from the course venue.

For resident members the fee includes the cost of lectures and excursions during the course and the cost of bed, breakfast and lunch, but not the cost of dinner. The fee for non-resident members will cover tuition, tea, coffee, lunch, opening dinner, social programme and travel for any special visits forming an integral part of the course. In all cases no requests for reductions or refunds will be entertained.

LIBRARY POSITION AVAILABLE

The University of Alberta Library invites applications for the position of Head, Health Sciences Library. Qualifications required include a degree in library science, administrative experience, and a background in health sciences.

Reporting directly to the Chief Librarian, the incumbent is responsible for operation and development of the Health Sciences Library with particular responsibility for planning, policy formulation, budget preparation and control, and staff deployment. Oversight of the collection development process and liaison with teaching departments is also involved. The Health Sciences Library will move into new quarters in the Health Sciences Centre in 1984. At that time it is expected that the incumbent will supervise seven professional staff and fifteen support staff.

The position is classified at the Librarian 5 level, with a salary range of \$40,644 to \$50,528 (1982-83). The date of appointment is September 1, 1983. Applicants should send curriculum vitae, transcripts of academic record, and the names of three references to Peter Freeman, Chief Librarian, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta T6G 2J8. Closing date is June 15, 1983. The University of Alberta is an equal opportunity employer.

UPCOMING MEETINGS

PACIFIC NORTHWEST CHAPTER - MEDICAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The Pacific Northwest Chapter of the Medical Library Association will meet October 13-15, 1983, at the Sheraton-Landmark Hotel in Vancouver, B.C. Plans include a discussion of the pro's and con's of Medicare, as well as other topics of current interest.

Take this opportunity to see the new sights in Vancouver--the exotic Amazon Gallery at the Aquarium in Stanley Park, the roofed B.C. Place Stadium, the colourful Granville Island market, and the Courthouse in Robson Square--as well as the many previously renowned attractions of the city.

CHLA/ABSC members are welcome. Registration information may be obtained from:

Patricia Lysyk
Woodward Biomedical Library
The University of British Columbia
2198 Health Sciences Mall
Vancouver, B.C. Canada
V6T 1W5

Mark your calendars now.

UPSTATE NEW YORK AND ONTARIO CHAPTER - MLA

The 1983 annual meeting of the Upstate New York & Ontario Chapter of the Medical Library Association (UNYOC/MLA) will be held in Toronto, Ontario.

Date: October 12-15, 1983
UNYOC meeting - Thursday, October 13
to Friday, October 14
NLM Update - Wednesday, October 12
CE Courses - Saturday, October 15
(Topics to be announced)

Place: Delta Chelsea Inn
33 Gerrard Street West
Toronto, Ontario M5G 1Z4 Canada
(416) 595-1975

Theme: Wearing Two Hats: Librarian/Manager

We urgently need to know how many members are considering attending the meeting in October in order to book adequate facilities. N.B. This is not a commitment to attend.

If there is a good possibility that you will be coming, please contact:

Jan Greenwood
Ontario Medical Association Library
240 St. George St.
Toronto, Ontario M5R 2P4 Canada
(416) 925-3264 ext. 230

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Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A5

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160 Wellesley St. East
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MS. KATHY EAGLETON
Library Services
Brandon General Hospital
150 McTavish Ave. E.
Brandon, Manitoba R7A 2B3



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4. Workshops, Continuing Education Activities in your area:

5. Brief Description of Article You are Writing for Future Submission (give estimated completion date):

Full length articles and news items contributed on this form should be submitted to:

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Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0L2





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